ATLAS OF SASKATCHEWAN

J. H. RICHARDS

K. I. FUNG

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Chungking
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AUSTRALIA
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Sydney
Melbourne
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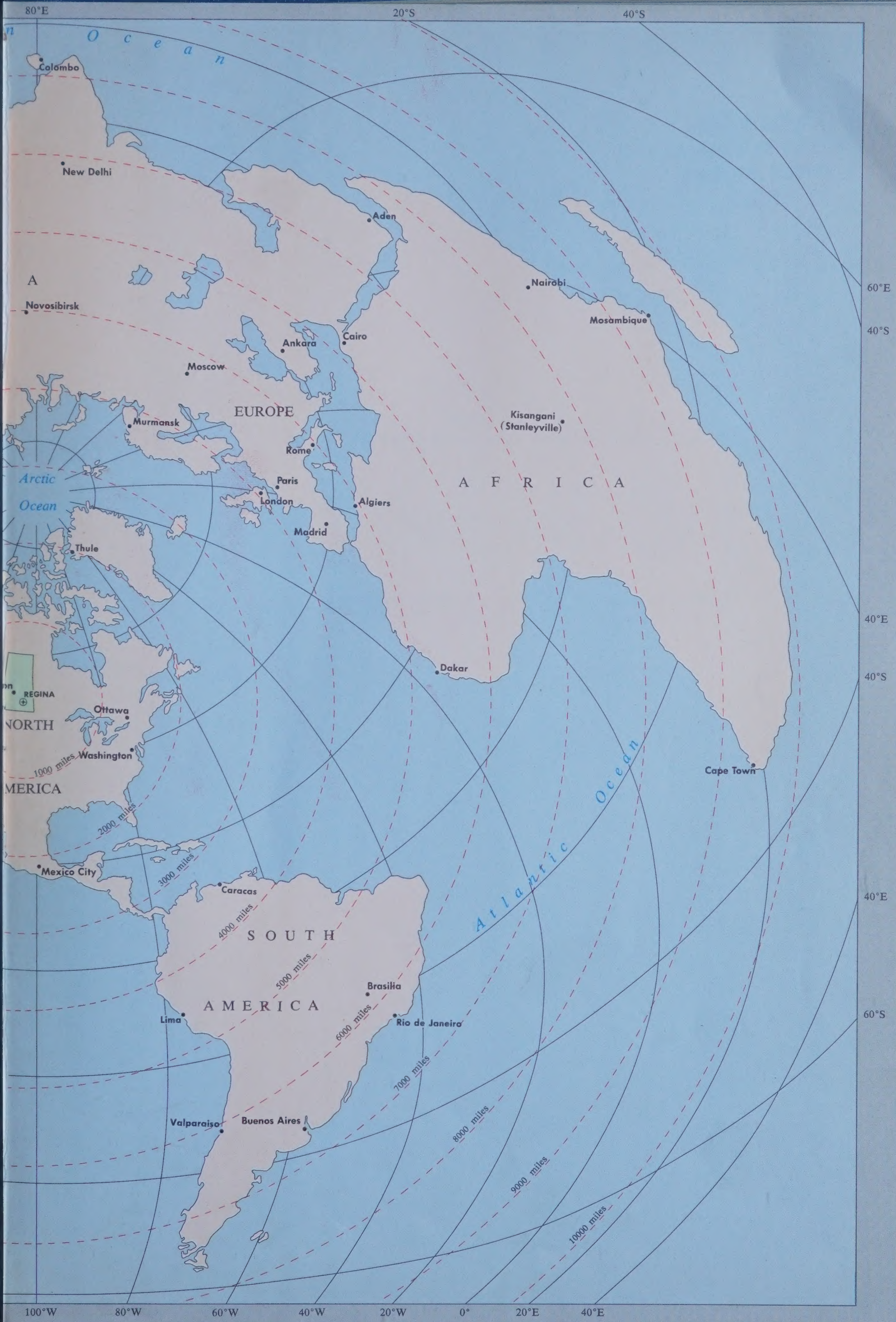
Zenithal Equidistant Projection (Oblique Case)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ATLAS
OF
SASKATCHEWAN

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FOREWORD

This Atlas attempts to portray the geography of the Province of Saskatchewan.

The province was created only some sixty years ago, in 1905, but the area which it embraces has had long and special association with the history and fabric of Canada. Cumberland House, the oldest settlement in the province, was founded in 1774 as the first inland post of the Hudson's Bay Company in its fight with the "Pedlars" for the fur trade. It became a stopping-off point for many great explorers and surveyors including Philip Turnor, David Thompson, Sir John Franklin, Back and Tyrrell. A century later, in the 1870s, treaties were concluded with the Plains Indians while the western lands were undergoing survey and pioneer settlement. These contacts helped to precipitate the North-West (Riel) Rebellion of 1885, some of the political effects of which have carried through Canadian history. By 1886, the transcontinental railway was operative through the southern prairies and greatly facilitated the entry of settlers. These were of diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds and both language and culture have been strongly maintained by certain groups, thus giving Saskatchewan some of its special character.

Free or cheap homestead lands attracted waves of colonists who helped make this one of the world's great wheat growing areas. Between 1901 and 1931 the total population increased from 91,279 to 921,785. Yet in the fifteen years 1936 to 1951 it decreased by 100,000, a consequence of drought and depression in the 1930s and, later, of technological and other changes, especially in agriculture. Population rose again so that in 1966 it was 955,344, half living in rural areas.

The economy is still basically agrarian and, in terms of value of products sold, farming is the major industry though other sectors are showing increased strength. The value of mineral production, especially of potash, petroleum and natural gas, has increased substantially in recent years. Manufacturing and processing, both of growing importance, tend to be tied to regional resources and local needs; distance to large markets is an obstacle to their growth. Some of the greatest gains, however, have occurred in the service industries.

Less than one million people live in this area of one-quarter million square miles. The northern half of the province is essentially unoccupied and forest-covered. In the south population is widely but thinly distributed, creating the need for approximately one-third of the total road mileage in Canada. Rural depopulation is a problem and urbanization a rather new phenomenon; Regina and Saskatoon, by far the largest centres, are less than one-third the size of the major cities in the adjacent prairie provinces.

These are some of the aspects that the Atlas will attempt to depict, relate and interpret.

To facilitate its use and to assist in the interpretation of the geography of Saskatchewan, the Atlas has been organized into twelve sections, each of which deals with a specific, but not necessarily separate, theme. Section One is a simple presentation of the physical geography, serving as a preface to themes related to historical and population geography. Following this are sections on physical geography and zoogeography which provide a fairly detailed background for the five topics in economic geography. Section Eleven includes aspects of the urban geography of the two chief cities together with maps of the many kinds of administrative divisions. The concluding section comprises both statistical summaries and a gazetteer. Most sections include short essays relating either to a specific map or to the general theme of a section.

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Jan. 1969.

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J. Howard Richards
Editor and Director

OMISSIONS AND CORRECTIONS

A new atlas is likely to contain mistakes, misspellings and even significant omissions. Such that have been noted too late to be incorporated in the maps and essays are listed in the Appendix. It is hoped that users will inform the Editor of errors.

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Metals and Machinery, Wood and Wood Products; Food Processing, Clothing and Textiles; Quarries and Sand Pits, Forestry and Logging; Non-Metallic and Miscellaneous.
154. Manufacturing Industries, 1966 ... 1:6,000,000
Production Workers and Other Employees; Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture and Value Added by Manufacturing Activity.
155. *Manufacturing Activity in Saskatchewan* (J. C. Stabler)
156. Retail Service Areas and Centres, 1967 ... 1:4,500,000
Relative Importance of Retail Centres, 1967 ... 1:4,500,000
157. Wholesale Service Areas and Centres, 1968 ... 1:4,500,000
Relative Importance of Wholesale Centres, 1968 1:4,500,000
158. Banking, Credit Union and Insurance Services, 1968 ... 1:3,000,000
159. Telephone Communications, 1969
Switching Network and Administrative Areas 1:4,500,000
Telephone Network: Historical Development 1:9,000,000
Number and Classes of Telephone Uses ... 1:6,000,000
160. Telephone and Microwave Communications, 1967-68 ... 1:4,500,000
Destination and Volume of Outgoing Telephone Messages
Routes and Ownership of Microwave Installations and Mobile Radio Coverage.
161. Television and Radio Stations, 1966 ... 1:6,000,000
Newspapers and Periodicals, 1966 ... 1:6,000,000
162. Circulation and Sales of Daily Newspapers, 1968 1:4,500,000
Location and Sales of Weekly Newspapers, 1968 1:4,500,000
163. Roads, 1968 ... 1:3,000,000
164. Traffic Volume (roads), 1966 ... 1:3,000,000
165. Air Routes and Airfields, 1967 ... 1:6,000,000
Railways, 1968 ... 1:6,000,000
166. Travel Times and Distances ... 1:60,000,000
167. School Enrolment and Teachers, 1968-69 ... 1:3,000,000
Inset: Indian Schools, Student Population ... 1:9,000,000
168-169. Health Services, 1967 ... 1:6,000,000
Hospitals; Related Bed-Care Institutions and Homes; Doctors; Dentists
170. Public Libraries, 1965; Art Galleries and Museums, 1967 ... 1:4,500,000
171. Public Service and Municipal Employees ... 1:4,250,000
172-173. *Service Industries in Saskatchewan* (G. A. Nader)
174. *Transportation in Saskatchewan* (G. A. Nader and W. K. Setter)
175. Present Economic Status, Agencies and Reserves, 1967 ... 1:4,250,000
176. *Saskatchewan Indian Communities* (S. Raby)

SECTION 11: URBAN GEOGRAPHY AND ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

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Land Use—Regina, 1966 ... 1:67,000
Land Use—Saskatoon, 1968 ... 1:75,000
Population Characteristics, 1961: Age; Sex; Canadian Born; Education; Income; Politics.
181. *Residential Areas in Regina and Saskatoon* (S. Raby and T. Richards)
186. *Administrative Areas and Regions in Saskatchewan* (J. Howard Richards)

SECTION 12: STATISTICAL SUMMARY

188-190. Selected Statistical Data, Canada and Saskatchewan.

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192-193. Land Survey and Patenting
194. Indian Reserves, 1969
195-198. Index to Topographical Maps and Air Photos
199-201. Selected References
202-236. Gazetteer
236. List of Corrections

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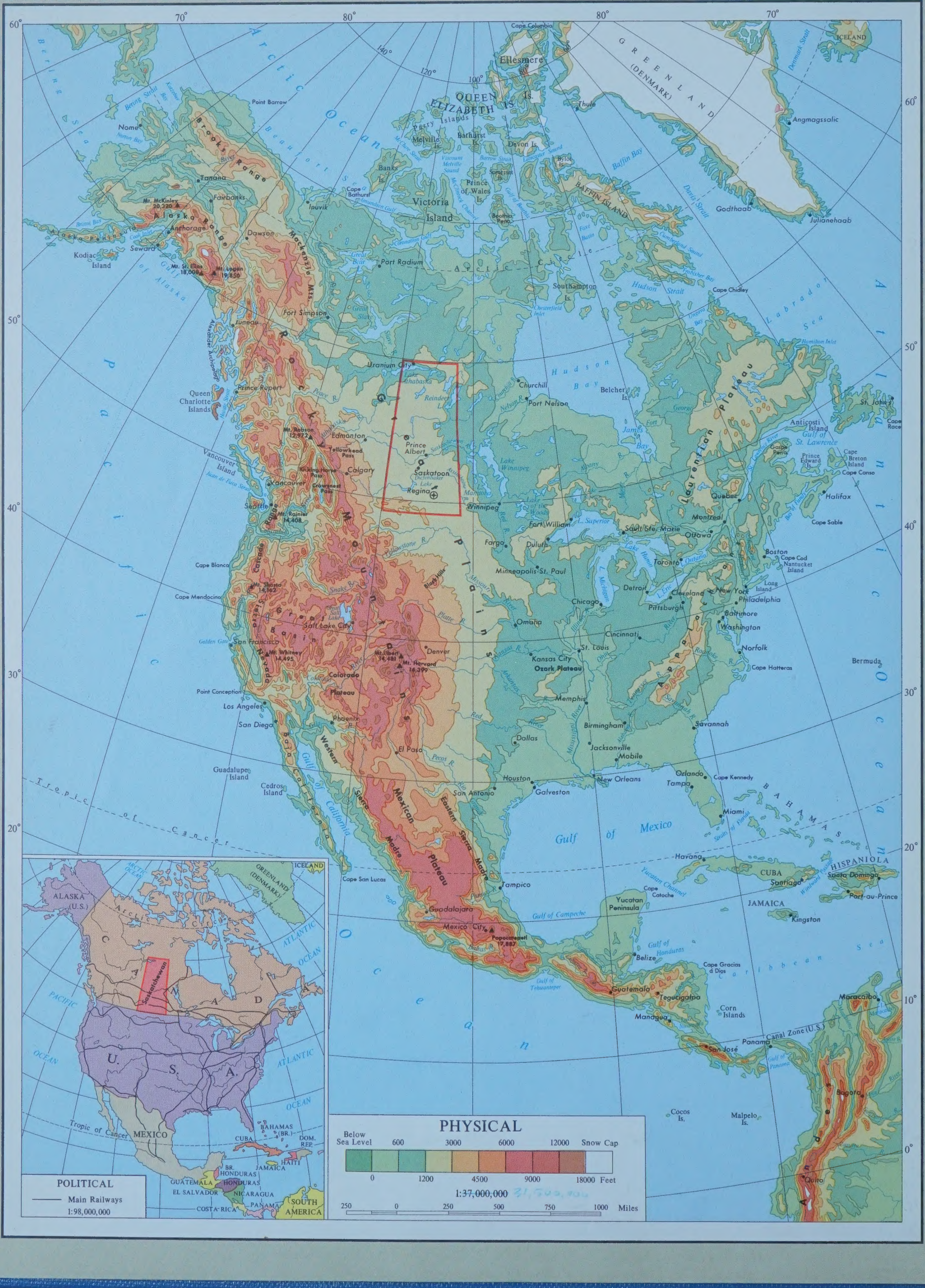
INTRODUCTORY

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

SECTION 1

SASKATCHEWAN IN NORTH AMERICA - PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL


60°
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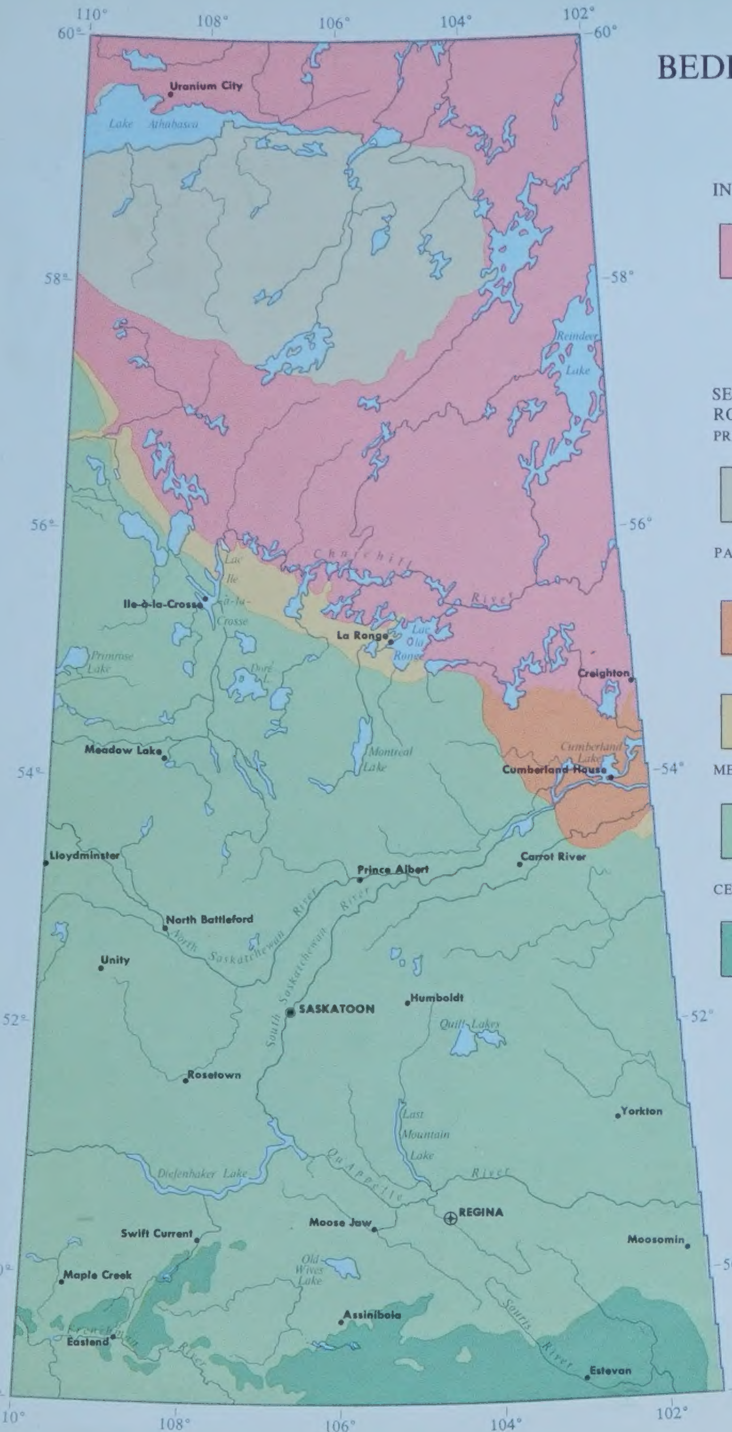
Arctic Ocean
Bering Sea
Bering Strait
Kotzebue Sound
Point Barrow
Nome
Norton Bay
Brooks Range
Beaufort Sea
Tanana
Fairbanks
Mt. McKinley 20,320
Alaska Range
Bristol Bay
Alaska Peninsula
Cook Inlet
Anchorage
Seward
Kodiac Island
Gulf of Alaska
Mt. St. Elias 18,008
Mt. Logan 19,850
Dawson
Mackenzie Mts.
Inuvik
Cape Bathurst
Amundsen Gulf
Banks I.
Victoria Island
Coronation Gulf
Great Bear L.
Port Radium
Arctic Circle
Fort Simpson
Great Slave L.
Juneau
Alexander Archipelago
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte Islands
Hecate Strait
Rocky Mountains
Peace R.
Athabaska
Uranium City
L. Athabaska
Reindeer L.
Great Plains
Mt. Robson 12,972
Edmonton
Yellowhead Pass
Kicking Horse Pass
Calgary
Crowsnest Pass
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan R.
Diefenbaker Lake
Regina
Vancouver Island
Juan de Fuca Str.
Vancouver
Seattle
Mt. Rainier 14,408
Cascade Range
Cape Blanco
Cape Mendocino
Mt. Shasta 14,162
Yellowstone R.
Black Hills
Missouri R.
Snake R.
Great Basin
Salt Lake City
Platte R.
Golden Gate
San Francisco
Mt. Whitney 14,495
Sierra Nevada
Mt. Elbert 14,431
Mt. Harvard 14,399
Denver
Colorado Plateau
Point Conception
Los Angeles
San Diego
Phoenix
Western Sierra Madre
El Paso
Pecos R.
Red R.
Dallas
Guadalupe Island
Cedros Island
Baja California
Gulf of California
Tropic of Cancer
Mexican Plateau
Eastern Sierra Madre
San Antonio
Houston
Galveston
Cape San Lucas
Tampico
Guadalajara
Mexico City
Popocatepetl 17,887
Gulf of Campeche
Gulf of Tehuantepec
Pacific Ocean
Queen Elizabeth Is.
Cape Columbia
Ellesmere Is.
Parry Islands
Melville Is.
Bathurst Is.
Devon Is.
Viscount Melville Sound
Barrow Strait
Lancaster Sound
Somerset I.
Prince of Wales Is.
Boothia Pen.
Gulf of Boothia
Bylot Is.
Thule
Baffin Bay
Baffin Island
Foxe Basin
Cumberland Sound
Frobisher Bay
Southampton Is.
Chesterfield Inlet
Hudson Strait
Cape Chidley
Ungava Bay
Labrador Sea
Hamilton Inlet
Hudson Bay
Churchill
Port Nelson
Nelson R.
Belcher Is.
James Bay
Lake Winnipeg
Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Red R.
Fort William
L. Superior
Duluth
Fargo
Minneapolis-St. Paul
Sault Ste. Marie
L. Michigan
Lake Huron
Toronto
L. Ontario
L. Erie
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
Laurentian Plateau
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Anticosti Island
St. Johns
Cape Race
Gaspé Pen.
Prince Edward I.
Cape Breton Island
Cape Canso
Halifax
Cape Sable
Boston
Cape Cod
Nantucket Island
Long Island
New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Norfolk
Cape Hatteras
Detroit
Cleveland
Pittsburgh
Chicago
Omaha
Kansas City
Ozark Plateau
St. Louis
Cincinnati
Ohio R.
Appalachian Mts.
Memphis
Mississippi River
Birmingham
Savannah
Jacksonville
Mobile
New Orleans
Orlando
Cape Kennedy
Tampa
Miami
Bermuda
BAHAMAS
Gulf of Mexico
Atlantic Ocean
Havana
CUBA
Santiago
Yucatan Peninsula
Yucatan Channel
Cape Catoche
HISPANIOLA
Santo Domingo
Port-au-Prince
Windward Passage
JAMAICA
Kingston
Gulf of Honduras
Belize
Cape Gracias a Dios
Caribbean Sea
Guatemala
Tegucigalpa
Managua
Corn Islands
San José
Panama
Canal Zone (U.S.)
Gulf of Panama
Maracaibo
Cocos Is.
Malpelo Is.
Bogota
Andes
Quito
GREENLAND (DENMARK)
Angmagssalic
Davis Strait
Godthaab
Julianehaab
Denmark Strait
ICELAND
ALASKA (U.S.)
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND (DENMARK)
ICELAND
CANADA
Saskatchewan
Arctic Circle
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
U.S.A.
Tropic of Cancer
MEXICO
BAHAMAS (BR.)
CUBA
DOM. REP.
HAITI
JAMAICA
BR. HONDURAS
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
SOUTH AMERICA
POLITICAL
Main Railways
1:98,000,000
PHYSICAL
Below Sea Level
600
3000
6000
12000
Snow Cap
0
1200
4500
9000
18000 Feet
1:37,000,000
31,500,000
250
0
250
500
750
1000 Miles

BEDROCK GEOLOGY


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Uranium City
Lake Athabasca
Reindeer Lake
Churchill River
Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Lac la Ronge
Primrose Lake
Doré L.
Creighton
Montreal Lake
Meadow Lake
Cumberland Lake
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
North Saskatchewan River
South Saskatchewan River
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Quill Lakes
Rosetown
Last Mountain Lake
Yorkton
Diefenbaker Lake
Qu'Appelle River
REGINA
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Old Wives Lake
Assiniboia
Souris River
Frenchman River
Eastend
Estevan

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Archaean and/or Proterozoic
🟥 Mainly acid rocks; granodiorite, granite, quartz diorite; granite gneiss. Includes much granitized sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Represents undivided Precambrian in lesser known parts of the Canadian Shield.

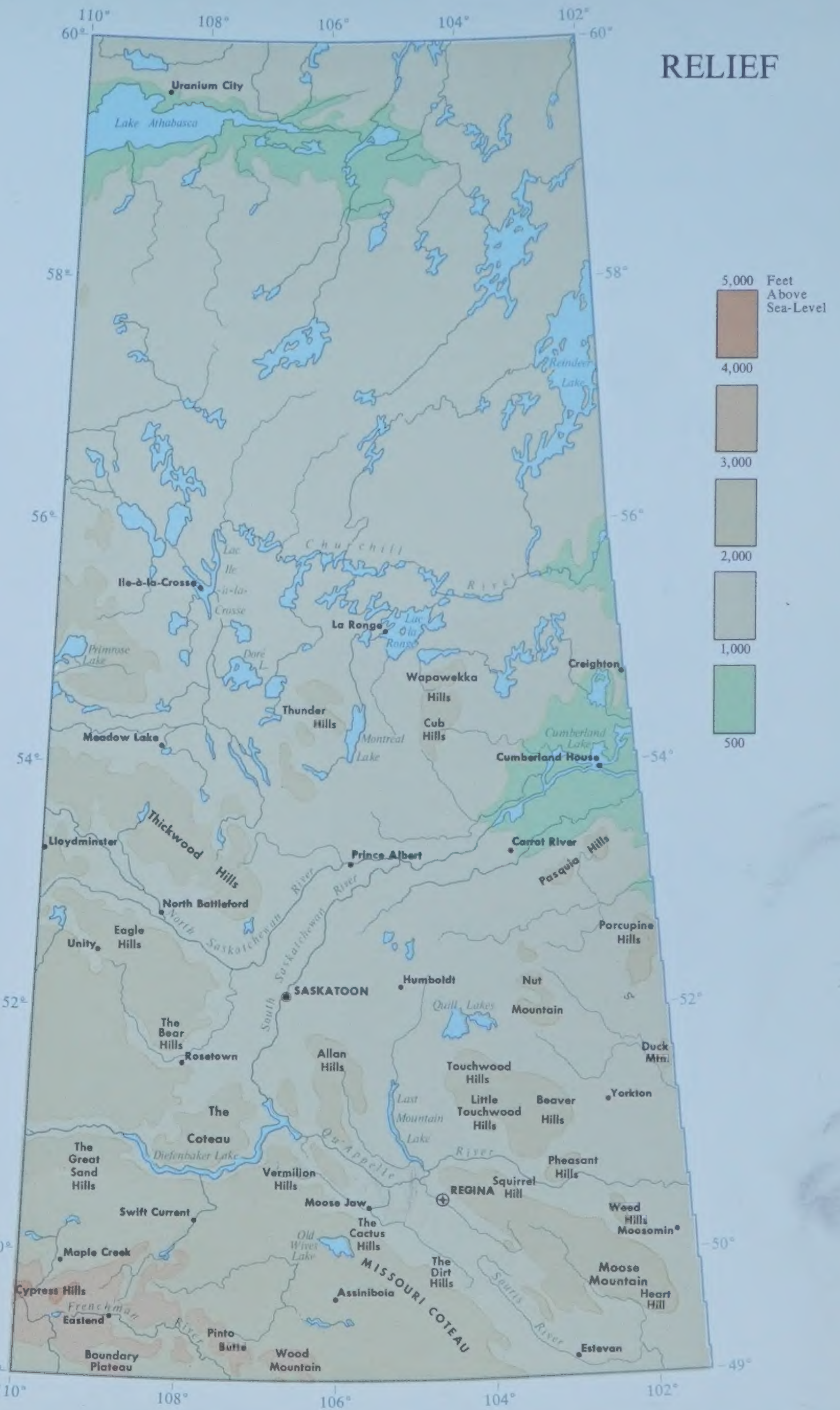
SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS
PRECAMBRIAN
Late Proterozoic
⬜ Sedimentary rocks; sandstone, quartz, conglomerate and shale.

PALEOZOIC
Ordivician
Silurian
🟧 Sedimentary rocks; limestone, dolomite, shale argillate, sandstone, quartzite; grit, conglomerate; evaporite.
Devonian
🟨 Sedimentary rocks; shale, limestone, dolomite; evaporite.

MESOZOIC
Cretaceous
🟩 Mainly sedimentary rocks; sandstone, shale, conglomerate; marine and non-marine; coal and bentonite.

CENOZOIC
Tertiary
🟩 Mainly sedimentary rocks; sandstone, shale, conglomerate, coal, non-marine.

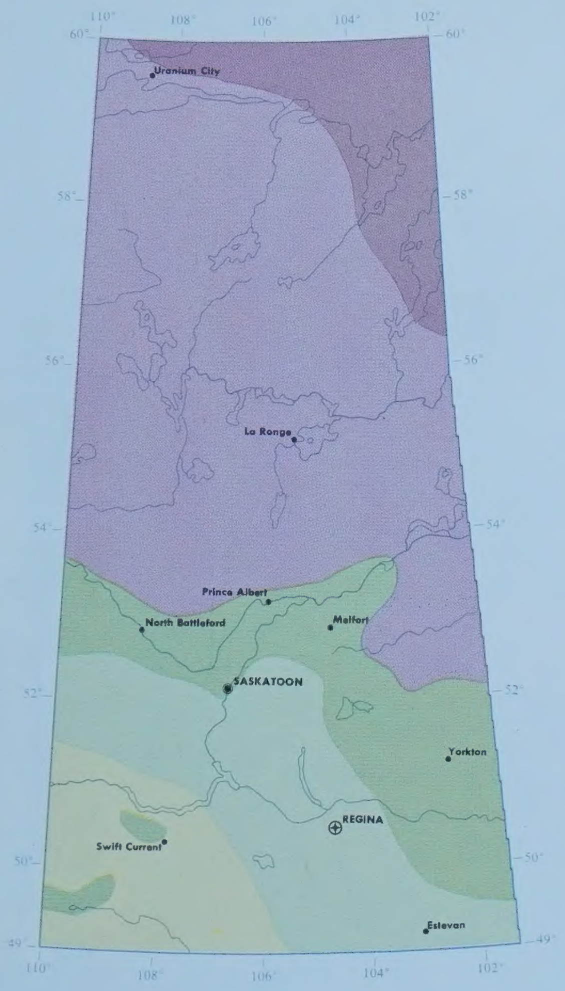
RELIEF


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
5,000 Feet Above Sea-Level
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
500
Uranium City
Lake Athabasca
Reindeer Lake
Churchill River
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Primrose Lake
Doré L.
La Ronge
Lac la Ronge
Wapawekka Hills
Creighton
Thunder Hills
Cub Hills
Montreal Lake
Meadow Lake
Cumberland Lake
Cumberland House
Thickwood Hills
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
Pasquia Hills
North Battleford
North Saskatchewan River
South Saskatchewan River
Eagle Hills
Unity
Porcupine Hills
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Nut Mountain
Quill Lakes
The Bear Hills
Rosetown
Allan Hills
Touchwood Hills
Duck Mtn.
The Coteau
Little Touchwood Hills
Beaver Hills
Yorkton
Last Mountain Lake
The Great Sand Hills
Diefenbaker Lake
Qu'Appelle River
Vermilion Hills
Pheasant Hills
Squirrel Hill
REGINA
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Weed Hills
Moosomin
Old Wives Lake
The Cactus Hills
Maple Creek
Cypress Hills
The Dirt Hills
Moose Mountain
Heart Hill
Assiniboia
MISSOURI COTEAU
Souris River
Frenchman River
Eastend
Pinto Butte
Boundary Plateau
Wood Mountain
Estevan

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

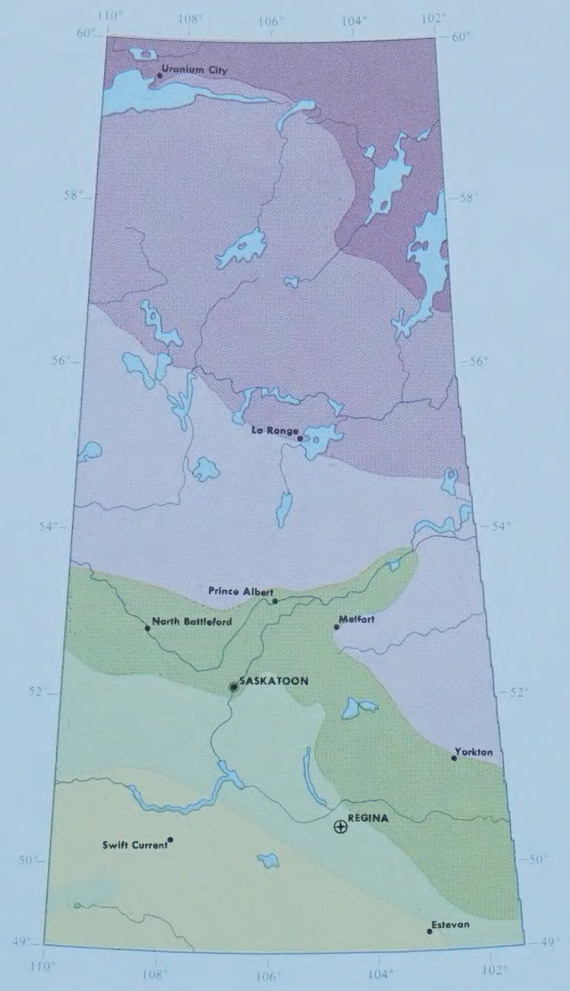
50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

CLIMATIC REGIONS


Uranium City
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

- Arctic Transitional
- Sub-arctic
- Humid Continental
- Sub-humid Continental
- Semi-arid

NATURAL VEGETATION


Uranium City
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

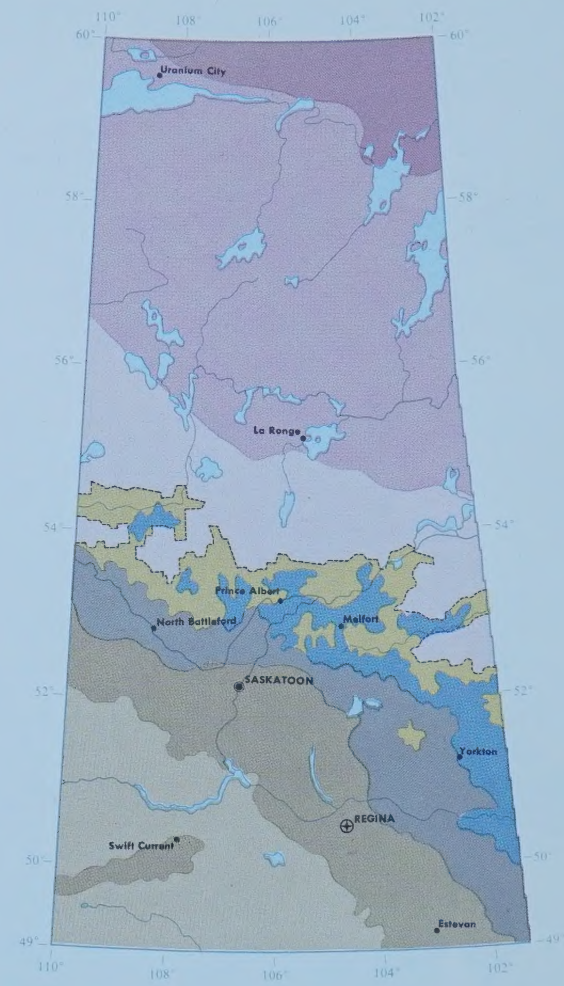
FORESTS

- Sub-arctic Forest Tundra Transition
- Northern Coniferous
- Mixed Wood

PRAIRIES

- Aspen Parkland
- Mid-grass Prairie
- Short grass or Mixed Prairie

ZONAL SOILS


Uranium City
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

- Forest-Tundra, Podzolic and Organic Soils with Rock Outcrops
- Podzolic and Organic Soils with Rock Outcrops
- Podzolic and Organic Soils
- Grey Wooded Podzolic Soils
- Transition (Black-Grey) Organic and Meadow Soils
- Black Soils
- Dark Brown Soils
- Brown Soils
- Boundary between agricultural regions and provincial forest reserves

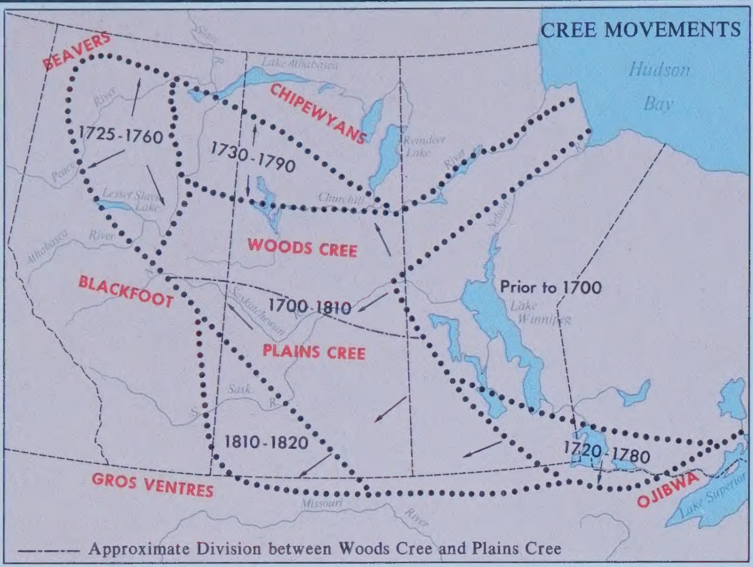
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 300 Miles
1:9,000,000

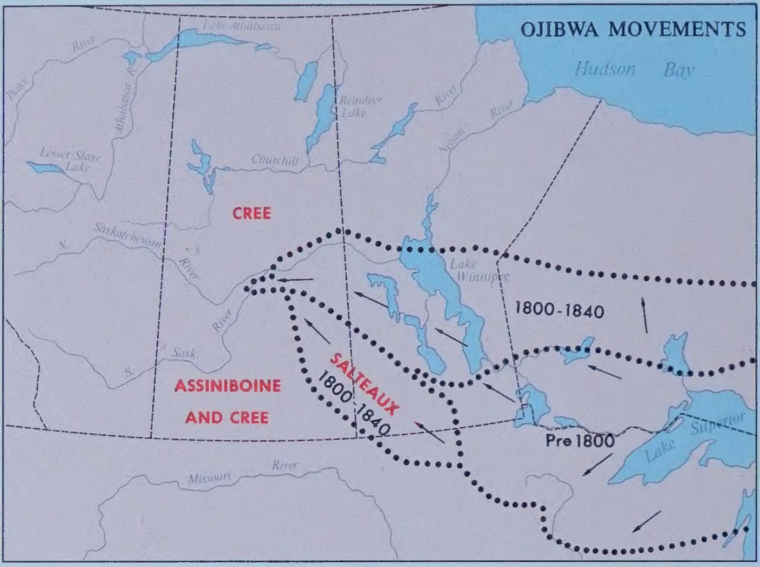
HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

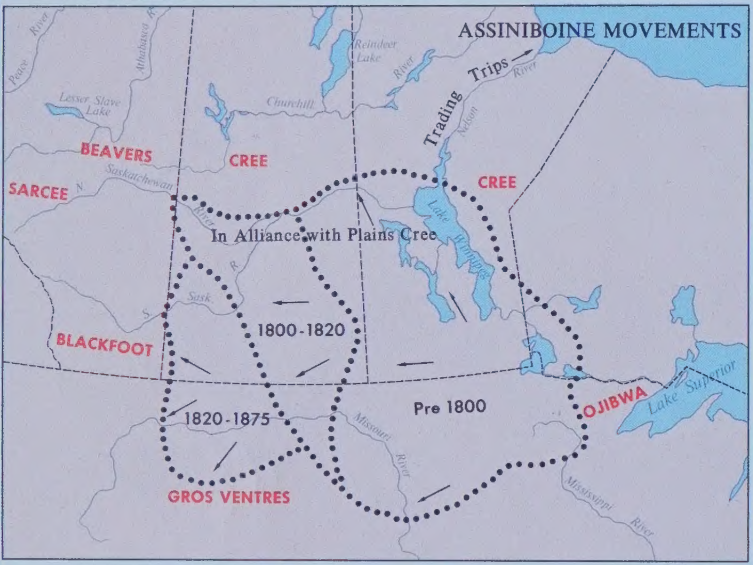
SECTION 2

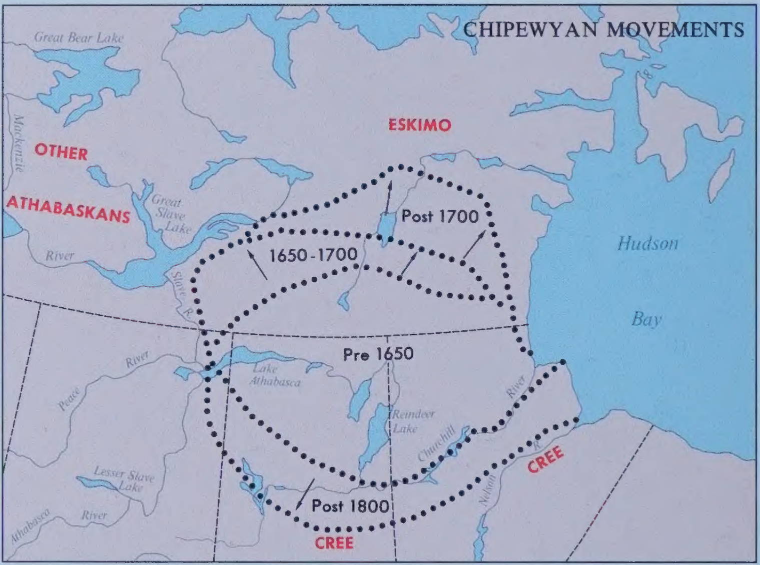
THE INDIANS - Territorial Changes and Cultures

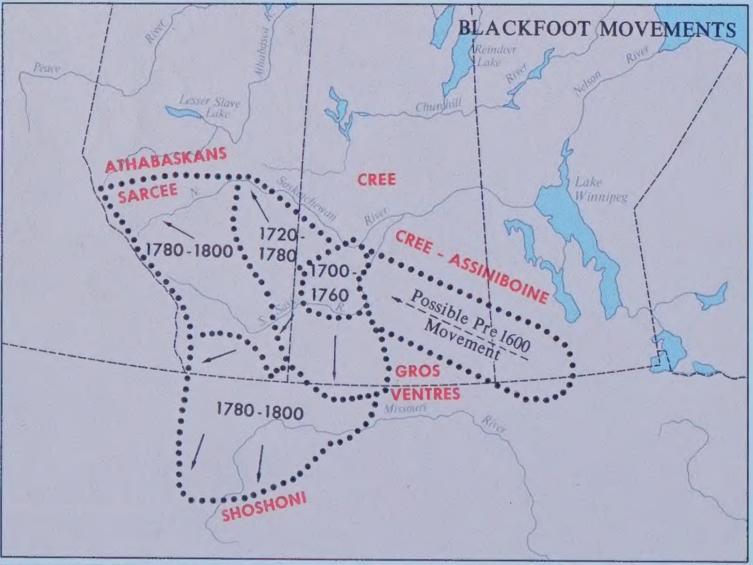

CREE MOVEMENTS
Hudson Bay
BEAVERS
CHIPEWYANS
Lake Athabasca
Reindeer Lake
1725-1760
1730-1790
Peace
River
Lesser Slave Lake
Churchill
WOODS CREE
Nelson
Athabasca
River
BLACKFOOT
1700-1810
Saskatchewan
Prior to 1700
Lake Winnipeg
PLAINS CREE
Sask.
1810-1820
1720-1780
GROS VENTRES
OJIBWA
Lake Superior
Missouri
River

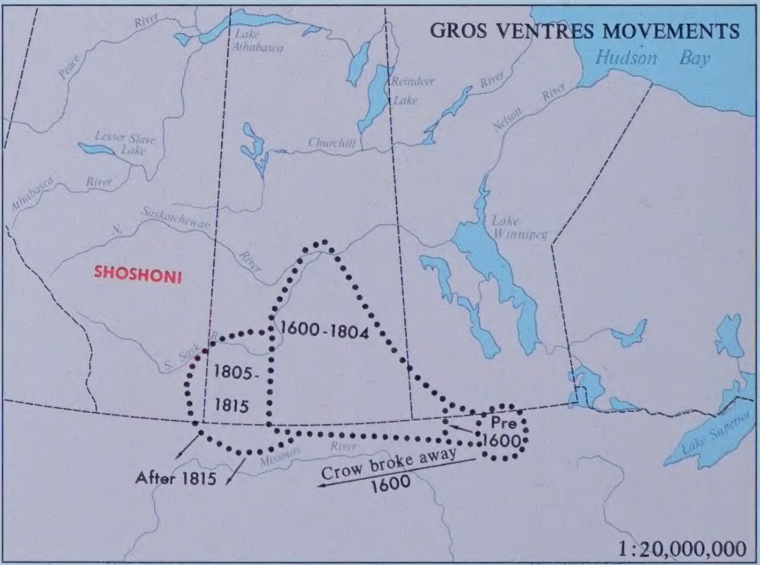
—·—·— Approximate Division between Woods Cree and Plains Cree


OJIBWA MOVEMENTS
Hudson Bay
Lake Athabasca
River
Peace
Athabasca R.
Reindeer Lake
River
River
Nelson
Lesser Slave Lake
Churchill
CREE
N. Saskatchewan
River
Lake Winnipeg
1800-1840
River
SALTEAUX
1800-1840
Sask.
S.
ASSINIBOINE
AND CREE
Pre 1800
Lake Superior
Missouri
River


ASSINIBOINE MOVEMENTS
Peace
River
Athabasca R.
Reindeer Lake
River
River
Trading Trips
Nelson
Lesser Slave Lake
Churchill
BEAVERS
CREE
CREE
SARCEE
N. Saskatchewan
River
In Alliance with Plains Cree
Lake Winnipeg
Sask.
R.
S.
1800-1820
BLACKFOOT
Pre 1800
OJIBWA
Lake Superior
1820-1875
Missouri
River
GROS VENTRES
Mississippi
River


CHIPEWYAN MOVEMENTS
Great Bear Lake
Mackenzie
OTHER
ATHABASKANS
ESKIMO
Great Slave Lake
River
Slave R.
Post 1700
1650-1700
Hudson
Bay
Pre 1650
River
Peace
Lake Athabasca
River
Reindeer Lake
Churchill
Lesser Slave Lake
Athabasca
River
Post 1800
Nelson
CREE
CREE

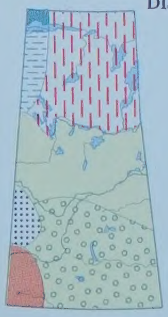

BLACKFOOT MOVEMENTS
Peace
River
Athabasca
Reindeer Lake
River
River
Lesser Slave Lake
Churchill
Nelson
Lake Winnipeg
CREE
ATHABASKANS
SARCEE
Saskatchewan
River
1720-1780
1780-1800
1700-1760
CREE - ASSINIBOINE
Possible Pre 1600 Movement
S. Sask.
R.
GROS VENTRES
1780-1800
Missouri
River
SHOSHONI


GROS VENTRES MOVEMENTS
Hudson Bay
River
Peace
Lake Athabasca
Reindeer Lake
River
River
Nelson
Lesser Slave Lake
Churchill
Athabasca
River
N. Saskatchewan
River
Lake Winnipeg
SHOSHONI
1600-1804
S. Sask.
1805-1815
Pre 1600
Missouri
River
After 1815
Crow broke away 1600
Lake Superior

1:20,000,000

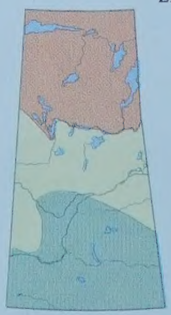
THE INDIAN CULTURES - Distribution and Characteristics 1725

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN TRIBES



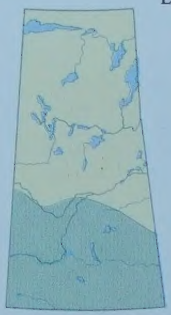
🟦	Slave
▤	Beaver
▥	Chipewyan
▢	Cree
▨	Assiniboine
▦	Blackfoot
🟥	Gros Ventres

LINGUISTIC FAMILIES



🟫	Athabaskan
🟨	Algonkian
🟩	Siouan

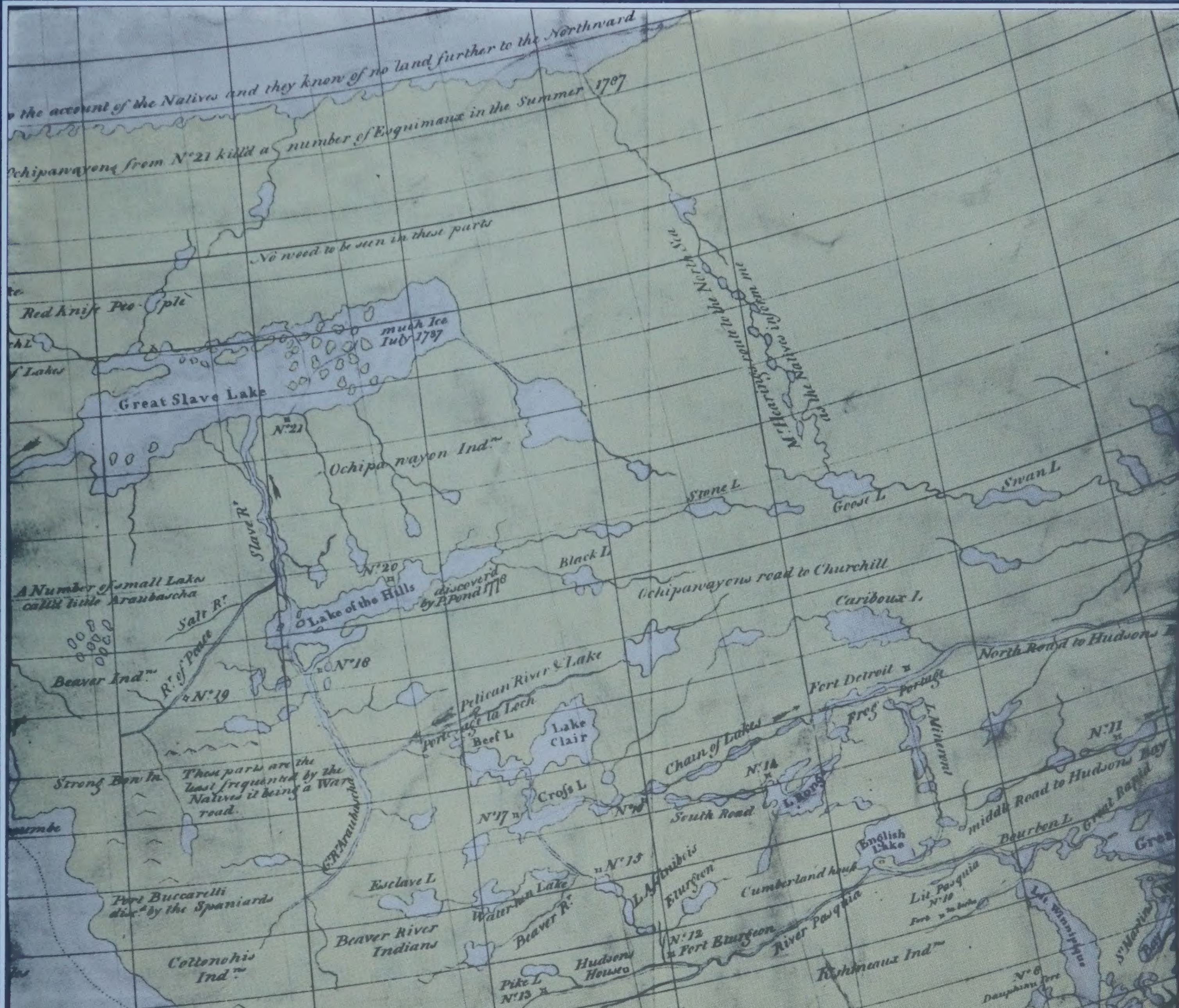
ECONOMIES



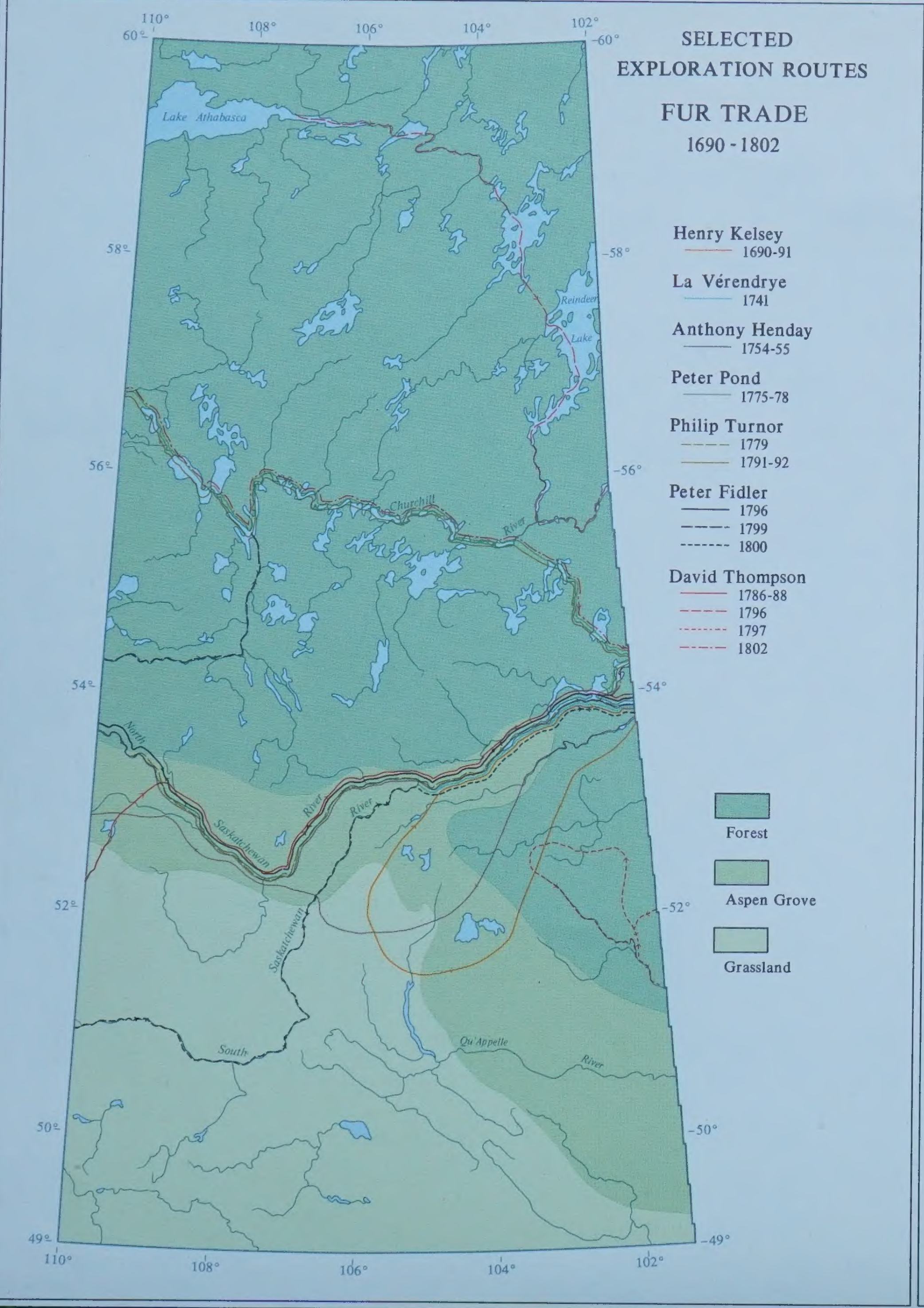
🟨	Caribou Moose
🟩	Buffalo

1:27,000,000

THE SASKATCHEWAN AREA 1787 (After Peter Pond)

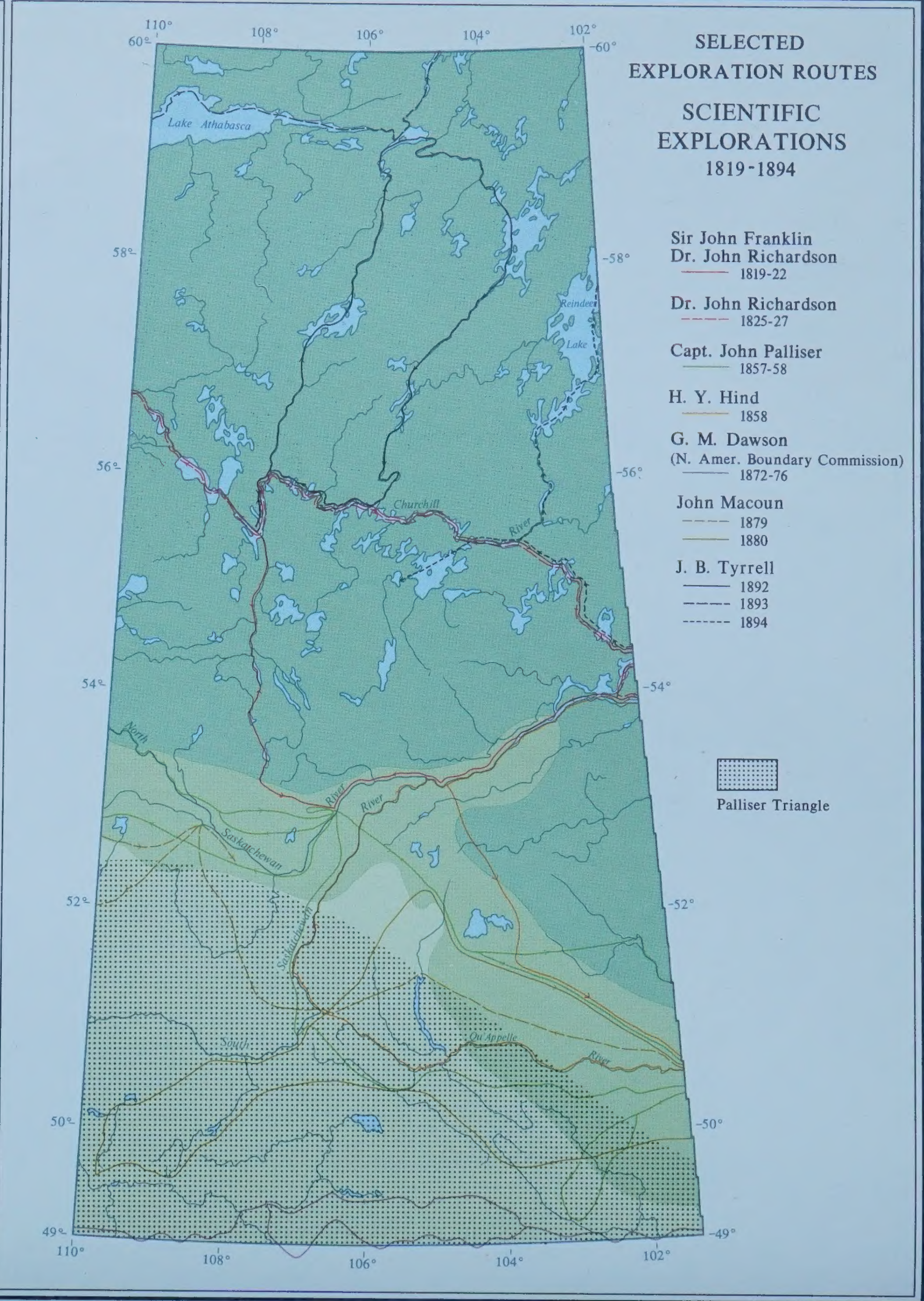

the account of the Natives and they knew of no land further to the Northward
Ochipawayons from Nº 21 kill'd a number of Esquimaux in the Summer 1787
No weed to be seen in these parts
Mᶜ Hearing's route to the North Sea
as the Natives inform me
Red Knife People
much Ice July 1787
Great Slave Lake
Nº 21
Ochipa nayon Indⁿˢ
Stone L
Goose L
Swan L
Slave Rʳ
Nº 20
Black L
A Number of small Lakes callid little Arabascha
Lake of the Hills
discover'd by P. Pond 1778
Ochipawayons road to Churchill
Cariboux L
Salt Rʳ
Rʳ of Peace
Nº 18
Nº 19
Beaver Indⁿˢ
North Road to Hudsons B
Pelican River & Lake
portage la Loch
Fort Detroit
Portage
Beef L
Lake Clair
Prog
L. Minerai
Nº 11
Chain of Lakes
Nº 14
Strong Bow In
These parts are the least frequented by the Natives it being a War road
Cross L
Nº 16
South Road
L. Rond
middle Road to Hudsons Bay
Great Rapid
Nº 17
English Lake
Bourbon L
Gr
Rʳ Arabaska
Nº 15
L. Assiniboils
Sturgeon
Cumberland hous
Esclave L
Lit Pasquia
Nº 10
Lac Winnipique
Port Bucarelli discᵈ by the Spaniards
Water-hen Lake
Beaver Rʳ
Nº 12
Fort Sturgeon
River Pasquia
Beaver River Indians
Cellonohis Indⁿˢ
Hudsons House
Kishineaux Indⁿˢ
Nº 8
Dauphine Fort
Pike L
Nº 13
Rapid Indⁿˢ
Bark Mountain
Assiniboins or Stone Indⁿˢ
H
Raven Indⁿˢ
Black feet Indians
Nº 7
Nº 6
Fort l'Epinette
Assiniboin
Sessees
Blood Indians
Sweet-mouth Indians
C
I
Big belly Indⁿˢ
Nootka or King Georges Sound
Snake Indⁿˢ
West River discoverd in 1603
Shining Mountains conts much Talc
N
Cape Blanco
115°
120°
110°

EXPLORATIONS



SELECTED EXPLORATION ROUTES
FUR TRADE
1690 - 1802

Henry Kelsey 1690-91
La Vérendrye 1741
Anthony Henday 1754-55
Peter Pond 1775-78
Philip Turnor 1779
1791-92
Peter Fidler 1796
1799
1800
David Thompson 1786-88
1796
1797
1802
Forest
Aspen Grove
Grassland
Lake Athabasca
Reindeer Lake
Churchill River
North Saskatchewan River
South Saskatchewan River
Qu'Appelle River
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°



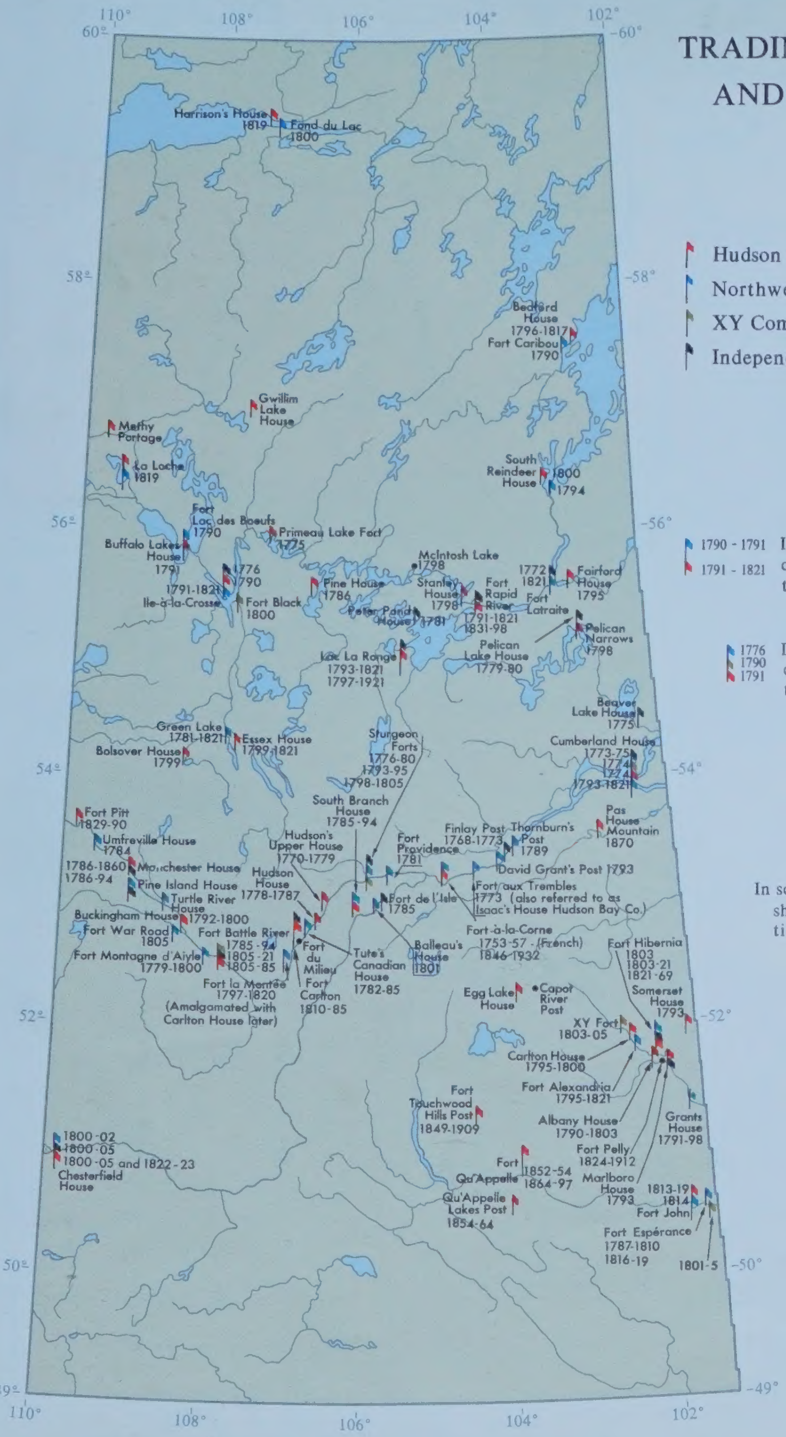
SELECTED EXPLORATION ROUTES
SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATIONS
1819 - 1894

Sir John Franklin
Dr. John Richardson 1819-22
Dr. John Richardson 1825-27
Capt. John Palliser 1857-58
H. Y. Hind 1858
G. M. Dawson (N. Amer. Boundary Commission) 1872-76
John Macoun 1879
1880
J. B. Tyrrell 1892
1893
1894
Palliser Triangle
Lake Athabasca
Reindeer Lake
Churchill River
North Saskatchewan River
South Saskatchewan River
Qu'Appelle River
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

TRADING POSTS AND FORTS


Harrison's House 1819
Fond du Lac 1800
Bedford House 1796-1817
Fort Caribou 1790
Gwillim Lake House
Methy Portage
La Loche 1819
South Reindeer House 1800 1794
Fort Lac des Boeufs 1790
Buffalo Lakes House 1791
Primeau Lake Fort 1775
McIntosh Lake 1798
1776 1790 1791-1821 Ile-à-la-Crosse
Fort Black 1800
Pine House 1786
Stanley House 1798
Fort Rapid River 1791-1821 1831-98
1772 1821 Fort Latraite
Fairford House 1795
Peter Pond's House 1781
Pelican Narrows 1798
Lac La Ronge 1793-1821 1797-1921
Pelican Lake House 1779-80
Beaver Lake House 1775
Green Lake 1781-1821
Essex House 1799-1821
Bolsover House 1799
Sturgeon Forts 1776-80 1793-95 1798-1805
Cumberland House 1773-75 1774 1774 1793-1821
South Branch House 1785-94
Fort Pitt 1829-90
Umfreville House 1784
1786-1860 Manchester House 1786-94
Pine Island House
Turtle River House
Hudson's Upper House 1770-1779
Hudson House 1778-1787
Fort Providence 1781
Finlay Post 1768-1773
Thornburn's Post 1789
Pas House Mountain 1870
David Grant's Post 1793
Fort aux Trembles 1773 (also referred to as Isaac's House Hudson Bay Co.)
Fort de l'Isle 1785
Buckingham House 1792-1800
Fort War Road 1805
Fort Battle River 1785-94 1805-21 1805-85
Fort Montagne d'Aiyle 1779-1800
Fort du Milieu
Fort Carlton 1810-85
Tute's Canadian House 1782-85
Balleau's House 1801
Fort-à-la-Corne 1753-57 - (French) 1846-1932
Fort la Montée 1797-1820 (Amalgamated with Carlton House later)
Fort Hibernia 1803 1803-21 1821-69
Egg Lake House
Capot River Post
Somerset House 1793
XY Fort 1803-05
Carlton House 1795-1800
Fort Alexandria 1795-1821
Fort Touchwood Hills Post 1849-1909
Albany House 1790-1803
Grants House 1791-98
Fort Pelly 1824-1912
Fort Qu'Appelle 1852-54 1864-97
Marlboro House 1793
Qu'Appelle Lakes Post 1854-64
1813-19 1814 Fort John
Fort Espérance 1787-1810 1816-19
1801-5
1800-02 1800-05 1800-05 and 1822-23 Chesterfield House
110° 108° 106° 104° 102°
60° 58° 56° 54° 52° 50° 49°

- Hudson Bay Company
- Northwest Company
- XY Company
- Independent Companies

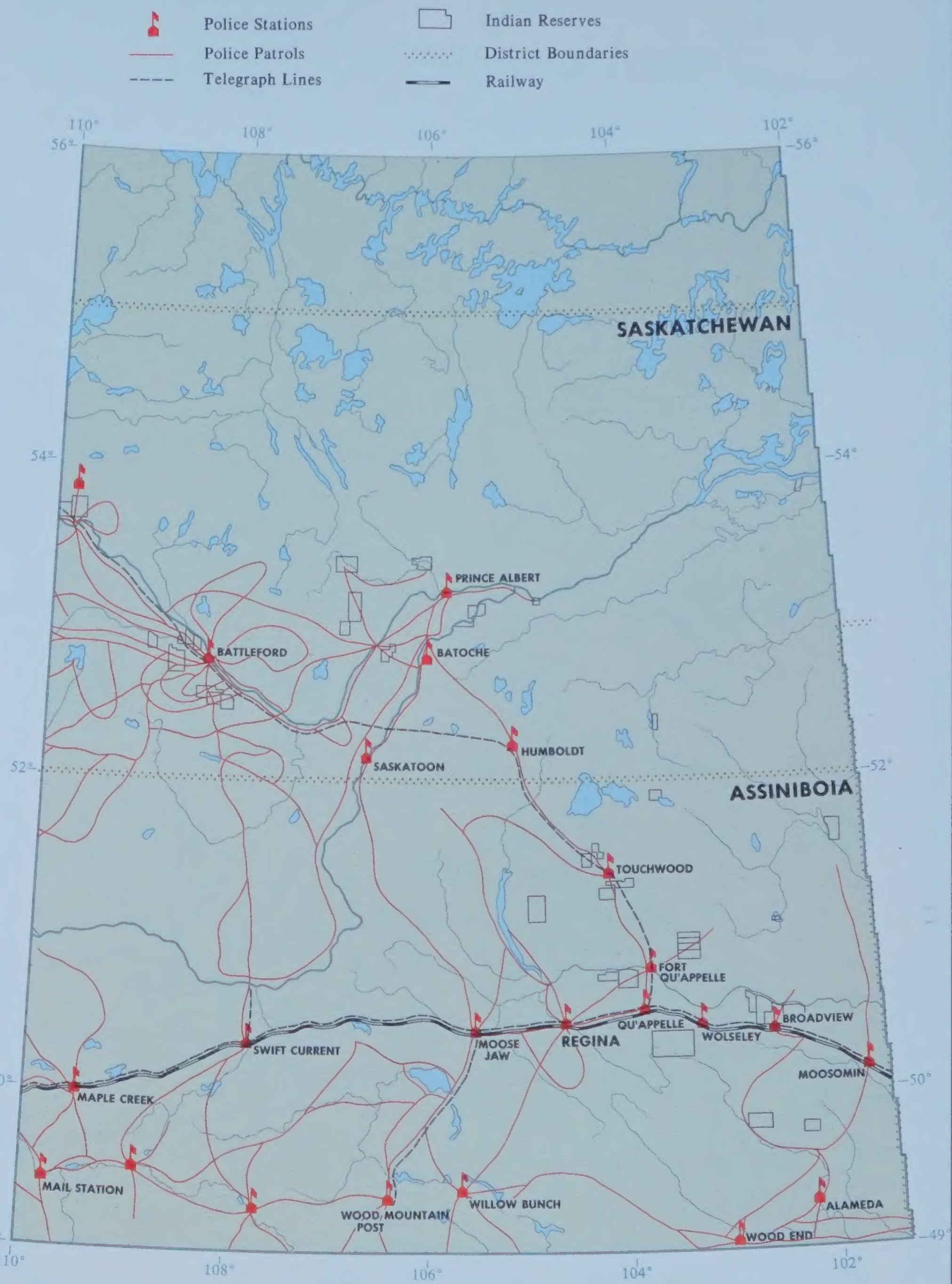
1790 - 1791
1791 - 1821 Indicates that one company was probably taken over by the other

1776
1790
1791 Indicates that three companies had posts in the immediate area.

In some cases the dates shown denote discontinuous occupance.

50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

N.W. MOUNTED POLICE STATIONS AND PATROLS 1886

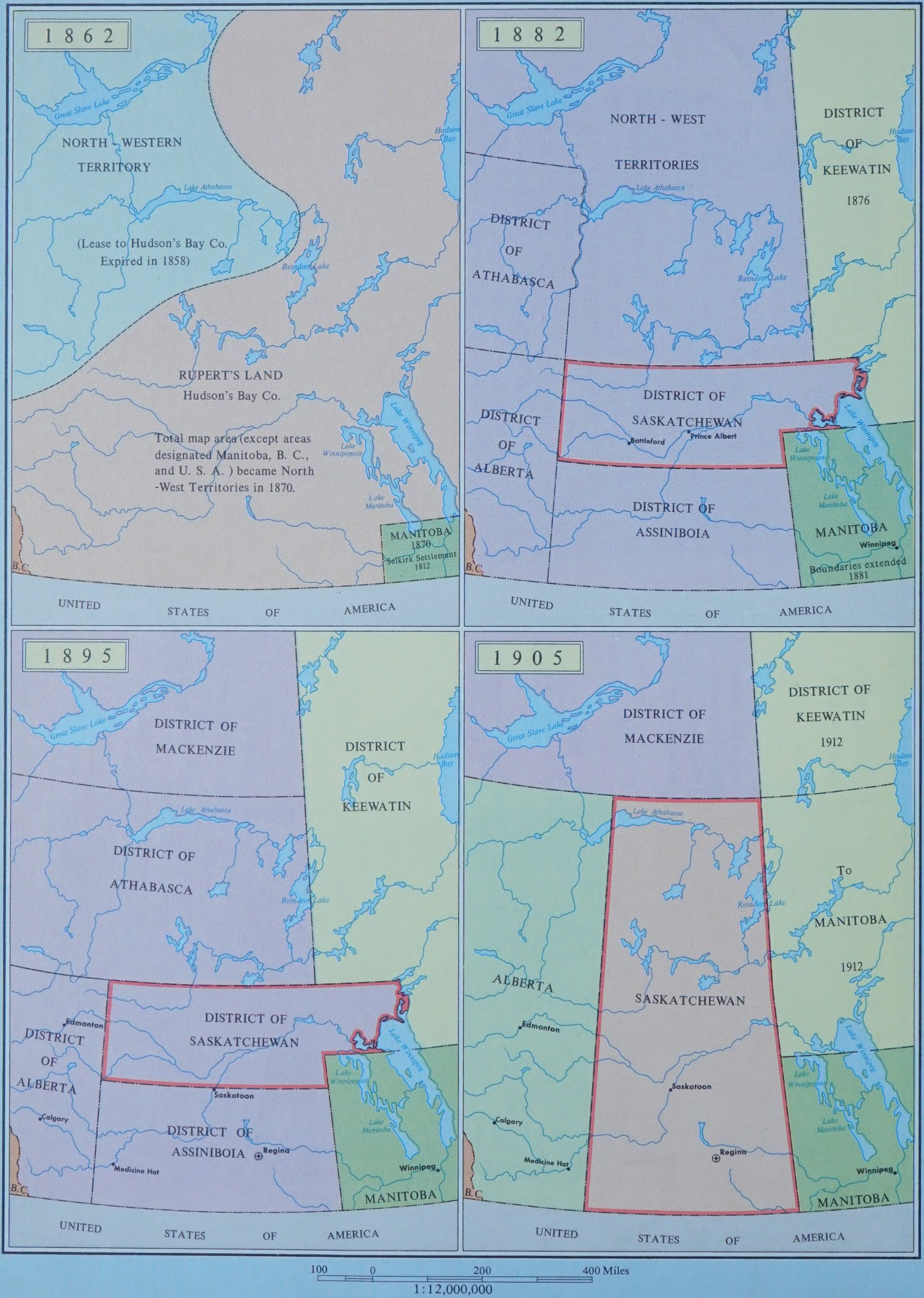

SASKATCHEWAN
ASSINIBOIA
PRINCE ALBERT
BATTLEFORD
BATOCHE
HUMBOLDT
SASKATOON
TOUCHWOOD
FORT QU'APPELLE
QU'APPELLE
BROADVIEW
WOLSELEY
REGINA
MOOSE JAW
SWIFT CURRENT
MAPLE CREEK
MOOSOMIN
MAIL STATION
WOOD MOUNTAIN POST
WILLOW BUNCH
ALAMEDA
WOOD END
110° 108° 106° 104° 102°
56° 54° 52° 50° 49°

- Police Stations
- Police Patrols
- Telegraph Lines
- Indian Reserves
- District Boundaries
- Railway

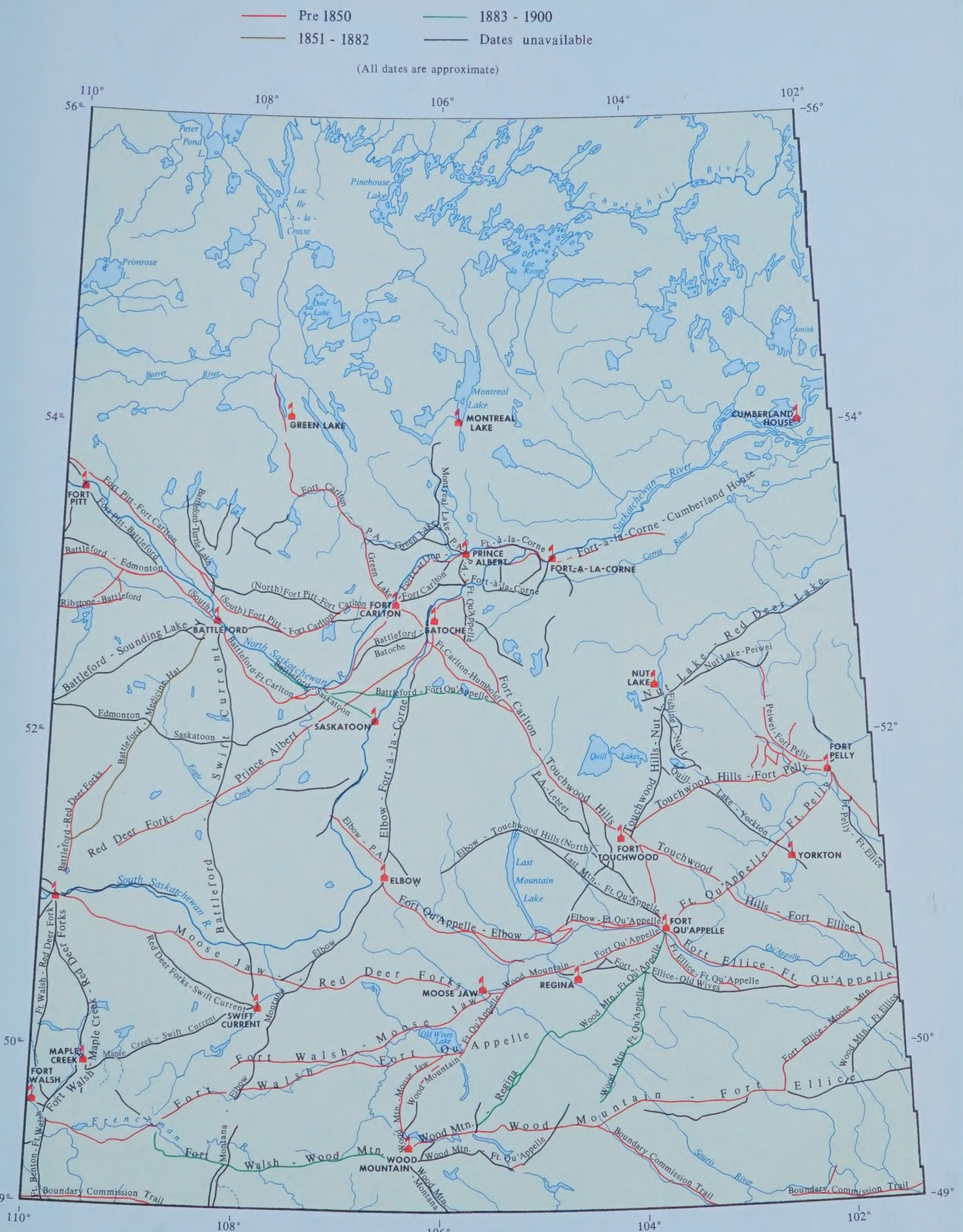
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

EVOLUTION OF PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES


1862
Great Slave Lake
NORTH - WESTERN
TERRITORY
Lake Athabasca
(Lease to Hudson's Bay Co.
Expired in 1858)
Reindeer Lake
Hudson Bay
RUPERT'S LAND
Hudson's Bay Co.
Total map area (except areas
designated Manitoba, B. C.,
and U. S. A.) became North
-West Territories in 1870.
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
MANITOBA
1870
Selkirk Settlement
1812
B.C.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1882
Great Slave Lake
NORTH - WEST
TERRITORIES
DISTRICT
OF
KEEWATIN
1876
Hudson Bay
Lake Athabasca
DISTRICT
OF
ATHABASCA
Reindeer Lake
DISTRICT OF
SASKATCHEWAN
Battleford
Prince Albert
DISTRICT
OF
ALBERTA
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
DISTRICT OF
ASSINIBOIA
MANITOBA
Winnipeg
Boundaries extended
1881
B.C.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1895
Great Slave Lake
DISTRICT OF
MACKENZIE
DISTRICT
OF
KEEWATIN
Hudson Bay
Lake Athabasca
DISTRICT OF
ATHABASCA
Reindeer Lake
Edmonton
DISTRICT OF
SASKATCHEWAN
DISTRICT
OF
ALBERTA
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis
Saskatoon
Calgary
Lake Manitoba
DISTRICT OF
ASSINIBOIA
Regina
Medicine Hat
Winnipeg
B.C.
MANITOBA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1905
Great Slave Lake
DISTRICT OF
MACKENZIE
DISTRICT OF
KEEWATIN
1912
Hudson Bay
Lake Athabasca
Reindeer Lake
To
MANITOBA
1912
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
Edmonton
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis
Saskatoon
Calgary
Lake Manitoba
Medicine Hat
Regina
Winnipeg
B.C.
MANITOBA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
100 0 200 400 Miles
1:12,000,000

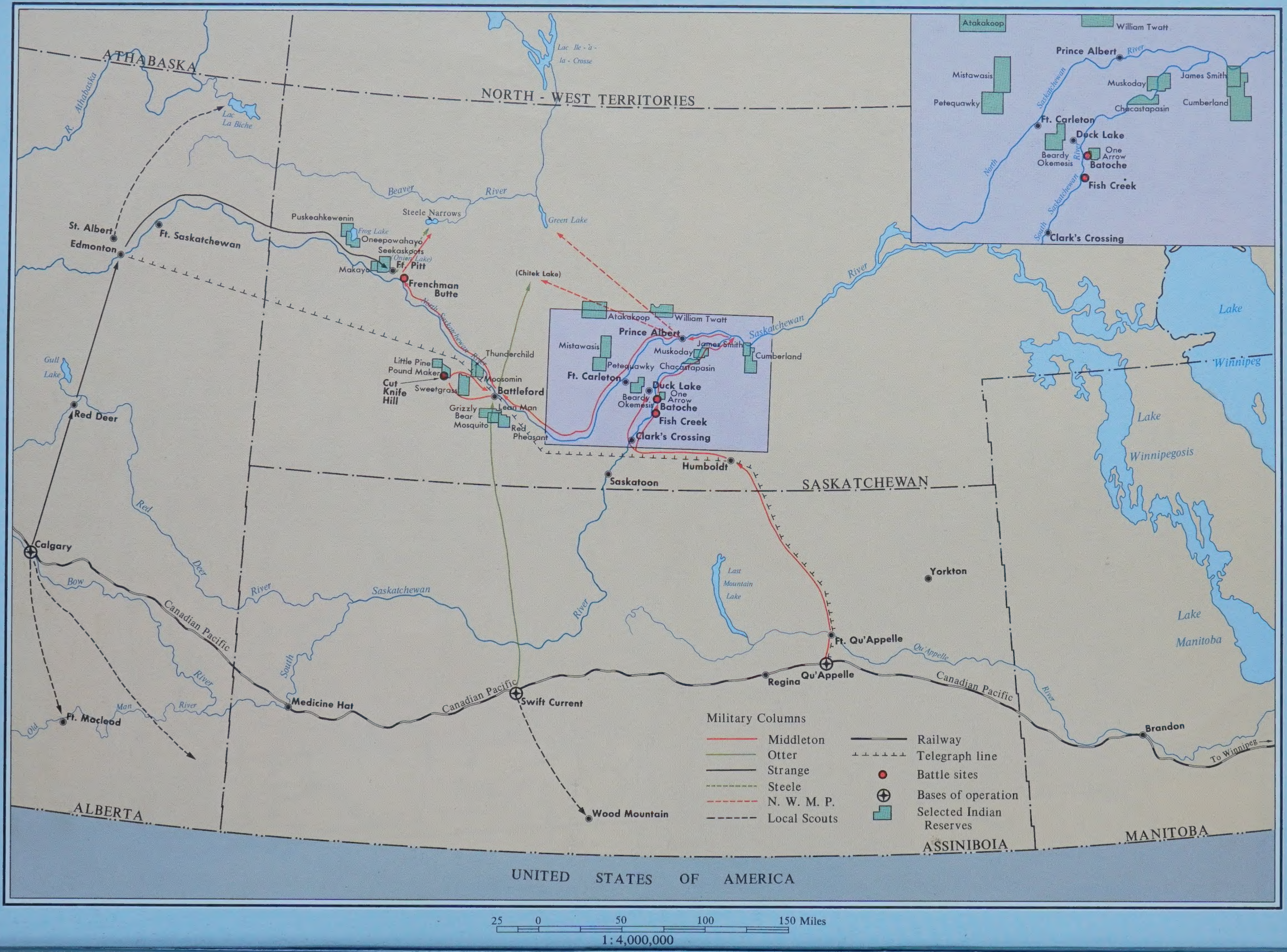
HISTORICAL TRAILS


Pre 1850
1851 - 1882
1883 - 1900
Dates unavailable
(All dates are approximate)
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Peter Pond L.
Lac Île-à-la-Crosse
Pinehouse Lake
Churchill River
Primrose L.
Doré Lake
Lac la Ronge
Amisk L.
Beaver River
Montreal Lake
GREEN LAKE
MONTREAL LAKE
CUMBERLAND HOUSE
FORT PITT
Fort Pitt - Fort Carlton
Fort Pitt - Battleford
Battleford - Edmonton
Battleford-Turtle Lake
Ribstone - Battleford
Fort Carlton
Green Lake
P.A. - Green Lake
Montreal Lake P.A.
Ft.-à-la-Corne
Fort-à-la-Corne - Cumberland House
Saskatchewan River
Carrot River
PRINCE ALBERT
FORT-À-LA-CORNE
Fort Carlton
Ft. Qu'Appelle
(North) Fort Pitt - Fort Carlton
(South) Fort Pitt - Fort Carlton
FORT CARLTON
BATTLEFORD
BATOCHE
Battleford - Batoche
Battleford - Sounding Lake
North Saskatchewan R.
Battleford - Ft. Carlton
Battleford - Saskatoon
Battleford - Fort Qu'Appelle
Ft. Carlton - Humboldt
Fort Carlton - Touchwood Hills
Swift Current
Edmonton - Medicine Hat
Edmonton
Saskatoon
SASKATOON
Prince Albert
Fort-à-la-Corne
Battleford - Red Deer Forks
Eagle Creek
Red Deer Forks
Battleford
NUT LAKE
Nut Lake - Red Deer Lake
Nut Lake - Peiwei
Fishing L. - Nut L.
Touchwood Hills - Nut L.
Quill Lakes
Quill Lake - Yorkton
Peiwei - Fort Pelly
FORT PELLY
Touchwood Hills - Fort Pelly
P.A. - Lebret
Ft. Pelly - Ft. Ellice
Ft. Pelly
YORKTON
FORT TOUCHWOOD
Touchwood Hills - Fort Ellice
Ft. Qu'Appelle
Elbow - Touchwood Hills (North)
Last Mountain Lake
Last Mtn. - Ft. Qu'Appelle
Elbow - P.A.
Elbow - Fort-à-la-Corne
ELBOW
South Saskatchewan R.
Fort Qu'Appelle - Elbow
Elbow - Ft. Qu'Appelle
FORT QU'APPELLE
Fort Ellice - Ft. Qu'Appelle
Qu'Appelle River
Ft. Ellice - Ft. Qu'Appelle
Ellice - Old Wives
Moose Jaw - Red Deer Forks
Red Deer Forks - Swift Current
Elbow
Montana
Fort Qu'Appelle
Wood Mountain
REGINA
MOOSE JAW
Moose Jaw - Ft. Qu'Appelle
Wood Mtn. - Ft. Qu'Appelle
Fort Ellice - Moose Mtn.
Wood Mtn. - Ft. Ellice
SWIFT CURRENT
Ft. Walsh - Red Deer Fork
Red Deer Forks
Maple Creek
Maple Creek - Swift Current
MAPLE CREEK
FORT WALSH
Fort Walsh - Moose Jaw
Fort Qu'Appelle
Old Wives Lake
Fort Walsh - Elbow
Fort Walsh
Wood Mtn. - Moose Jaw
Wood Mountain
Regina
Wood Mountain - Fort Ellice
Frenchman
Ft. Benton - Ft. Walsh
Fort Walsh - Wood Mtn.
Montana
Wood Mtn.
WOOD MOUNTAIN
Wood Mtn. - Montana
Ft. Qu'Appelle
Boundary Commission Trail
Souris River
Boundary Commission Trail

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION 1885


ATHABASKA
NORTH - WEST TERRITORIES
SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA
ASSINIBOIA
MANITOBA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
R. Athabaska
Lac La Biche
Lac Ile - à - la - Crosse
Beaver River
Green Lake
Steele Narrows
Puskeahkewenin
Frog Lake
Oneepowahayo
Seekaskoots
Onion Lake
Makaya
Ft. Pitt
Frenchman Butte
(Chitek Lake)
St. Albert
Edmonton
Ft. Saskatchewan
Gull Lake
Red Deer
Calgary
Bow
Red Deer River
North Saskatchewan River
Thunderchild
Little Pine
Pound Maker
Cut Knife Hill
Sweetgrass
Moosomin
Battleford
Grizzly Bear
Mosquito
Lean Man
Red Pheasant
Atakakoop
William Twatt
Prince Albert
James Smith
Muskoday
Cumberland
Mistawasis
Petequawky
Chacastapasin
Ft. Carleton
Duck Lake
Beardy
Okemesis
One Arrow
Batoche
Fish Creek
Clark's Crossing
Saskatchewan River
North Saskatchewan
South Saskatchewan River
Humboldt
Saskatoon
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Last Mountain Lake
Yorkton
Ft. Qu'Appelle
Qu'Appelle
Qu'Appelle River
Regina
Canadian Pacific
Swift Current
Medicine Hat
South Saskatchewan River
Old Man River
Ft. Macleod
Wood Mountain
Brandon
To Winnipeg
Military Columns
Middleton
Otter
Strange
Steele
N. W. M. P.
Local Scouts
Railway
Telegraph line
Battle sites
Bases of operation
Selected Indian Reserves
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1: 4,000,000

GROUP SETTLEMENTS

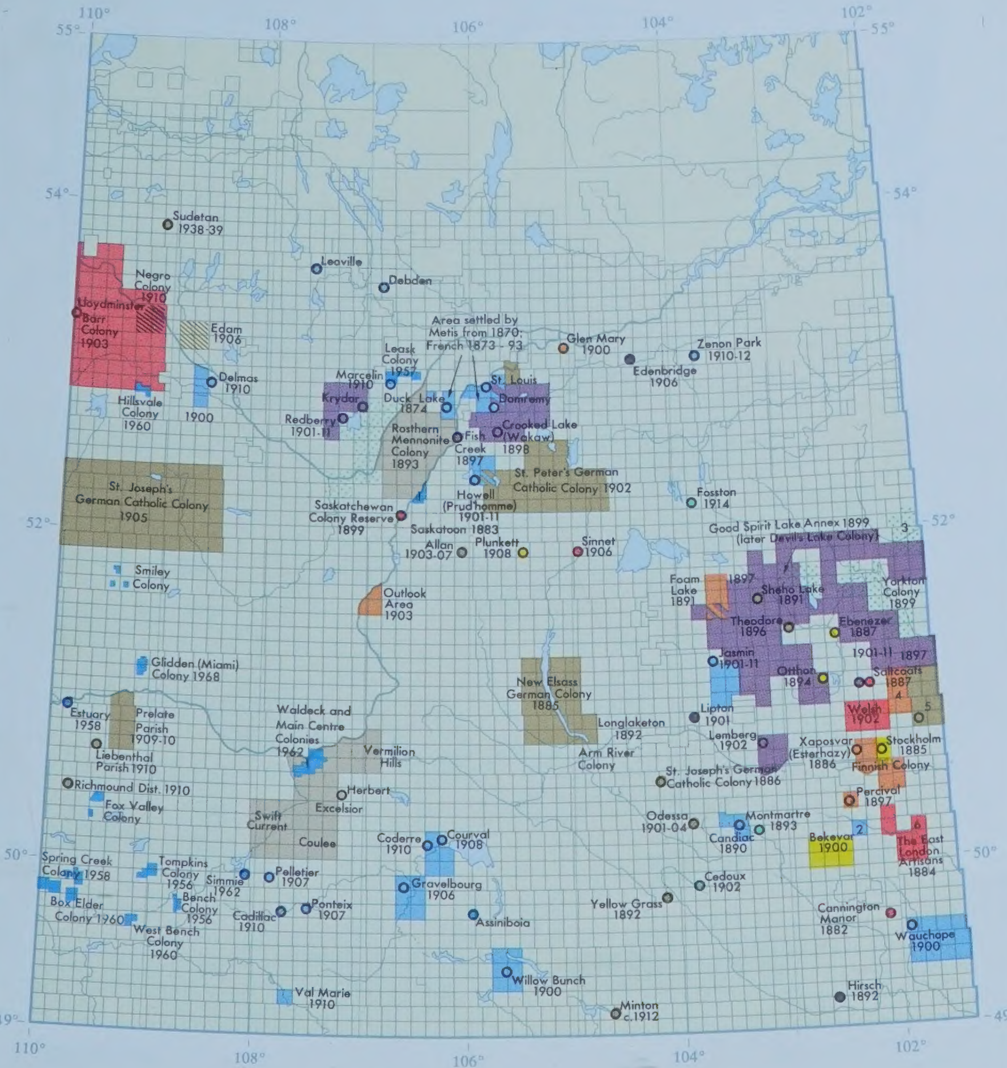
- 🟥 British
- ▨ Doukhobor*
- ▨ Dutch
- 🟦 French
- 🟫 German
- 🟨 Hungarian
- 🟦 Hutterite*
- ▨ Mennonite*
- ▨ Negro
- 🟩 Polish
- 🟧 Scandinavian
- 🟪 Ukrainian

○ represent a group settlement; areal extent not known

* represents a religious group

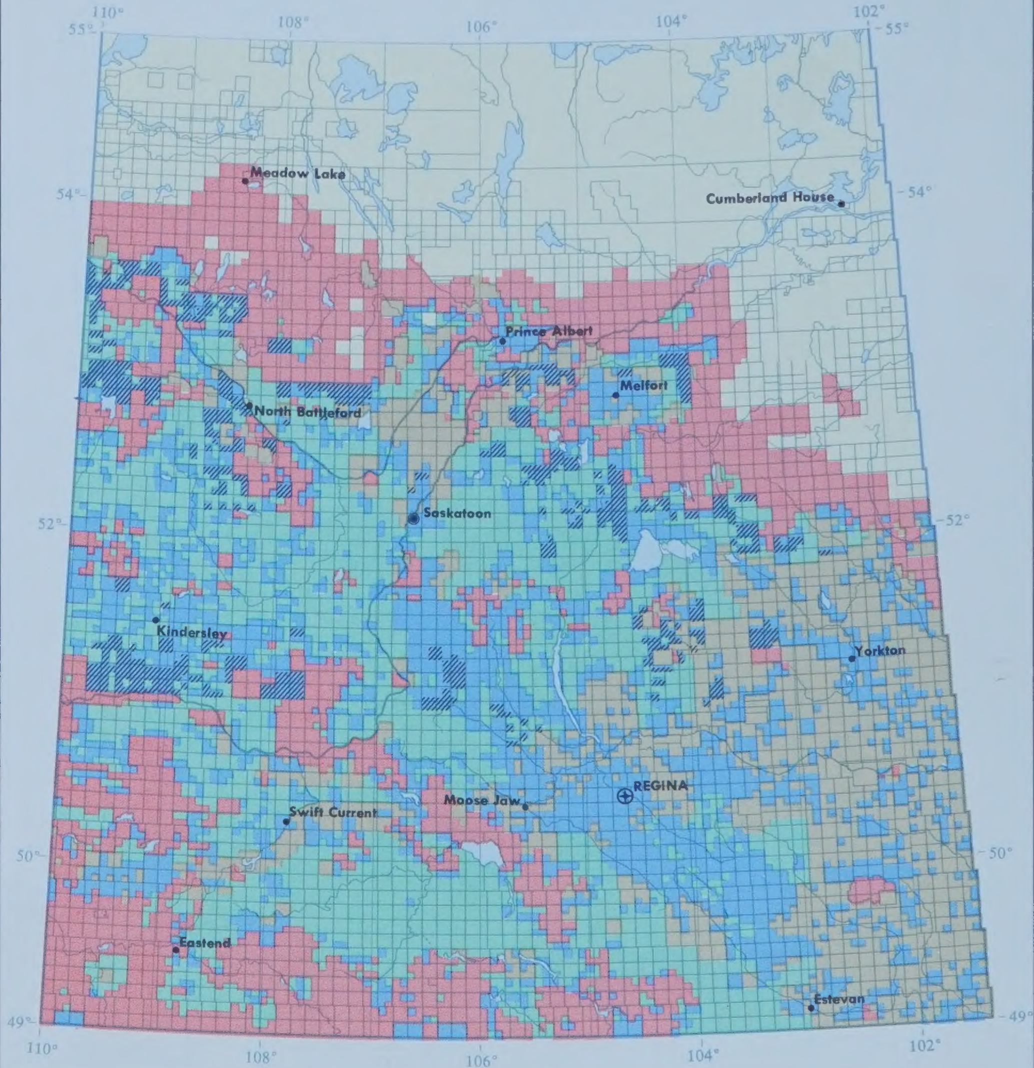
- ● Barr Colony
- ● Jewish*
- ● Temperance Colony

1 Riverview Colony 1956
2 St. Hubert Mission 1886
3 Swan River Colony Reserve 1889 (later North Colony)
4 Thingvalla (Churchbridge) 1886
5 Hohenlohe (nr. Langenburg) 1886
6 Scottish Crofter 1883


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
55°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Sudetan 1938-39
Leaville
Debden
Negro Colony 1910
Lloydminster
Barr Colony 1903
Edam 1906
Delmas 1910
Hillsvale Colony 1960
1900
Area settled by Metis from 1870; French 1873 - 93
Leask Colony 1957
Marcelin 1910
Krydor
Redberry 1901-11
Duck Lake 1874
St. Louis
Domremy
Rosthern Mennonite Colony 1893
Fish Creek 1897
Crooked Lake (Wakaw) 1898
St. Peter's German Catholic Colony 1902
Howell (Prud'homme) 1901-11
Glen Mary 1900
Edenbridge 1906
Zenon Park 1910-12
Fosston 1914
St. Joseph's German Catholic Colony 1905
Saskatchewan Colony Reserve 1899
Saskatoon 1883
Allan 1903-07
Plunkett 1908
Sinnet 1906
Smiley Colony
Outlook Area 1903
Good Spirit Lake Annex 1899 (later Devil's Lake Colony)
3
Foam Lake 1891
1897
Sheho Lake 1891
Yorkton Colony 1899
Theodore 1896
Ebenezer 1887
Jasmin 1901-11
1901-11
1897
Otthon 1894
Saltcoats 1887
4
5
Welsh 1902
Glidden (Miami) Colony 1968
Estuary 1958
Prelate Parish 1909-10
Liebenthal Parish 1910
Richmound Dist. 1910
Fox Valley Colony
Waldeck and Main Centre Colonies 1962
Vermilion Hills
Herbert
Excelsior
Swift Current
Coulee
New Elsass German Colony 1885
Longlaketon 1892
Arm River Colony
Lipton 1901
Lemberg 1902
Xaposvar (Esterhazy) 1886
Stockholm 1885
Finnish Colony
St. Joseph's German Catholic Colony 1886
Percival 1897
Odessa 1901-04
Montmartre 1893
Candiac 1890
2
Bekevar 1900
6
The East London Artisans 1884
Spring Creek Colony 1958
Tompkins Colony 1956
Simmie 1962
Pelletier 1907
Coderre 1910
Courval 1908
Gravelbourg 1906
Box Elder Colony 1960
Bench Colony 1956
West Bench Colony 1960
Cadillac 1910
Ponteix 1907
Assiniboia
Cedoux 1902
Yellow Grass 1892
Cannington Manor 1882
Wauchope 1900
Willow Bunch 1900
Val Marie 1910
Minton c.1912
Hirsch 1892

LAND ALIENATION

- 🟫 1901 (Including southern Indian Reserves)
- 🟩 1911
- 🟦 -1921- ▨ Owned but not occupied
- 🟥 1931

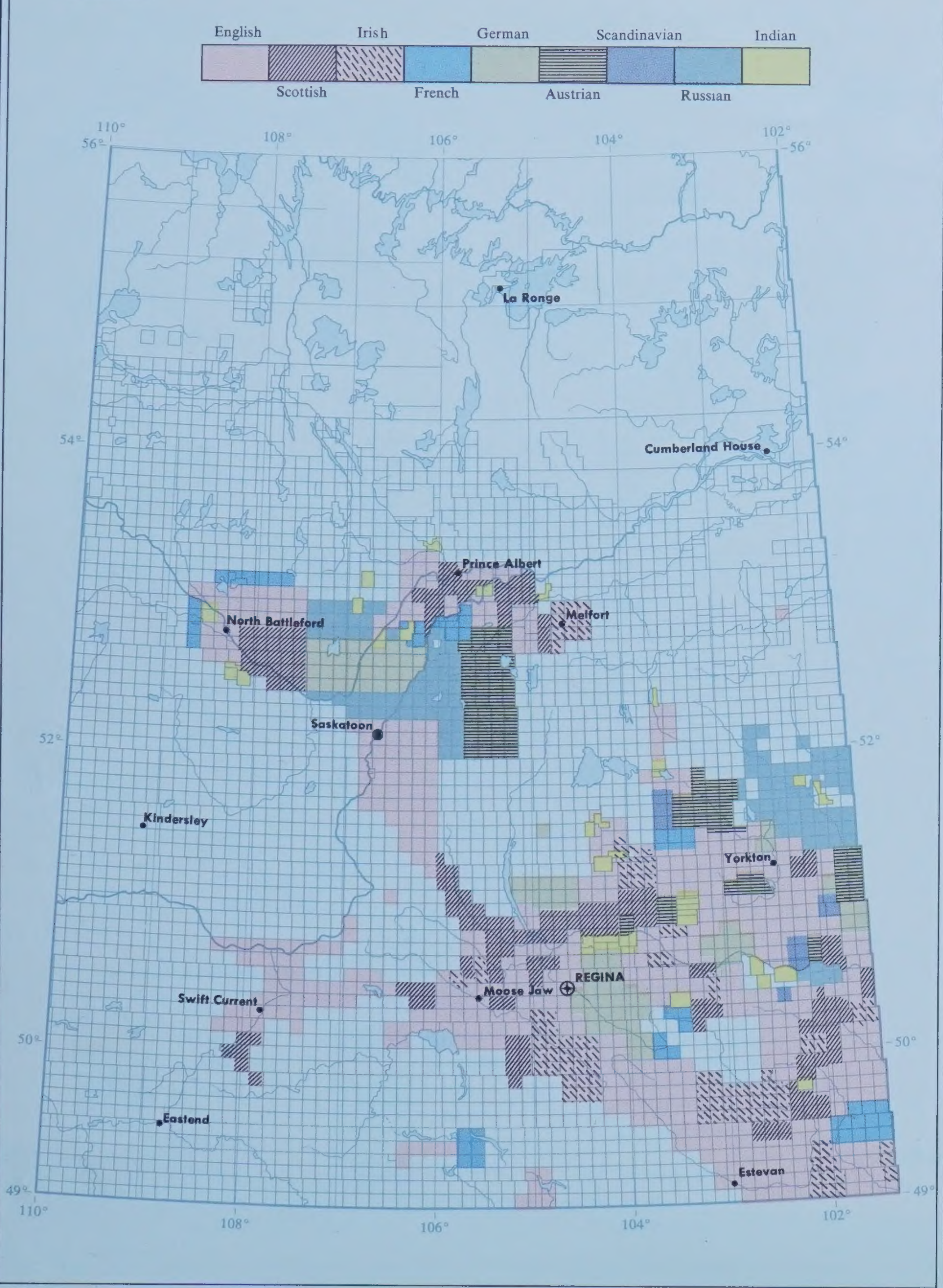

110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
55°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Eastend
Estevan

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

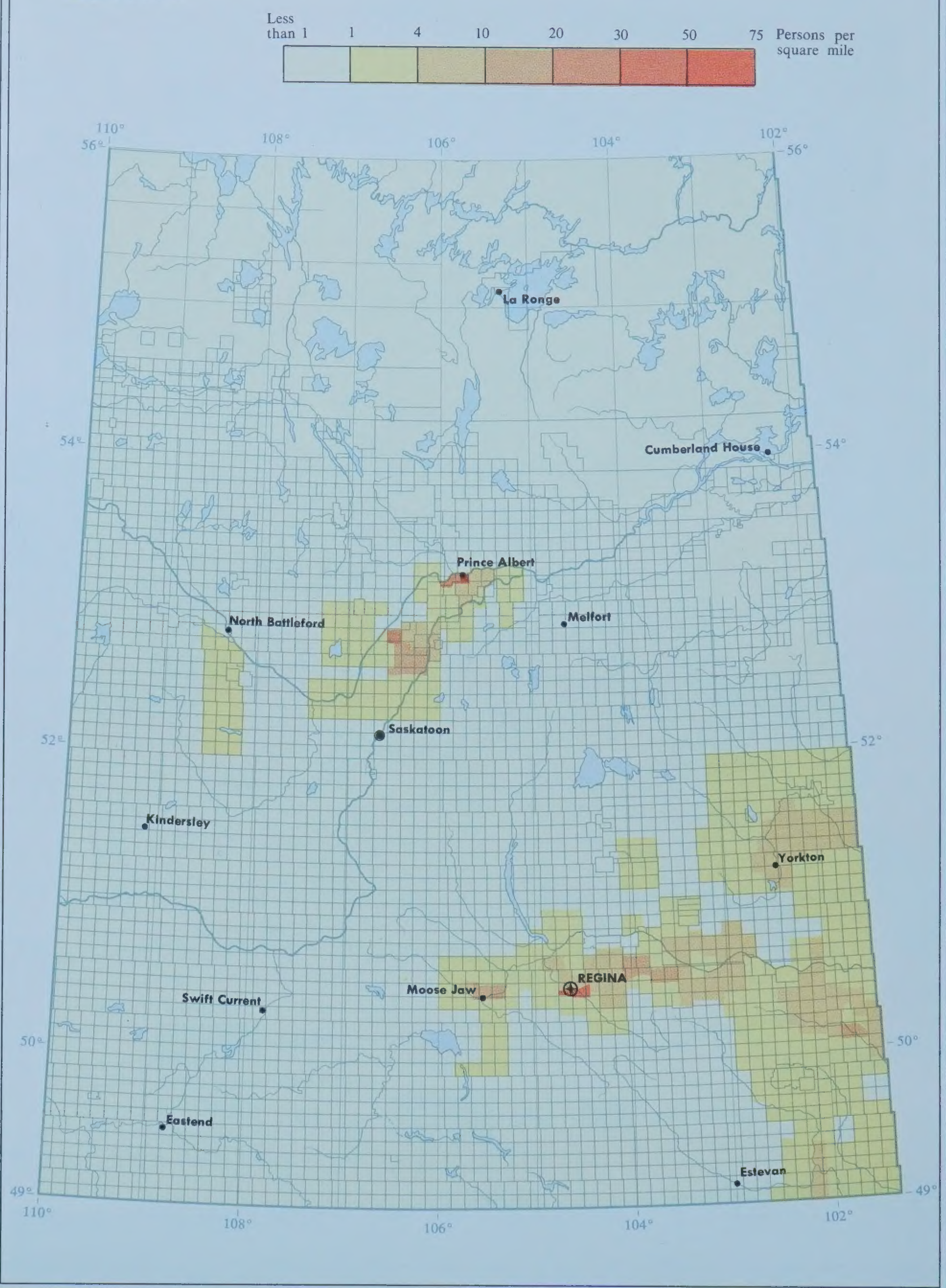
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4.500.000

POPULATION 1901

ORIGIN


English
Scottish
Irish
French
German
Austrian
Scandinavian
Russian
Indian
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
La Ronge
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Eastend
Estevan

DENSITY

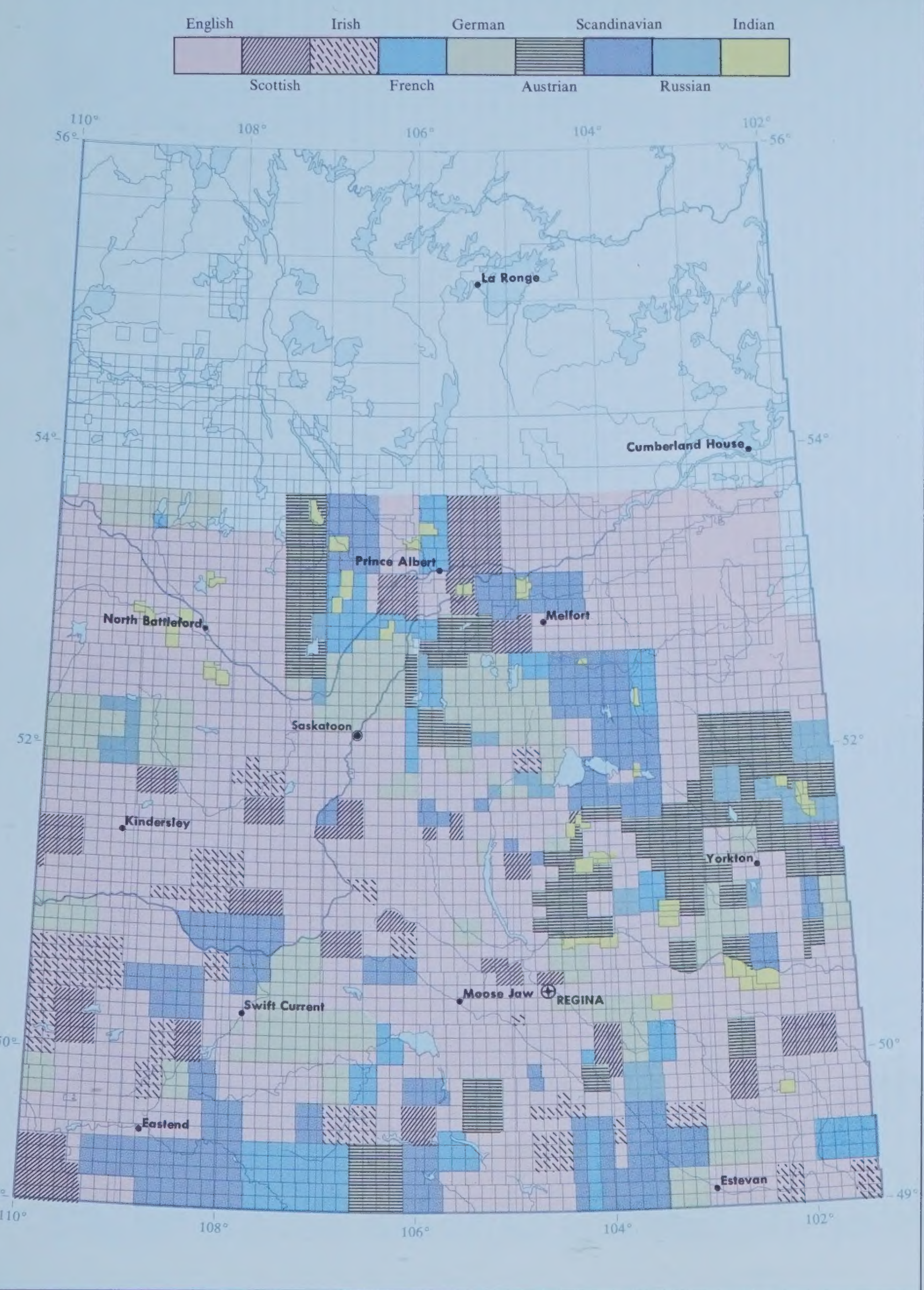

Less than 1
1
4
10
20
30
50
75
Persons per square mile
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
La Ronge
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Eastend
Estevan

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

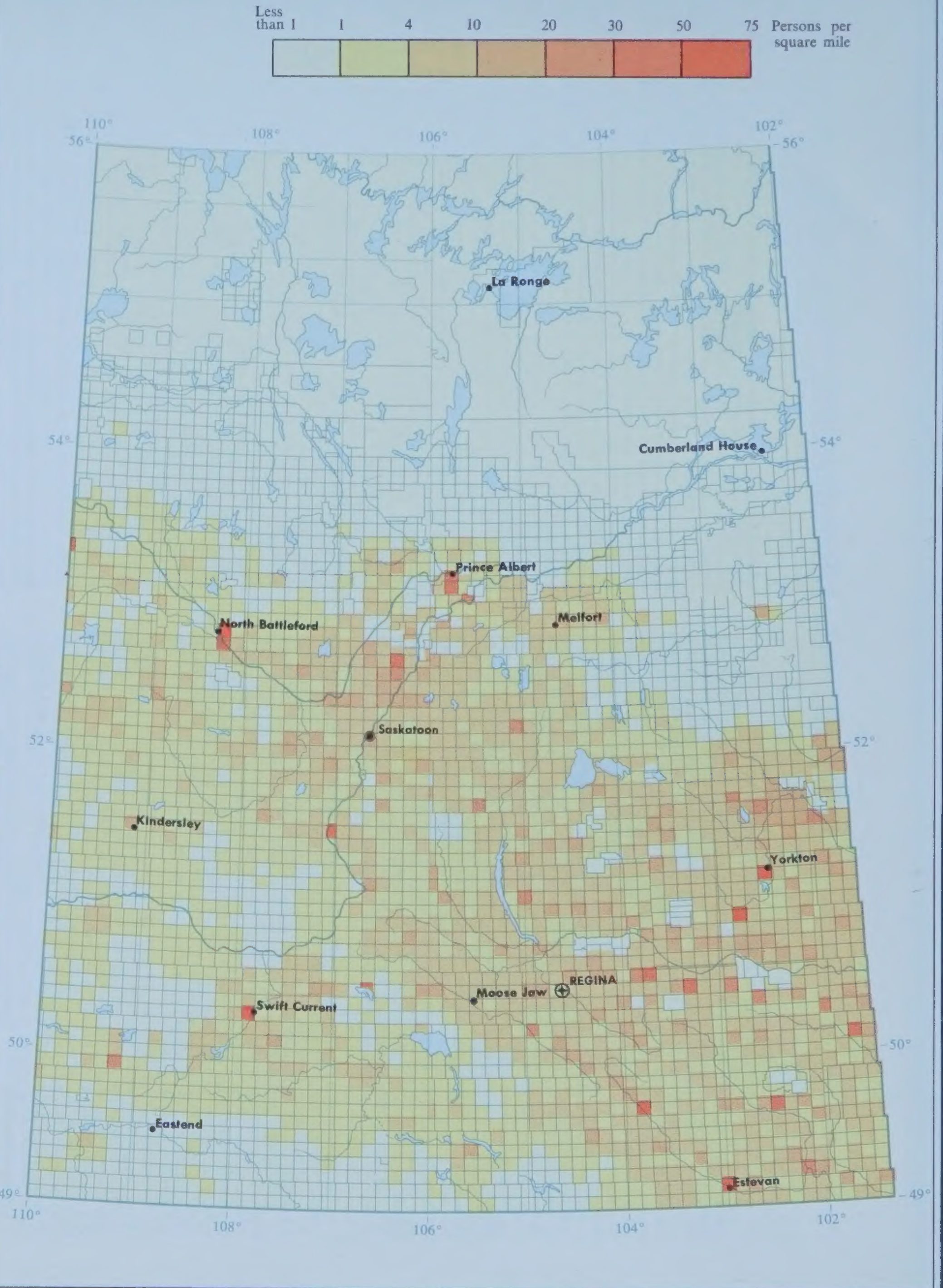
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

POPULATION 1911

ORIGIN


English
Scottish
Irish
French
German
Austrian
Scandinavian
Russian
Indian
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
La Ronge
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Eastend
Estevan

DENSITY


Less than 1
1
4
10
20
30
50
75
Persons per square mile
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
La Ronge
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Eastend
Estevan

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

1. EXPLORATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT

The Indians: Although there was human habitation in Saskatchewan at least as far back as 5,000 B.C. no consistent picture of the numbers, movements or culture of the native people could be drawn until the fur traders and explorers of the 18th century began to report on the area. During the early period of European contact, the Indian populations were divided into language families, tribal organizations and economic groupings which tended to reflect cultural differences related to the economic base. The tribe, or occasionally a loose association of tribes, was the largest political unit and was usually composed of people from the same language stock.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century a general correlation existed between linguistic groups and economic base in Saskatchewan. The Algonkian and Athabascan speaking peoples had loose tribal structures, and moved in small groups hunting moose and caribou; the Siouan speaking people organized larger and more cohesive tribal groups to facilitate hunting buffalo on the plains. The exceptions to this generalization were the Blackfoot, an Algonkian speaking people who had adopted life on the plains, and the Slave, who were primarily dependent on wood buffalo and who spoke an Athabascan language. Because of different environments there were some differences between the Athabascan and the Algonkian economies, but both peoples relied on fish and a number of forest animals. However, the Athabascan speaking Chipewyan were able to form larger groups when concentration of caribou occurred during migration, but had to wander widely in small family groups at other times. The Algonkian speaking Cree relied on a larger range of animals in the southern forest; thus, they were not forced to wander as widely as were the Chipewyan and could maintain small, but more cohesive, permanent bands.

The Indians in the Post-Contact Period: A definite pattern of migration and cultural change began after the introduction of horses and with the acquisition of guns and iron tools from the traders in Hudson's Bay and the Great Lakes. The possession of horses opened up new possibilities for people occupying the plains. It rendered the killing of buffalo much easier and facilitated the transport, and hence possession, of a larger quantity of material goods. Not only did the horse enrich the life of traditional plains tribes but it also encouraged other tribes, more traditionally associated with the forest, to move out onto the plains and adapt their culture to buffalo hunting. The introduction of trade goods and trading to Indian tribes in the Hudson's Bay and the Great Lakes areas enabled these peoples to extend their territories at the expense of those of the interior, and to expand the search for furs for trading.

The Cree and the Ojibway moved north-westward as the fur trade expanded. While they mainly remained in the forest area, the Saulteaux (an Ojibway tribe) and some of the Cree moved out onto the plains and adopted the horse and buffalo culture. European diseases also influenced population and migration; for example the overall population of Indians in Western Canada was greatly reduced by successive epidemics of measles and smallpox and, in some cases, the weakness of certain tribes in times of epidemic encouraged the expansion of others. As a case in point, the great reduction of the numbers of Assiniboine in the epidemic of the 1840's facilitated the expansion of the Plains Cree.

The relationship of the Plains and Forest Indians to the fur trade was markedly different. The former had few valuable furs to trade with the Europeans and needed, or wanted, only a few of the trade items offered; hence they tended to remain separate from the fur economy and from European influence. The forest tribes on the other hand became increasingly involved in a fur trade economy so that by the middle of the nineteenth century the migration of forest tribes had largely stopped. The men became trappers tied to a specific trading post, in some cases trapping regularly in a prescribed area. Such association weakened tribal coherence and led to increasing involvement in the European's economy, culture and religion. The plains tribes retained separate political organizations until after the signing of the Treaties in the 1870's, intertribal conflicts and territorial changes being common until this time.

Exploration in the Fur Trade Period: Initial European exploration and development of the western interior of Canada in the eighteenth century had been stimulated mainly by the search for new sources of fur. By 1740 traders from New France were exploring and building posts in the lake region of southern Manitoba. Operating from its early posts on the shores of Hudson's Bay, the Hudson's Bay Company had been drawing furs from the interior since the 1670's and, to further knowledge of the potential of the interior, considerable exploration was carried out by Company men. The earliest report of the area in English was that of Henry Kelsey in 1690, while the first in French was sent to Quebec in 1737 by Sieur de la Vérendrye. French exploration in this early period led to the establishment of year round trading posts as at Fort St. Louis on the North Saskatchewan, but in the early period the English did not feel that it was necessary to establish themselves in the interior.

After the conquest of New France in 1763, English and American traders based in Montreal took over and expanded the trade which the French had established in the west. Fur traders explored and built posts throughout the central and southern part of the forest in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but left no comprehensive record of their work. In 1778 Peter Pond, one of the Pedlars or independent traders based in Montreal, crossed the portage from Lac la Loche to the Clearwater River in northwestern Saskatchewan. By so doing he had entered the Mackenzie drainage, opening the way for the later exploration of the North-West by Alexander Mackenzie and others. Pond is responsible for the first factually based map of the western interior and the North-West, a section of which is reproduced in the Atlas. Though inaccurate in detail and in terms of the latitude and longitude of the features portrayed, it is the first to show the main physical features in their relationships to one another.

The expense of carrying on a trade between Montreal and the western interior led the independent traders to combine and form companies. In turn, the threat to the source of furs posed by the inland posts of the new XY and Northwest Companies led the Hudson's Bay Company to extend its explorations and build posts in the interior. Such posts as La Loche, Ile à la Crosse, Green Lake, La Ronge, Frog Portage, Fort Carleton and Cumberland House were established during this period. This rivalry between the Montreal based companies and the Hudson's Bay Company stimulated competitive exploration of western Canada until the union of the companies in 1823. In 1779 the nature of fur trade exploration changed when the H.B.C. employed a trained surveyor, Philip Turnor, to conduct its explorations; after his arrival exploration concentrated on the collection of accurate information and the preparation of maps. Two of Turnor's students, Peter Fidler and David Thompson, became major figures in the history of western exploration, both exploring widely, keeping detailed journals, and contributing greatly to the accurate mapping of the western interior. Thompson produced a map in 1813-14 which, though it was the best then available, was kept unpublished by the Northwest Company, his employers at that time. The work of Thompson and Fidler provided the basic information used by Aaron Arrowsmith in the preparation of his maps which set out accurately the hydrography, location of settled places and major physical features. These were the principal source of geographic knowledge until more detailed surveying was undertaken by the Imperial and Canadian governments and the railways.

The Scientific Period: The work of the earlier fur trade explorers was limited in several ways. Their reliance on the canoe for transportation confined exploration largely to waterways while the primary interest of the trade in furs tended to restrict them to the forest areas. Moreover, these men were not equipped to comment fully on the flora, fauna, or geology of the areas they explored. Thus, there were considerable gaps in the knowledge of the western landscape; in particular, little was known about the prairie areas.

By the mid-nineteenth century considerable interest was evinced concerning the settlement potential of the relatively empty lands of the northwest. At the same time there was a growing interest in geography and natural history in the western world generally. These factors led to a new type of exploration in western Canada.

Sir John Franklin's expeditions in 1819 and 1825, although they were primarily promoted to discover a northwest passage, were also commissioned to report on a broad range of natural phenomena. Dr. John Richardson, who accompanied Franklin, provided some of the earliest first-hand comprehensive reports on the geology, flora and fauna of central Saskatchewan. The expedition under the command of Captain John Palliser in 1857 and 1858 was also conceived and financed in Britain, its main purpose being a general resources survey of western Canada. With the expedition were Dr. James Hector, geologist, and M. Bourgeau, botanist, who were expected to report in detail on their fields. The reports of the expedition, which concentrated most of its travel in the open grasslands and forest fringe of the south, provided the first comprehensive and detailed information about the prairies. The expedition is particularly noted for its demarcation of a large area encompassing the open grasslands of the southwest, the Palliser Triangle, which was described as arid and unsuited for agriculture.

Canadian expeditions also reported on the character and potential of the new area. Exploration in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was carried out by H. Y. Hind in 1857-58, and the 49th parallel, the accepted Canadian-American border, was surveyed in 1873-74. After the acquisition of Rupert's Land by Canada and the proposal of an east-west railroad, a new wave of surveying activity began, and the work of the Dominion Land Surveys and the railway surveyors, particularly that of the botanist John Macoun, quickly added detailed geographic knowledge of the southern prairies. In 1873 the new Geological Survey of Canada began work in the west, carrying out significant surveys in the largely unknown area of the Precambrian Shield. J. B. Tyrrell's surveys of the 1890's in particular should be mentioned since they added greatly to the knowledge of the northern areas.

During the nineteenth century, a system of post-settlements, river connections and overland trails grew as the character of the fur trade changed and as Indians and Metis became increasingly reliant on the trade and on European goods. There was a steady growth in the bulk of trade goods freighted into the northwest and a resulting change in the efficiency and means of transportation. The canoe was replaced by the York boat on the rivers, and overland haulage with horse or ox drawn carts became common. A road between Fort Carleton and Green Lake was built in the early 19th century. By the middle of the century as many as 500 carts set out from Fort Garry each year on the trail to Fort Edmonton, and many more took trails to posts in Saskatchewan. With the need to provide fodder and care for the draught animals small settlements grew up around trading posts. The principal trading posts in Saskatchewan were Cumberland House, Fort Pelly, Fort Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Fort à la Corne, Fort Carleton, Fort Pitt and Ile à la Crosse. Missionaries were located at these sites and had also founded missions at Prince Albert, Stanley and Fond du Lac. In addition there were Metis hunting, haying and farming settlements along the lower South Saskatchewan River, in the Qu'Appelle Valley, Cypress Hills and Wood Mountain. These small settlements were connected by overland trails and many were to serve as foci for the first settlers to enter Saskatchewan, in particular for the Metis from Red River.

The new era of detailed survey and exploration was the prelude to European occupation of the west and as such it marked an end to the established economy and society of the fur traders and Indians. However, the old order was not to disappear without a trace: its settlement patterns and transportation system were to influence the pattern of European settlement. Nor was it to pass away without a struggle: reaction to land settlement policies, to innovation and to distant government led to an insurrection which had, and still has, national consequences.

2. THE RIEL REBELLIONS

The Outbreak of Metis Hostility: The census of the North-West Territories and Manitoba in 1870 listed 5,720 French-speaking Metis, 4,080 English-speaking Metis and 1,600 European settlers, mostly British and Canadian. In 1869 the Metis, and in particular the French-speaking group, were apprehensive about the future of their society, religion and land. Transfer of Rupert's Land to Canada seemed imminent and no assurances of land titles, religious liberty or responsible government had been given to the local people. Moreover the arrogant attitude of Canadian settlers toward the Metis, the advent of Canada Land Survey parties, and the presence of American agitators all contributed to their insecurity. The Metis organized to prevent the land survey and, later under Louis Riel, to prevent the establishment of a Canadian government in Red River until their rights had been assured and some idea of their future in Canada communicated to them.

Due to the diplomatic handling of a tense situation by D. A. Smith, open conflict was averted and a Canadian government established on July 15, 1870. However, despite the establishment of a province of Manitoba and the guarantee of Metis land holdings, the Metis were not reassured by the developments which took place. The promised amnesty for all was not forthcoming and Louis Riel was banished. Many Metis had land stolen by Canadian squatters, and some of the people involved in the unfortunate execution of Scott were murdered. Faced by these persecutions and having, in some cases, only a tenuous attachment to agriculture, many Metis began to leave Red River to take up unoccupied land on the Prairie fringe to the northwest.

Discontent in the North-West: Between 1870 and 1885 several Metis settlements grew up in central Saskatchewan along the lower reaches of the South Saskatchewan River, those of Duck Lake, Grandin, Batoche and St. Louis being the largest. Most of the settlers had come from Red River, or from the Metis hunting groups who had wandered in the southern prairies. Here again the Metis attempted to set up a society according to their own traditions and again they found themselves faced by the advance of settlement. This brought to life all the insecurities which had dogged these people in Red River, the questions of land titles, religion and schools. Despite the example of Metis resolve and organization shown at Red River, the Dominion Government continued to procrastinate in meeting their claims and attempting to allay their fears. To the unrest among the Metis in Saskatchewan were added two other problems. First the English Metis and Canadian settlers who had moved into the area after 1870 were dissatisfied with the land policy of the Dominion Government, and with their lack of representation in the government. Second, and more serious, was widespread discontent among the Indians.

After 1850, in part because of excessive hunting by all groups and in part due to a deliberate slaughter policy in the American west, the buffalo, the mainstay of the plains tribes, began to disappear. To facilitate the spread of settlement the Dominion Government signed treaties with all the plains tribes between 1871 and 1877. The treaties guaranteed annual payments and reserve lands to the Indians, and also permitted them to pursue their old hunting way of life while promising to support them in disaster. From 1878 to 1884 disaster was continuous. With the extermination of the buffalo, the Indians became dependent upon food provided by the whites and were faced with a future entirely different from their past. Dissatisfaction with the amount of food provided, the aid received in developing agriculture and the confining life of the reservations led to a general Indian hostility to the new government.

In 1884 the combined grievances of most of the population of the northwest came to a head. Several clashes occurred between the Indians and the police and other government representatives. Despairing of prompt attention being paid to their several complaints, representatives of the white settlers, the English halfbreeds and the Metis decided to combine their efforts in order to obtain action from Ottawa. To aid them in voicing their grievances and to serve as a spokesman and leader for the Metis they sent a delegation to Montana to ask Louis Riel to return from exile. At first Riel sought a peaceful solution and in December of 1884 he was able, with spokesmen for both the settlers' union and the Metis, to send to Ottawa a petition which set forth the needs of the settlers, the Metis and the Indians. Despite the alarm caused by Indian and Metis unrest in the summer and the problems of bad harvests in the autumn of 1884, the government did not pay immediate attention to the petition. As winter wore into the spring of 1885 the counsels of prudence gave way to the actions of despair.

The North-West Rebellion: In March of 1885 Riel decided to follow the procedure that he had proven effective in 1870. He declared a provisional government complete with military support and secured some hostages to strengthen his hand in dealing with the Dominion Government. These actions brought the Metis into conflict with the police and lost the support of the settlers and the English speaking halfbreeds. On March 20th a battle was fought near Duck Lake between the Metis and a force of police and militia from Fort Carleton under the command of Major Crozier. Crozier's force was routed and left the battlefield with ten killed and a dozen wounded. Shortly afterward the police abandoned Fort Carleton, which was pillaged and burned by the Metis. News of these victories diminished the prestige of the police and stirred the Indians to action. When Poundmaker appeared in Battleford with a large armed following, the populace fled to the fort leaving the town in Indian control. Several whites were killed by Indians at Frog Lake, and faced by some two hundred hostile Indians under Big Bear the small garrison at Fort Pitt fled down river. A full scale rebellion and Indian war seemed to have begun.

The Dominion Government was prompt in responding to the situation. In mid-March, Sir John Macdonald ordered Major-General Frederick Middleton to take command in the Territories and called the Winnipeg militia to arms. When word of the successive Metis and Indian acts reached Ottawa, a militia force of over three thousand from all parts of eastern Canada was mustered and sent west. By April 6th General Middleton was able to mount a planned three-pronged campaign against the insurgents in central Saskatchewan: Middleton led a column northward from Qu'Appelle against the Metis headquarters at Batoche; Colonel Otter led a column northward from Swift Current to relieve Battleford; General Strange formed a column at Calgary, where it was hoped a show of force would quiet the Blackfoot confederacy, and then marched north through Edmonton to move down the North Saskatchewan to Frog Lake and Fort Pitt.

The speed of this response did not allow Riel time to consolidate Indian and Metis support. Despite a check to his advance administered by Dumont at Fish Creek, Middleton was attacking Batoche on May 10th and succeeded in defeating the Metis on May 12th. Otter relieved Battleford on April 24th, but a punitive expedition against Poundmaker's Reserve was routed by the Indians on May 2nd at Cutknife Hill. However, when on May 15th Poundmaker received news of the Metis defeat and of Riel's surrender, he decided the war was hopeless, and surrendered to Middleton at Battleford on May 26th. Big Bear, shorn of his allies and with his confederation of Woods and Plains Cree breaking up, decided nevertheless to make a stand against Strange from a prepared strong point at Frenchman's Butte. He was able to repel Strange's attack but, punished by the artillery, decided to flee into the forest. The remaining actions of the war were efforts to catch up to Big Bear's fleeing and diminishing band. Finally, with almost no following remaining, Big Bear surrendered at Fort Carleton on July 2, bringing active hostility to an end.

The events of 1885 quelled the hopes of the Metis and the Indians that they could maintain the old way of life. The Metis settled down on their farms or in some instances left the country for the still unoccupied Peace River area. Some took treaty with their Indian relatives and like the Indians settled down to a sedentary life on the reserves. The land was now open for agricultural settlement.

3. LAND SETTLEMENT

Land Alienation: In the decade after 1870, the Dominion Government, which retained control of North-West lands and resources until 1930, inaugurated policies to provide for territorial government, law and order, transportation and communication, land survey and settlement, as well as arranging for the extinction of aboriginal claims to the land. Under treaties with the Indians, reservations totalling over 1,166,000 acres were established in Saskatchewan, principally in the southern half of the province, since few Indians of the Churchill River basin and the remoter northern areas selected reserves. Another 238,500 acres were patented in Saskatchewan in the names of Metis who had been awarded "scrip" for the land under the provisions of the Manitoba Act and subsequent arrangements were made for those resident in the North-West Territories.

The terms of acquisition of the North-West Territories had accorded the Hudson's Bay Company limited blocks of land in the vicinity of its posts and one-twentieth of the "fertile belt". Consequently, in Saskatchewan, 3,351,000 acres were granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. The government encouraged railway construction by making land grants which the participating companies were permitted to select from odd-numbered sections in railway "belts" or "blocks", designated as "fairly fit for settlement". In Saskatchewan railway land grants, all of which were finally selected by 1908, totalled 15,177,063 acres, almost fifty per cent of the Canadian total, since the railway companies chose fertile lands in this province for mileage constructed in rugged areas elsewhere in Canada. Also, the government variously granted or sold lands to land and colonization companies and to philanthropic organizations which sought to re-establish impoverished peoples.

After reserving two sections of land in each township for eventual sale in support of schools, a total of 3,944,400 acres in Saskatchewan, the government still had even-numbered sections and, after 1908, odd-numbered sections surviving from the railway blocks, to dispose of through its "free homestead" policy and for direct sale to settlers as purchased homesteads and pre-emptions. Near the end of its period of administration, the Dominion Government had disposed of 29,003,000 acres of Saskatchewan lands to individuals through homestead entries, while pre-emptions, purchased homesteads, sales to companies and individuals, and miscellaneous grants, such as those to war veterans, accounted for 6,489,300 acres.

Of the almost eighty million acres of land then surveyed in Saskatchewan, approximately 95 per cent had been alienated when the resources were transferred to the province on October 1, 1930. The tempo of this dispersal was greatest in the decade from 1901 to 1911. Prior to 1900, despite the efforts of the government, land, colonization, and railway companies, the growth of population and spread of settlement had been frustratingly slow, reflecting unfavorable conditions both at home and abroad.

Pre-1901 Settlement: The choice of Battleford (1876) as first seat of the territorial government, as well as a police post and point on the Dominion telegraph and proposed Pacific railway, accounted for the immediate growth of that centre. Prince Albert, founded as a mission, developed as a fur trade centre even before the abandonment of Fort Carleton (1885), later serving the growing farm population, largely of British origin from eastern Canada, both in its immediate vicinity and eastward in the Carrot River valley. However, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway across the southern plains shifted the locale of early settlement. New towns sprang up in advance of and along the railway as it reached Moosomin, Regina, and Moose Jaw in 1882, and spanned the province in the following year. Homesteaders, again mainly from Ontario and the British Isles, settled in close proximity to it.

The federal government in 1881 inaugurated a scheme for selling tracts of odd-numbered sections of land to colonization companies on favorable terms in return for which the companies agreed to locate specified numbers of settlers on their tracts. While some twenty-six colonization companies entered this scheme, they succeeded in bringing only 1240 settlers to the North-West Territories, but in this province were responsible for establishing several communities, the most important being Saskatoon and Yorkton, founded by the Temperance and York Farmers' Colonization Companies, respectively. Under somewhat similar arrangements, several philanthropic organizations were enabled to sponsor group settlements, among them the Scottish crofters near Wapella, Saltcoats, and Churchbridge, the East London Artisans near Moosomin, and a Jewish colony, sponsored by the London Mansion House Committee, near Moose Mountain.

In the same decade, through the efforts of government immigation agents and the Canadian Pacific Railway, the first settlements of "New Canadians" were founded: Hungarians at Esterhazy and Kaposvar; Swedes at Stockholm; and several German colonies located at Balgonie (St. Joseph's), Langenburg, and Strasbourg (New Elsass). English gentry founded Cannington Manor, while an equally romantic episode in prairie settlement witnessed the arrival of several French counts north of that settlement, near Whitewood. In this decade, too, both British and American ranching interests had commenced operations in the Maple Creek-Cypress Hills district.

However, it was not until the late 1890's, with the lifting of prolonged depression, the filling up of free lands in the United States, the improvement of agricultural techniques and varieties of grain, and a more vigorous immigration policy directed especially to continental Europe, that the province began to experience a great influx of settlers. A large Mennonite colony had been established at Rosthern in 1893. It was followed, at the end of the decade, by the Ukrainian settlements south of Prince Albert and by Doukhobor colonies which were established in the east-central part of the province. The latter people occupied an extensive area on both sides of the North Saskatchewan River, north-west of Saskatoon. Also represented in the settlement of the 1890's were a Finnish colony in the lower Qu'Appelle Valley and a Jewish settlement at Hirsch.

By 1901 the districts of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, slightly larger than the future province of Saskatchewan, had a population of 93,064, of which nearly one-half, 42,231, were British in origin. The next largest groups, almost equal in size, were the Germans (11,878) and Russians (11,839). Native Indians totalled 9,049, and Metis, 7,949. Other groups of significant proportions were Austro-Hungarians (4,831), French (2,692) and Scandinavians (1,486). Of the total population in 1901, 67,385 lived in the District of Assiniboia, and were concentrated in its eastern part. Here were located ninety per cent of the population of British origin, approximately two-thirds of the German and Russian immigrants, and almost all of the Scandinavians and Austro-Hungarians. The majority of the Metis (5,834) and over half of the Indians (5,836) were located in the District of Saskatchewan, while the French population was fairly evenly divided between Assiniboia (1,574) and Saskatchewan (1,118). The density of the rural population seldom exceeded ten persons per square mile, and the western half of the province, with the exception of the Battleford district and pockets of settlement at Swift Current and Maple Creek, remained vacant.

Settlement After 1901: In the next decade the population of the province of Saskatchewan increased more than five-fold, reaching 492,432 in 1911. In the process large group settlements had been introduced in various areas, notably the Barr Colony of British settlers at Lloydminster, the German Catholic colonies at Tramping Lake and Muenster, and the French settlements at Gravelbourg and neighboring communities in south-western Saskatchewan. The rapid peopling of the latter area included the large Mennonite settlement near Swift Current and many German immigrants north-west of that centre, south of the South Saskatchewan River. Among a number of other French settlements were those established in the vicinity of Wauchope and at Delmas, Marcelin, and Zenon Park. Other groups included the Scandinavians at Outlook, Polish people at Cedoux and Fosston, Irish at Sinnett, Patagonian Welsh at Bangor, Dutch at Edam, and American negroes near Maidstone. Americans, of diverse origins, entered the province in this decade along the "Soo" line from Estevan to Moose Jaw, and westward to the Alberta border, as well as becoming generally dispersed throughout Saskatchewan. Many members of the German Catholic Colonies, the Scandinavians, and other groups had been born in the United States. The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, the principal developer of a great tract of land between the Qu'Appelle Valley and Saskatoon attracted many Americans. Among the group settlements and the great admixture of ethnic groups throughout the province the British remained in 1911 the largest single element, totalling 251,010, followed by Germans, 68,628, Austro-Hungarians, 41,651, Scandinavians, 33,991, French, 23,251, and Russians, 18,413. The Indian population in 1911 was 11,718.

Later group settlements, relatively small in size, included the Sudetan Germans who came to north-western Saskatchewan in 1938 and, commencing in 1952, several colonies of Hutterian Brethren which were established in various parts of the province. After 1931 the expansion of settlement northward into the park belt was stimulated by the movement of farmers from southern Saskatchewan who abandoned their farms in the face of prolonged drought and depression. The provincial government continued the practice of granting homesteads only until 1939, although the policy was not officially rescinded until 1953.

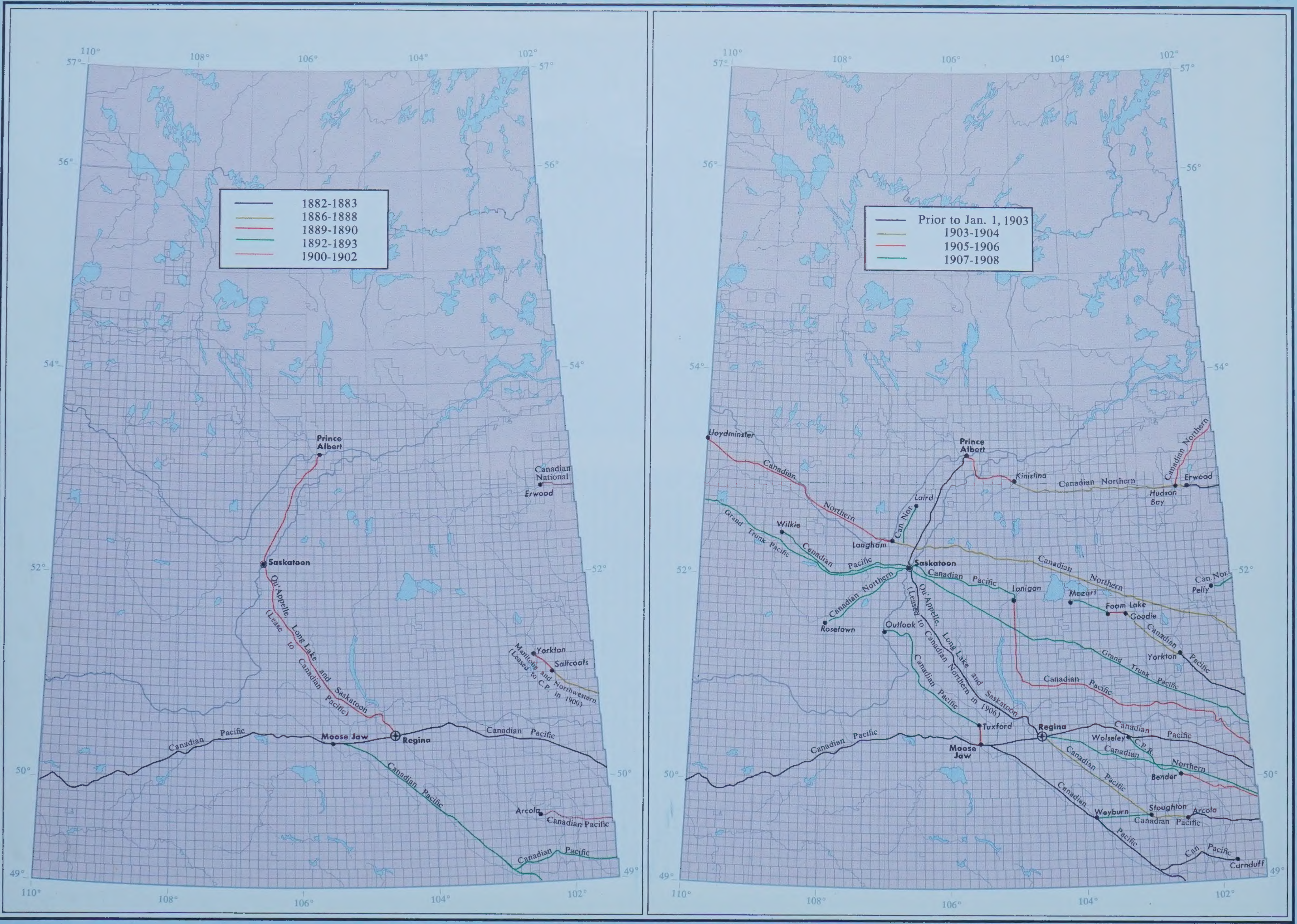
Group settlement in Saskatchewan established a pattern of distinctive ethnic and religious communities, interspersed with areas of mixed population. Beginning in the territorial period the mingling of the groups proceeded rapidly as environmental factors and economic conditions fostered a common outlook, the strong system of public education and the teaching of English to adults developed a common language, and associations among individuals and groups increased through participation in sports, recreation, religious and political activities. One hundred years after the commencement of settlement, most Saskatchewan communities have assumed similar physical characteristics but in the typical names of their residents, in the retention by many individuals of a second language, and in the preservation of distinctive folkways, some of the group settlements retain their identities.

This brief survey of the transformations of the occupance of the area which became Saskatchewan implies radical re-evaluation of the land and its attendant resources. These relationships, whether of Indian peoples with their buffalo and other game, of Indian, Metis and white-trader alike with fur-bearing animals, or of the farmer and rancher with his land, necessarily permeated the whole of the culture of the societies involved. They thus directly and indirectly helped to shape the cultural landscapes which have successively formed the Saskatchewan scene.

J. G. McConnell and A. R. Turner

(References: See Appendix)

SPREAD OF RAILWAYS


1882-1883
1886-1888
1889-1890
1892-1893
1900-1902
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatoon
(Lease to Canadian Pacific)
Canadian National
Erwood
Yorkton
Saltcoats
Manitoba and Northwestern
(Leased to C.P. in 1900)
Canadian Pacific
Moose Jaw
Regina
Arcola
Prior to Jan. 1, 1903
1903-1904
1905-1906
1907-1908
Lloydminster
Canadian Northern
Grand Trunk Pacific
Wilkie
Langham
Can. Nor.
Laird
Kinistino
Hudson Bay
Rosetown
Outlook
(Leased to Canadian Northern in 1906)
Lanigan
Mozart
Foam Lake
Goudie
Pelly
Tuxford
Wolseley
C.P.R.
Bender
Weyburn
Stoughton
Can. Pacific
Carnduff
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
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50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

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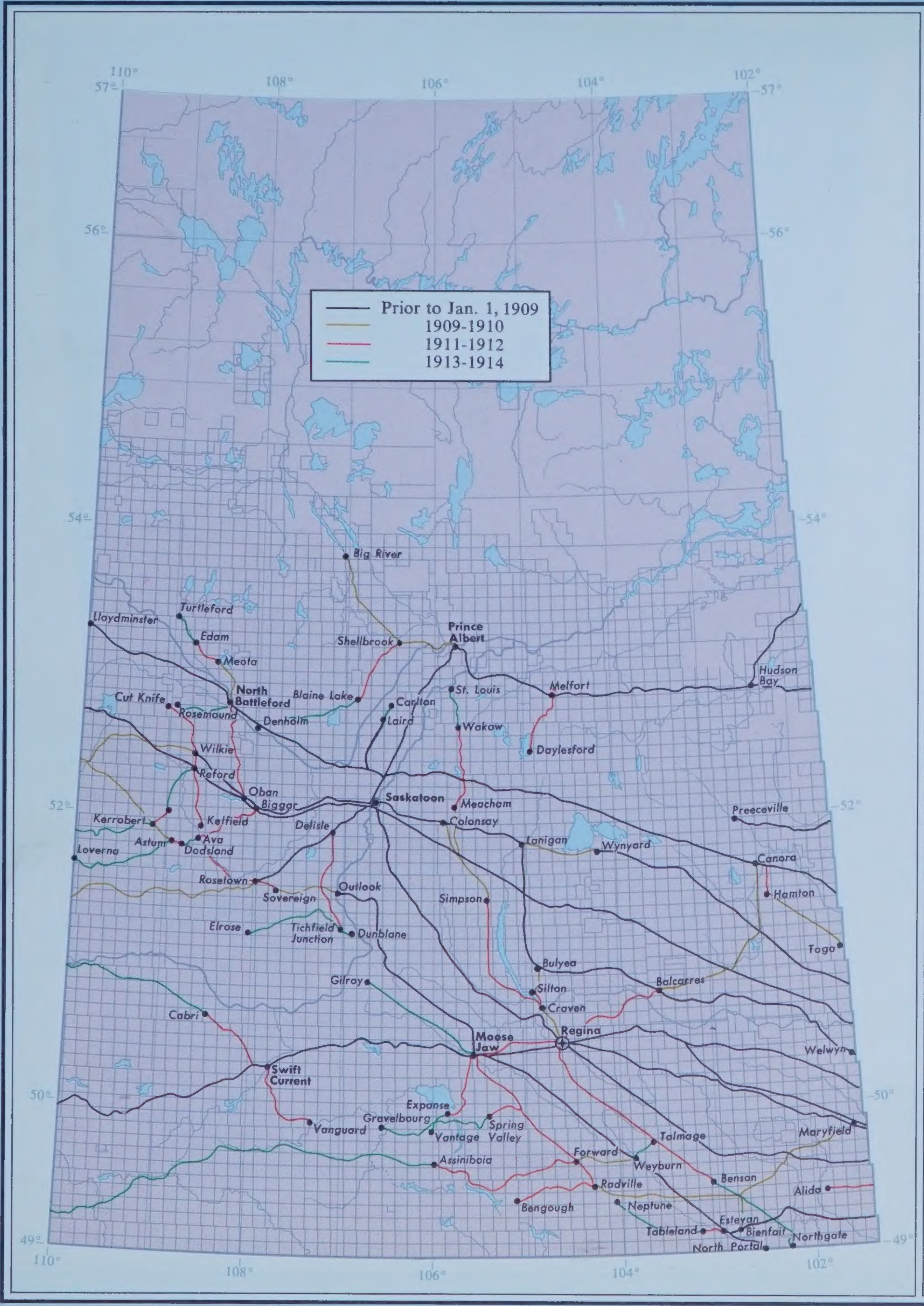
1:4,500,000

SPREAD OF RAILWAYS


Prior to Jan. 1, 1909
1909-1910
1911-1912
1913-1914
Big River
Lloydminster
Turtleford
Edam
Meota
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Cut Knife
Rosemound
Denholm
Blaine Lake
Carlton
Laird
St. Louis
Wakaw
Melfort
Daylesford
Hudson Bay
Wilkie
Reford
Oban
Biggar
Saskatoon
Meacham
Colonsay
Kerrobert
Kelfield
Ava
Astum
Dodsland
Loverna
Delisle
Lanigan
Wynyard
Preeceville
Canora
Hamton
Rosetown
Sovereign
Outlook
Simpson
Elrose
Tichfield Junction
Dunblane
Togo
Bulyea
Gilroy
Silton
Craven
Balcarres
Cabri
Moose Jaw
Regina
Welwyn
Swift Current
Expanse
Gravelbourg
Spring Valley
Vantage
Vanguard
Assiniboia
Forward
Talmage
Weyburn
Maryfield
Bensan
Radville
Alida
Bengough
Neptune
Tableland
Estevan
Bienfait
North Portal
Northgate
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
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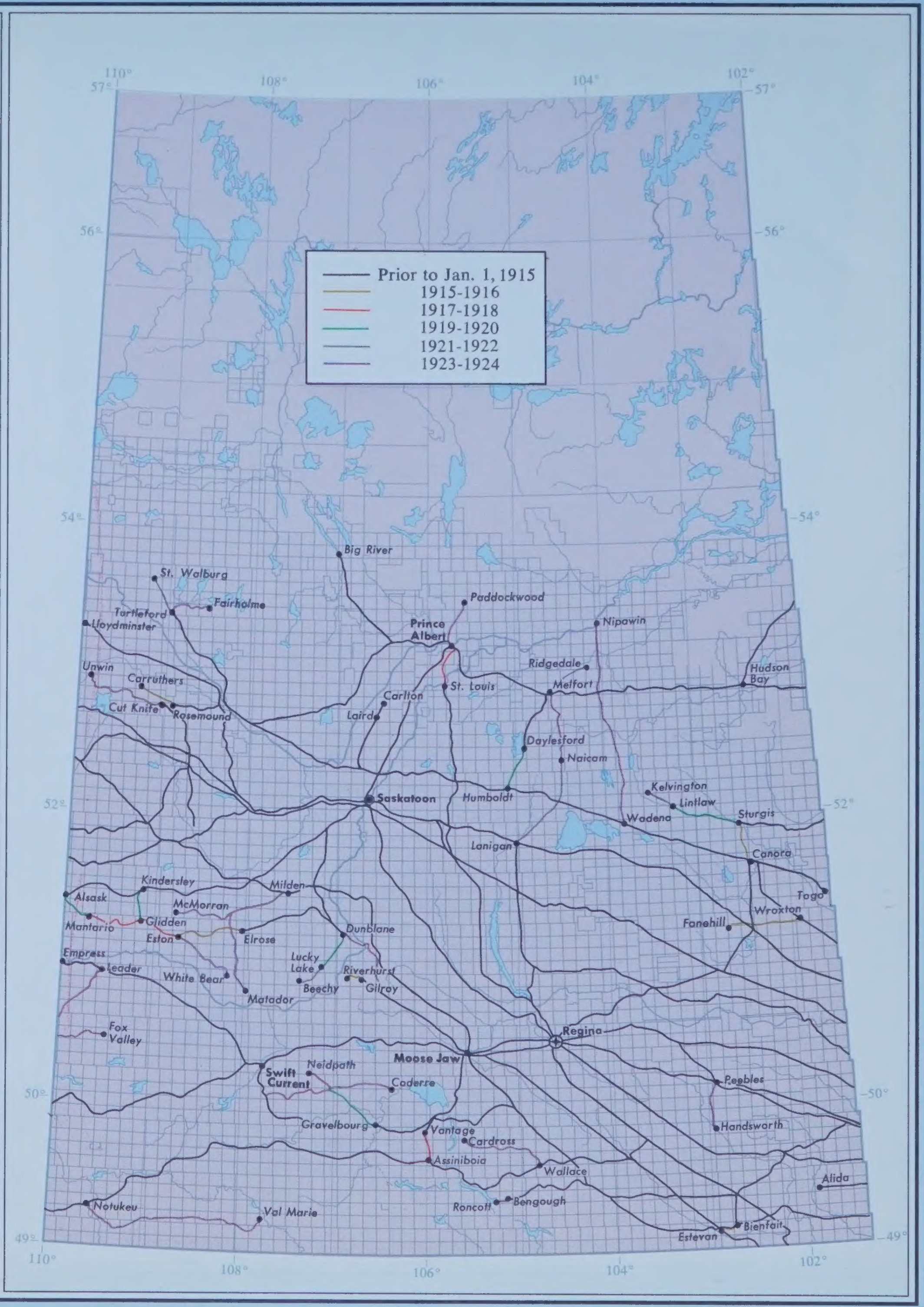
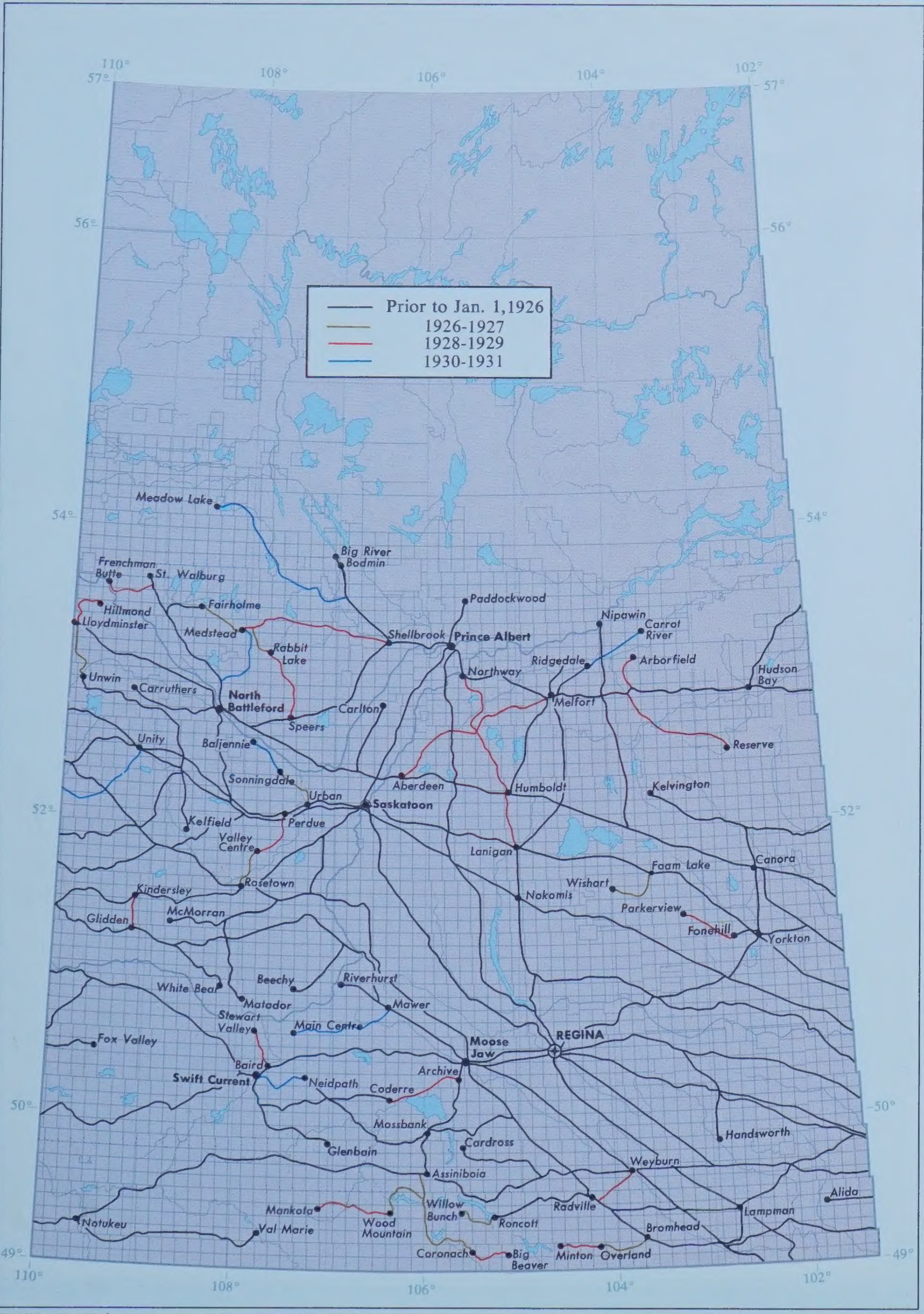
54°
52°
50°
49°

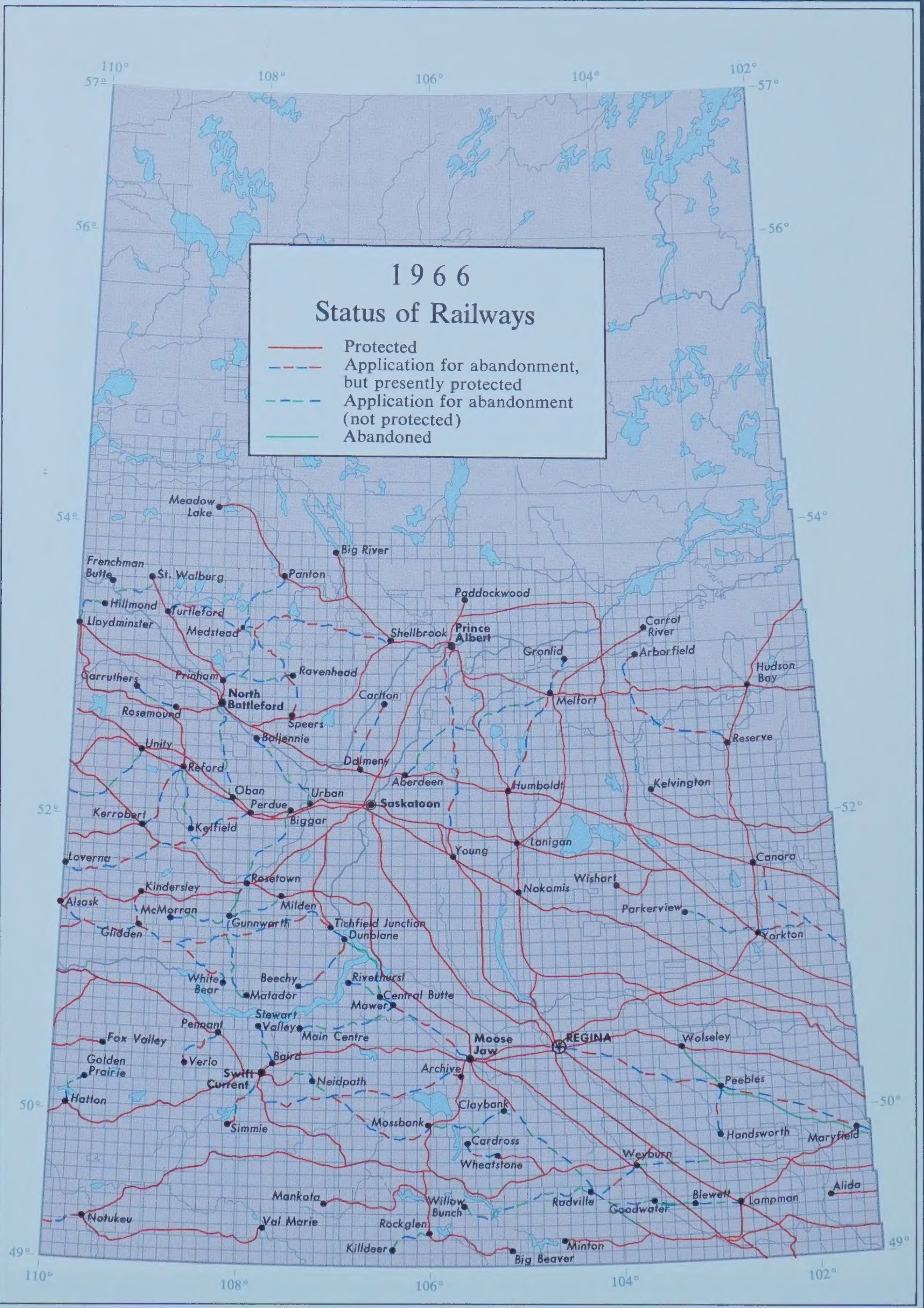

Prior to Jan. 1, 1915
1915-1916
1917-1918
1919-1920
1921-1922
1923-1924
Big River
St. Walburg
Fairholme
Turtleford
Lloydminster
Paddockwood
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Unwin
Carruthers
Cut Knife
Rosemound
Carlton
Laird
St. Louis
Ridgedale
Melfort
Hudson Bay
Daylesford
Naicam
Saskatoon
Humboldt
Kelvington
Lintlaw
Wadena
Sturgis
Lanigan
Canora
Kindersley
Alsask
Milden
McMorran
Glidden
Mantario
Eston
Elrose
Dunblane
Togo
Wroxton
Fonehill
Empress
Leader
White Bear
Lucky Lake
Beechy
Riverhurst
Gilroy
Matador
Fox Valley
Regina
Swift Current
Neidpath
Moose Jaw
Coderre
Peebles
Gravelbourg
Vantage
Cardross
Handsworth
Assiniboia
Wallace
Alida
Notukeu
Val Marie
Roncott
Bengough
Estevan
Bienfait
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

SPREAD OF RAILWAYS


Prior to Jan. 1,1926
1926-1927
1928-1929
1930-1931
Meadow Lake
Big River
Bodmin
Frenchman Butte
St. Walburg
Paddockwood
Hillmond
Lloydminster
Fairholme
Medstead
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Carrot River
Rabbit Lake
Northway
Ridgedale
Arborfield
Unwin
Carruthers
North Battleford
Melfort
Hudson Bay
Carlton
Speers
Reserve
Unity
Baljennie
Sonningdale
Aberdeen
Humboldt
Kelvington
Urban
Saskatoon
Kelfield
Perdue
Valley Centre
Lanigan
Foam Lake
Canora
Kindersley
Rosetown
Wishart
Nokomis
Parkerview
McMorran
Glidden
Fonehill
Yorkton
Beechy
Riverhurst
White Bear
Matador
Mawer
Stewart Valley
Main Centre
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Fox Valley
Baird
Archive
Swift Current
Neidpath
Coderre
Mossbank
Handsworth
Cardross
Glenbain
Weyburn
Assiniboia
Mankota
Willow Bunch
Radville
Lampman
Alida
Notukeu
Val Marie
Wood Mountain
Roncott
Bromhead
Coronach
Big Beaver
Minton
Overland
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

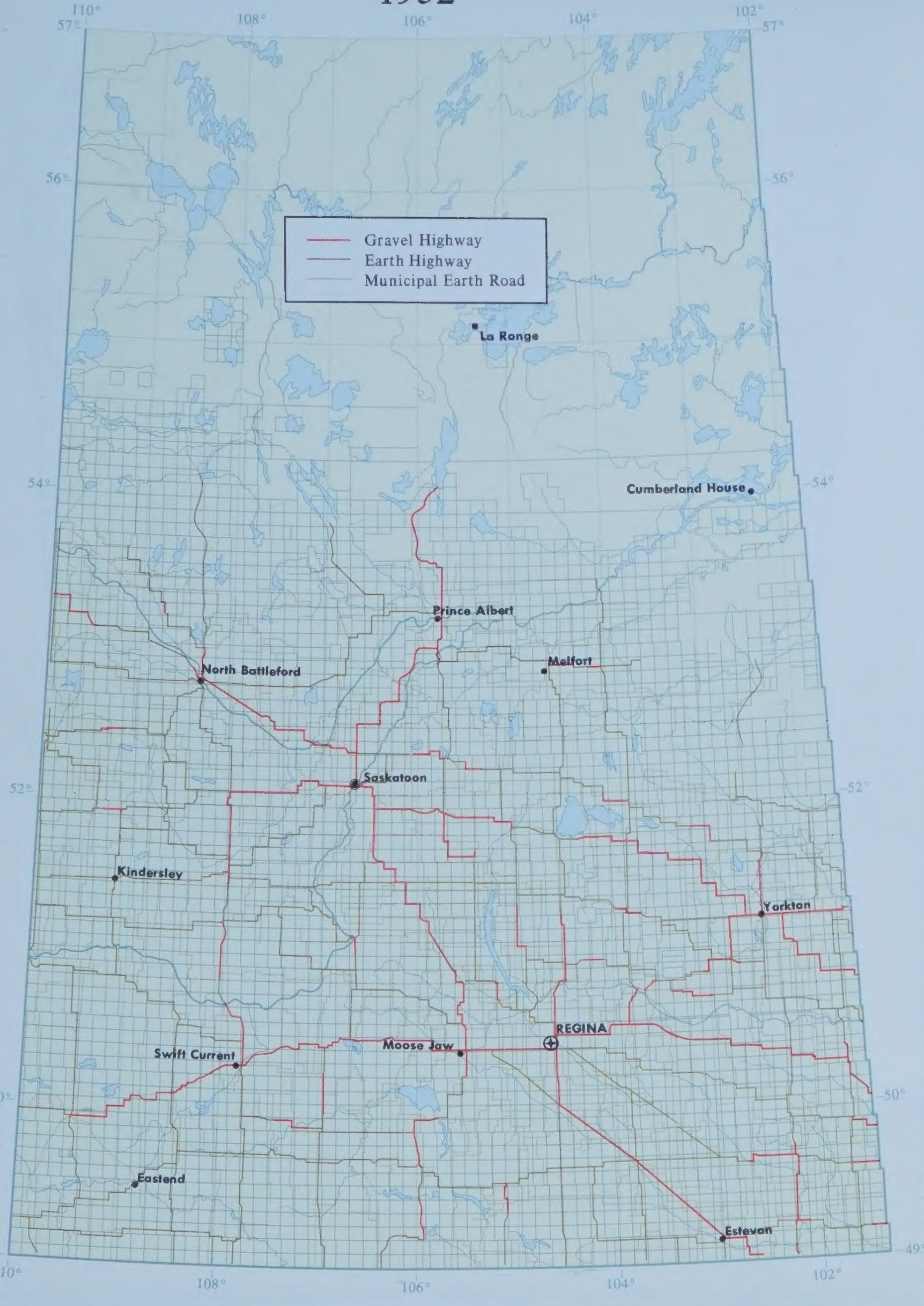

1 9 6 6
Status of Railways
Protected
Application for abandonment, but presently protected
Application for abandonment (not protected)
Abandoned
Meadow Lake
Big River
Frenchman Butte
St. Walburg
Panton
Paddockwood
Hillmond
Turtleford
Lloydminster
Medstead
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Carrot River
Gronlid
Arborfield
Ravenhead
Hudson Bay
Carruthers
Prince Albert
Pritham
North Battleford
Carlton
Melfort
Rosemound
Speers
Baljennie
Reserve
Unity
Reford
Dalmeny
Aberdeen
Humboldt
Kelvington
Oban
Urban
Perdue
Saskatoon
Kerrobert
Biggar
Kelfield
Young
Lanigan
Canora
Loverna
Rosetown
Wishart
Kindersley
Nokomis
Alsask
Milden
Parkerview
McMorran
Gunnworth
Tichfield Junction
Dunblane
Glidden
Yorkton
White Bear
Beechy
Riverhurst
Matador
Central Butte
Mawer
Stewart Valley
Pennant
Main Centre
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Wolseley
Fox Valley
Golden Prairie
Verlo
Baird
Swift Current
Archive
Neidpath
Peebles
Hatton
Claybank
Mossbank
Simmie
Handsworth
Maryfield
Cardross
Wheatstone
Weyburn
Mankota
Willow Bunch
Radville
Blewett
Goodwater
Lampman
Alida
Notukeu
Val Marie
Rockglen
Killdeer
Big Beaver
Minton
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

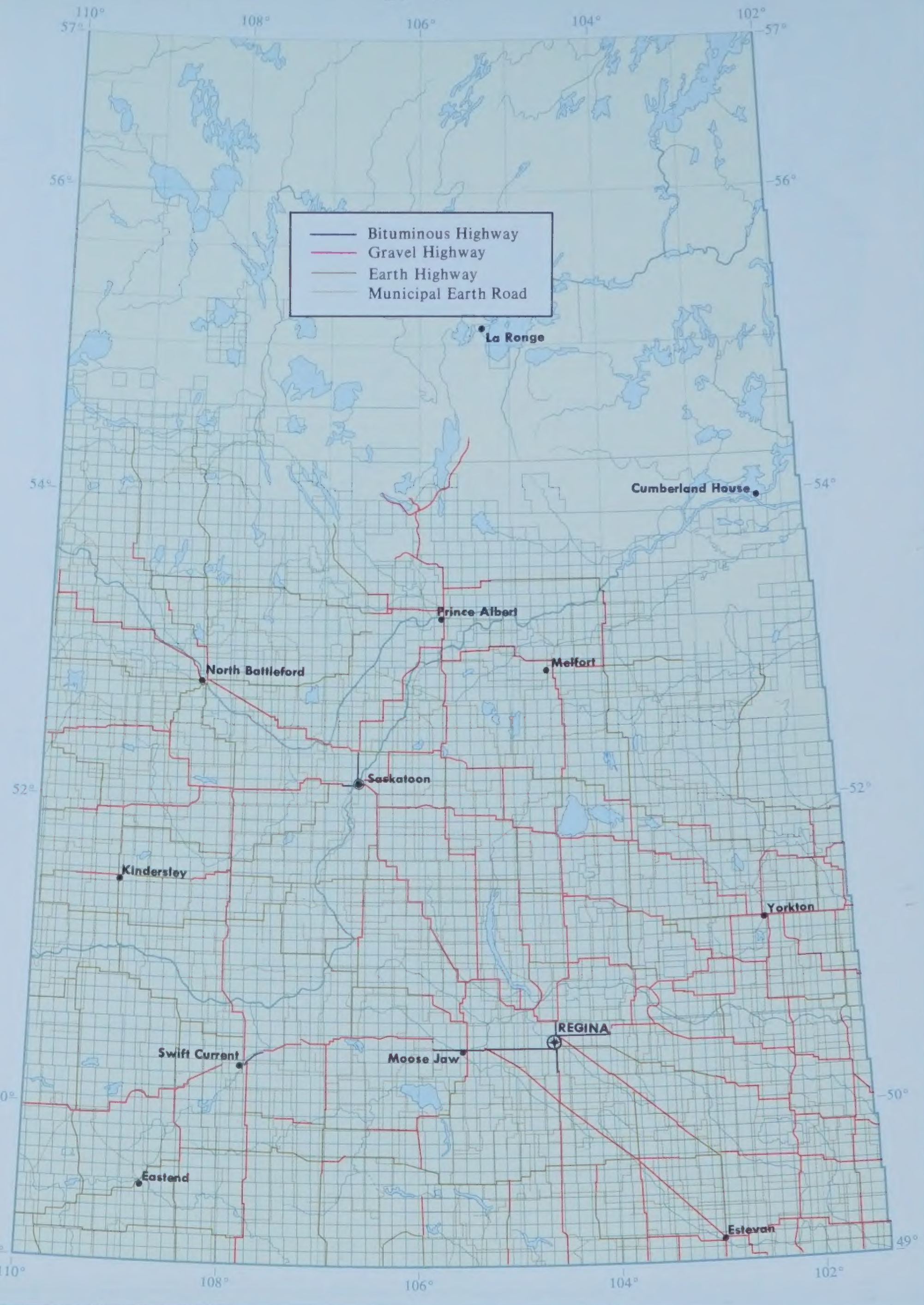
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles

1:4,500,000

SPREAD OF ROADS

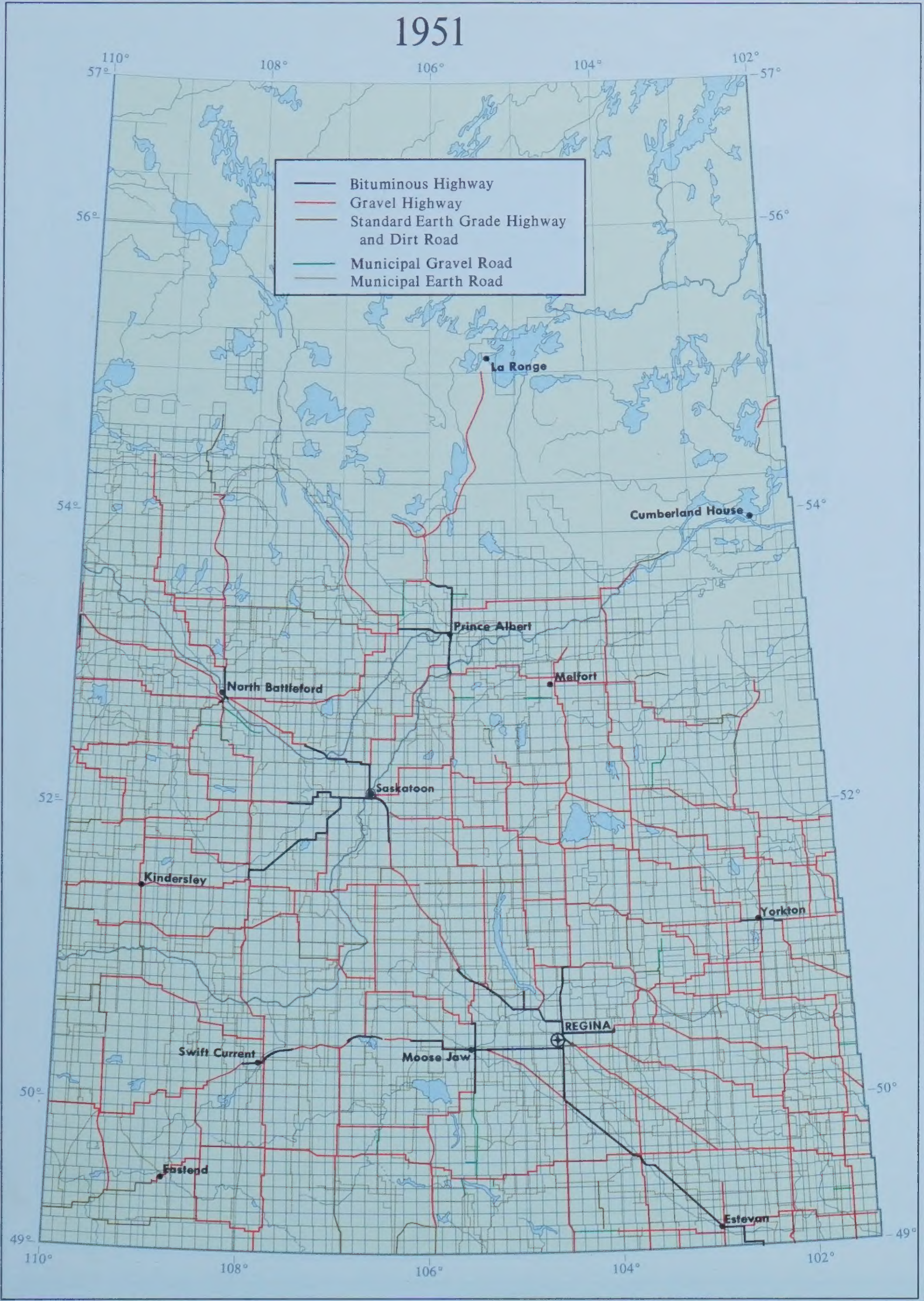

1932
Gravel Highway
Earth Highway
Municipal Earth Road
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
La Ronge
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Eastend
Estevan


1940
Bituminous Highway
Gravel Highway
Earth Highway
Municipal Earth Road
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
La Ronge
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Eastend
Estevan

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

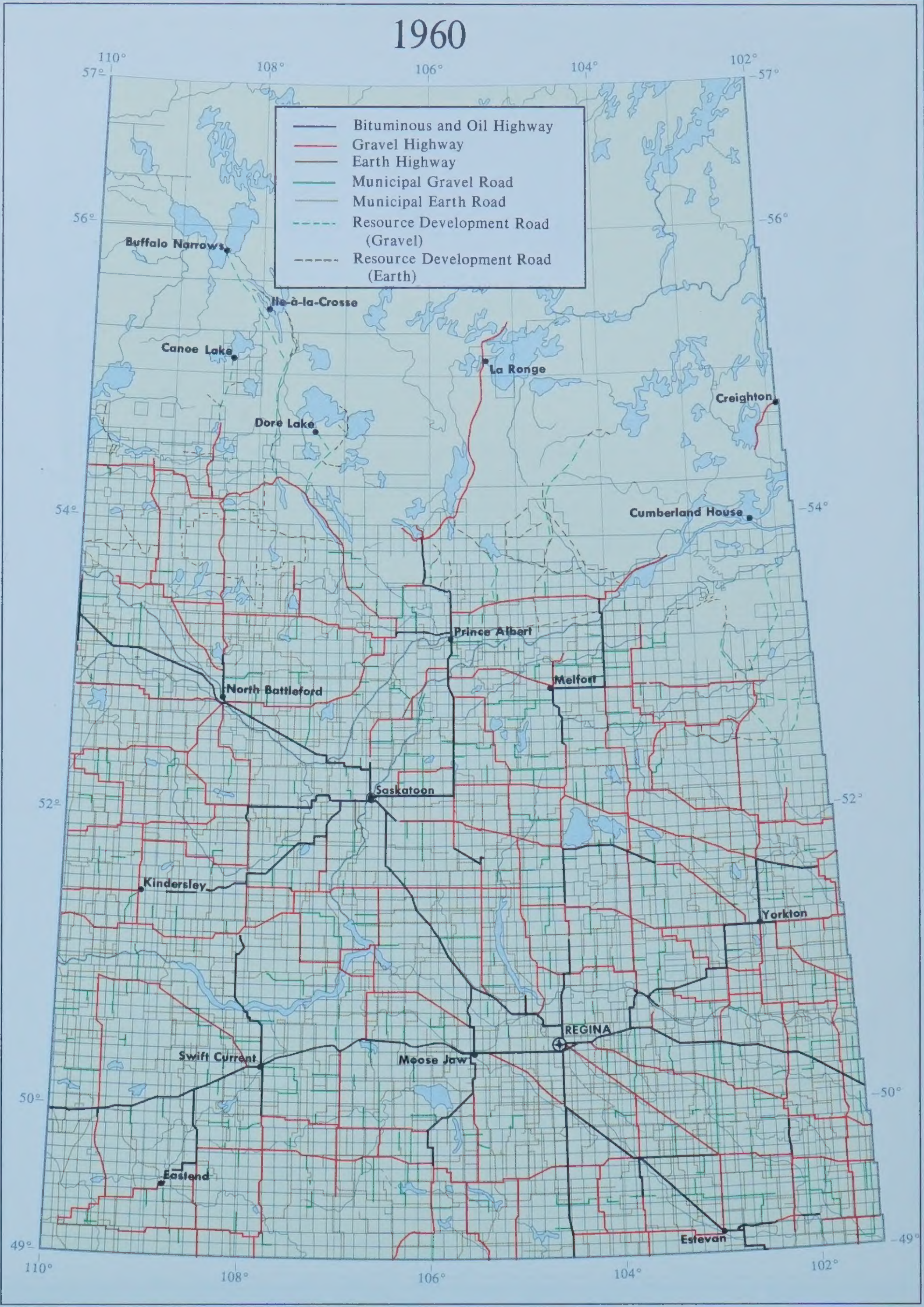
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

SPREAD OF ROADS



1951

Bituminous Highway
Gravel Highway
Standard Earth Grade Highway and Dirt Road
Municipal Gravel Road
Municipal Earth Road
La Ronge
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Eastend
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°



1960

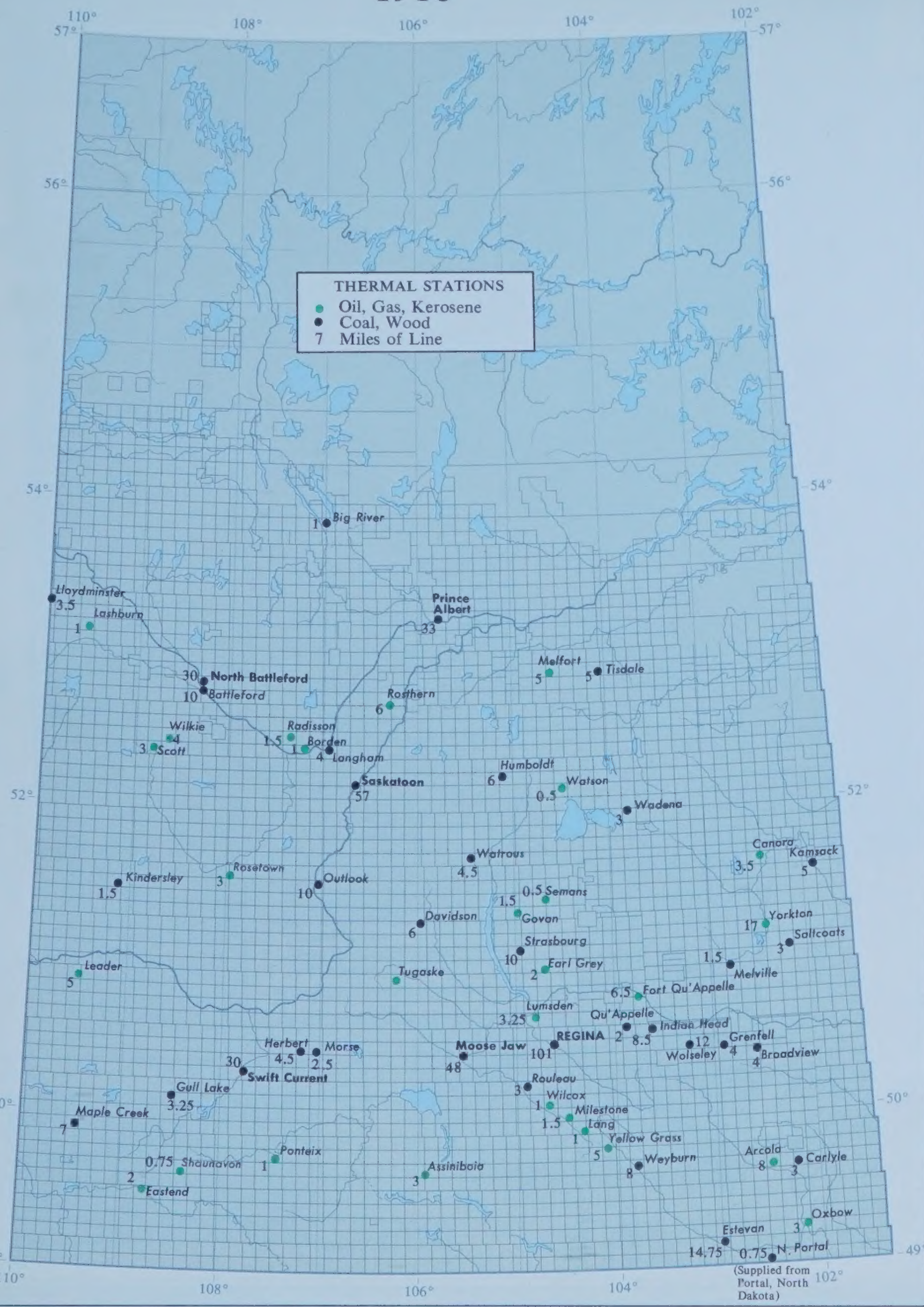
Bituminous and Oil Highway
Gravel Highway
Earth Highway
Municipal Gravel Road
Municipal Earth Road
Resource Development Road (Gravel)
Resource Development Road (Earth)
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Canoe Lake
La Ronge
Creighton
Dore Lake
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Eastend
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

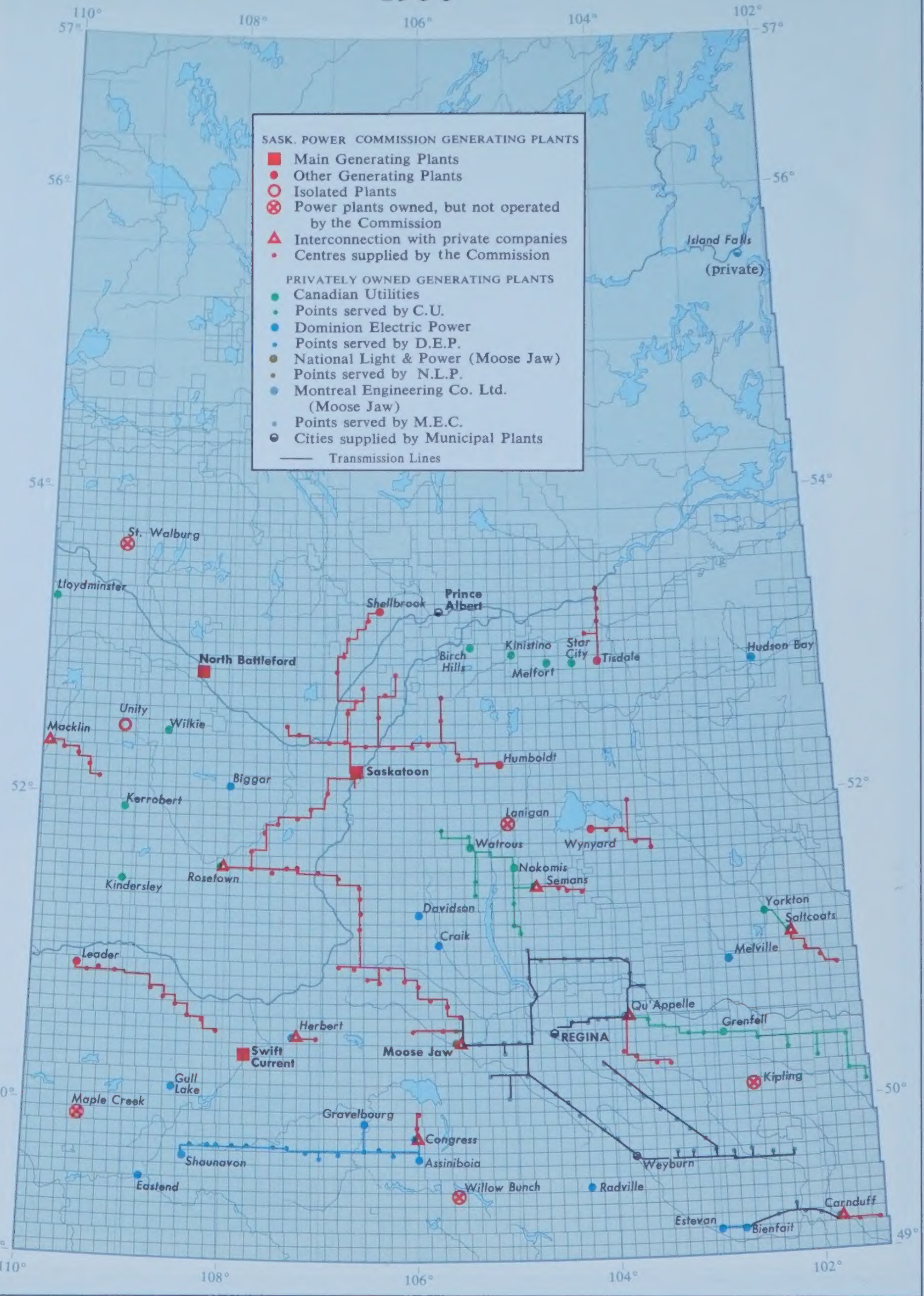
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

HISTORY OF ELECTRIFICATION 1918-1968 (Producing Stations, Ownership and Distribution Network)

1918

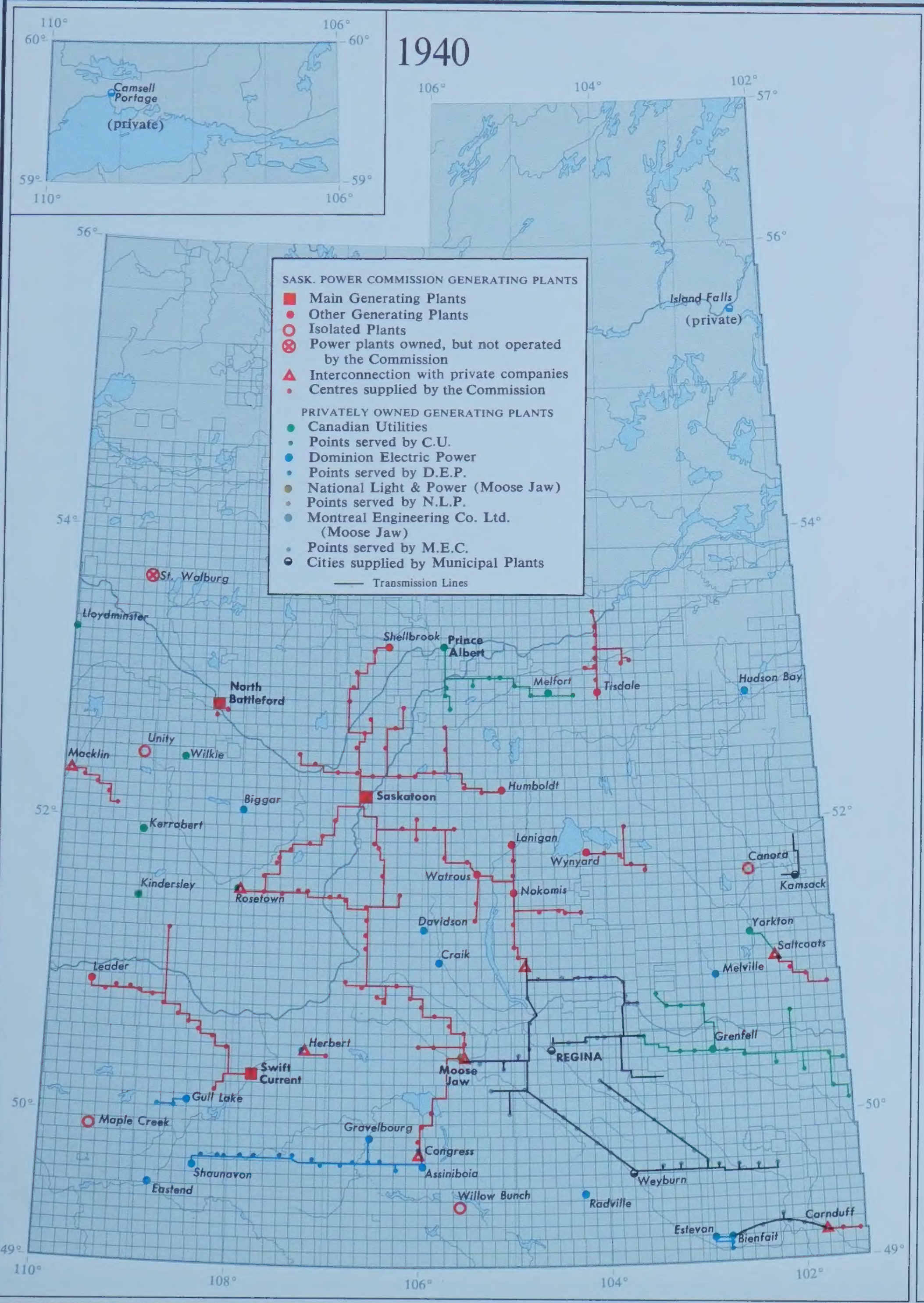

THERMAL STATIONS
● Oil, Gas, Kerosene
● Coal, Wood
7 Miles of Line
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
1 Big River
Lloydminster 3.5
Lashburn 1
Prince Albert 33
30 North Battleford
10 Battleford
Melfort 5
5 Tisdale
Rosthern 6
Wilkie 4
3 Scott
Radisson 1.5
Borden 1
4 Langham
Humboldt 6
Watson 0.5
Saskatoon 57
Wadena 3
Canora 3.5
Kamsack 5
Watrous 4.5
Kindersley 1.5
Rosetown 3
10 Outlook
1.5 Govan
0.5 Semans
Davidson 6
Yorkton 17
Saltcoats 3
Strasbourg 10
Earl Grey 2
1.5 Melville
Leader 5
Tugaske
6.5 Fort Qu'Appelle
Lumsden 3.25
Qu'Appelle 2
Indian Head 8.5
Herbert 4.5
Morse 2.5
Moose Jaw 48
REGINA 101
12 Grenfell
Wolseley 4
4 Broadview
30 Swift Current
Gull Lake 3.25
Rouleau 3
Wilcox 1
Milestone 1.5
Lang 1
Maple Creek 7
Yellow Grass 5
Ponteix 1
0.75 Shaunavon
Assiniboia 3
Weyburn 8
Arcola 8
Carlyle 3
2 Eastend
Oxbow 3
Estevan 14.75
0.75 N. Portal
(Supplied from Portal, North Dakota)

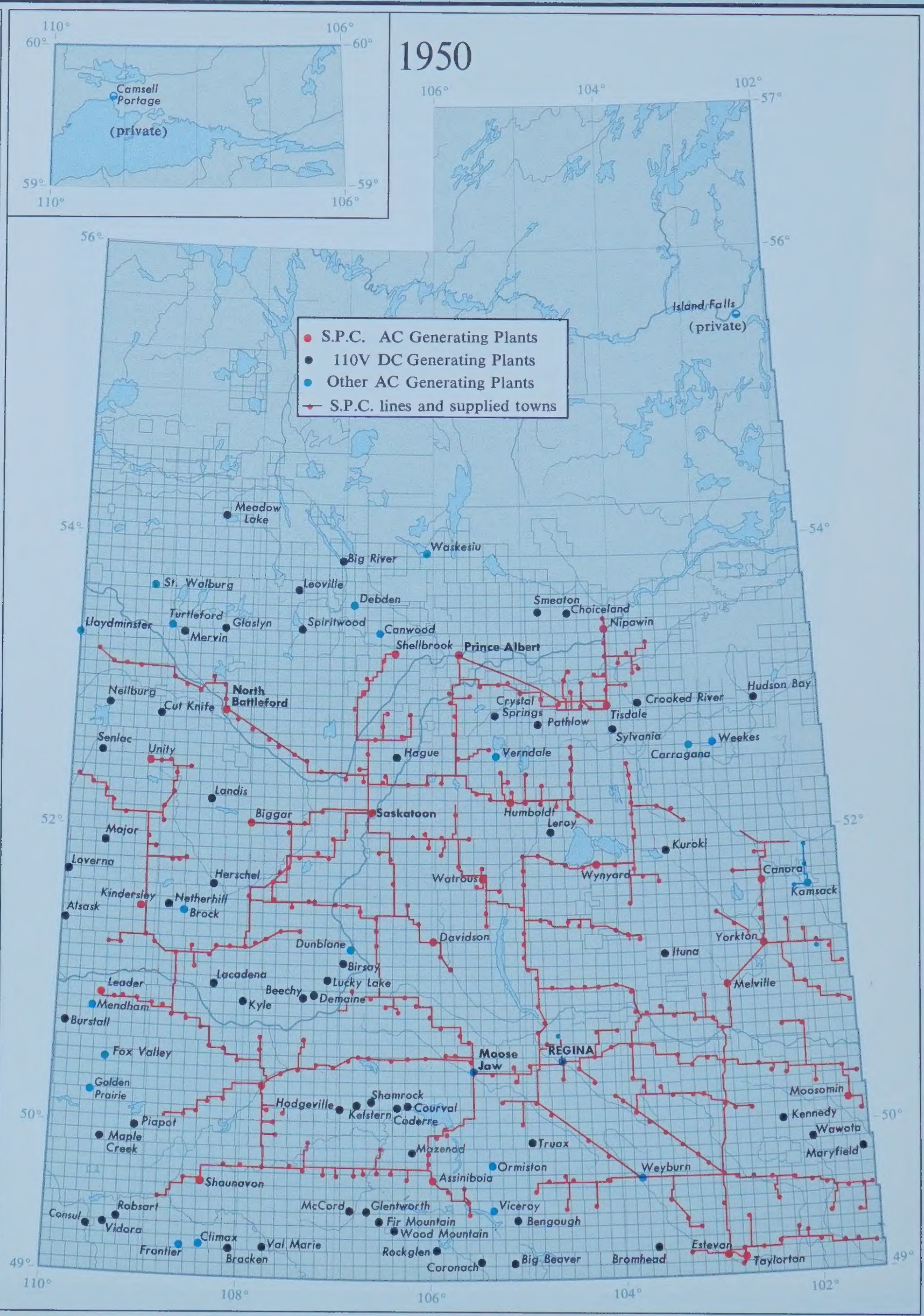
1930


SASK. POWER COMMISSION GENERATING PLANTS
■ Main Generating Plants
● Other Generating Plants
○ Isolated Plants
⊗ Power plants owned, but not operated by the Commission
△ Interconnection with private companies
• Centres supplied by the Commission
PRIVATELY OWNED GENERATING PLANTS
● Canadian Utilities
• Points served by C.U.
● Dominion Electric Power
• Points served by D.E.P.
● National Light & Power (Moose Jaw)
• Points served by N.L.P.
● Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd. (Moose Jaw)
• Points served by M.E.C.
● Cities supplied by Municipal Plants
— Transmission Lines
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Island Falls (private)
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Birch Hills
Kinistino
Star City
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
Unity
Wilkie
Macklin
Humboldt
Saskatoon
Biggar
Kerrobert
Lanigan
Watrous
Wynyard
Nokomis
Semans
Kindersley
Rosetown
Davidson
Craik
Yorkton
Saltcoats
Melville
Leader
Qu'Appelle
Grenfell
Herbert
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Kipling
Gull Lake
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Congress
Assiniboia
Shaunavon
Weyburn
Eastend
Willow Bunch
Radville
Carnduff
Estevan
Bienfait

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

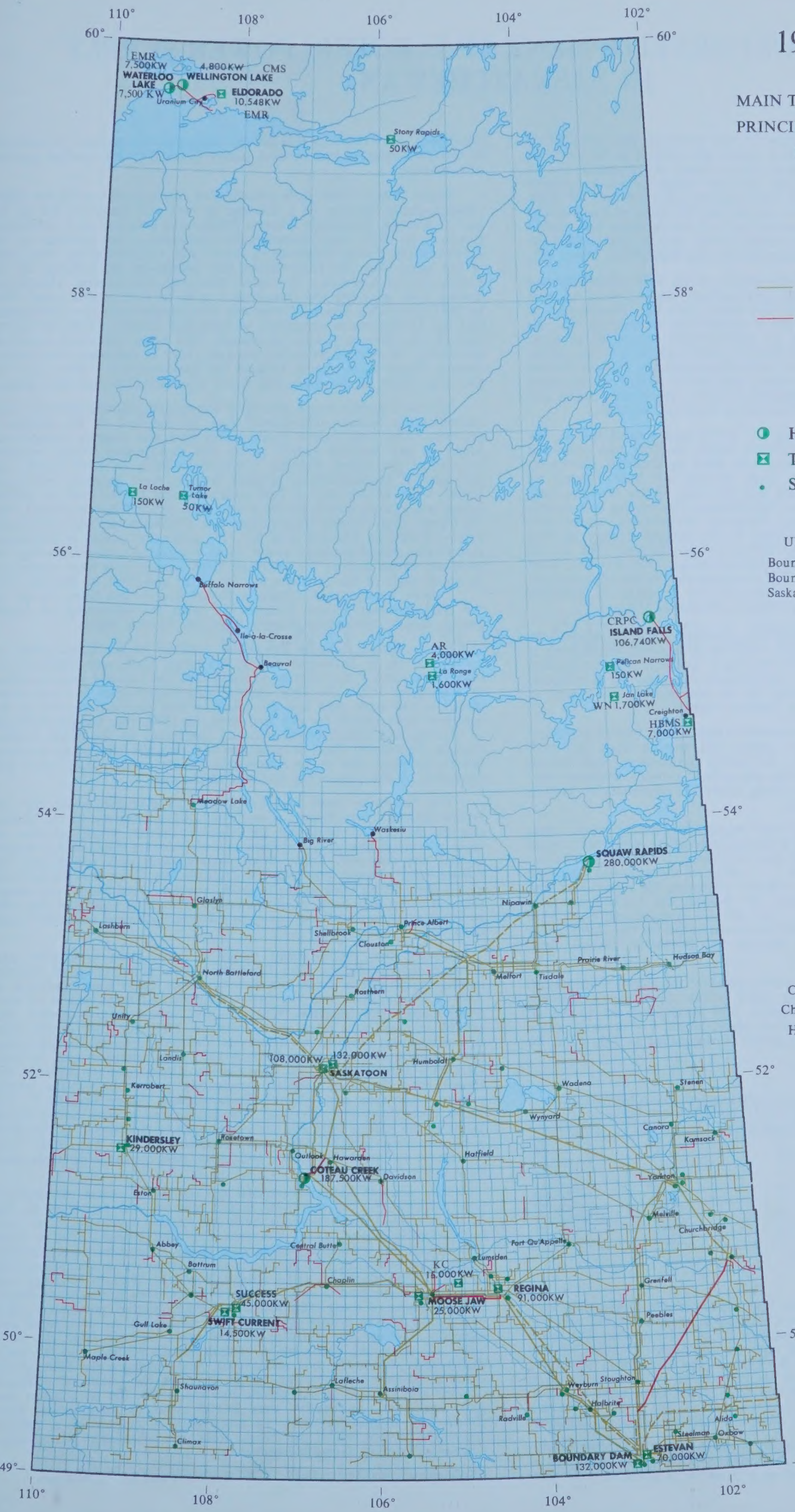
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000


1940
Camsell Portage
(private)
SASK. POWER COMMISSION GENERATING PLANTS
Main Generating Plants
Other Generating Plants
Isolated Plants
Power plants owned, but not operated by the Commission
Interconnection with private companies
Centres supplied by the Commission
PRIVATELY OWNED GENERATING PLANTS
Canadian Utilities
Points served by C.U.
Dominion Electric Power
Points served by D.E.P.
National Light & Power (Moose Jaw)
Points served by N.L.P.
Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd. (Moose Jaw)
Points served by M.E.C.
Cities supplied by Municipal Plants
Transmission Lines
Island Falls
(private)
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Unity
Wilkie
Macklin
Biggar
Saskatoon
Humboldt
Kerrobert
Lanigan
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Watrous
Nokomis
Davidson
Craik
Yorkton
Saltcoats
Melville
Leader
Herbert
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Grenfell
Gull Lake
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Congress
Assiniboia
Shaunavon
Eastend
Willow Bunch
Radville
Weyburn
Estevan
Bienfait
Carnduff
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
59°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°


1950
Camsell Portage
(private)
S.P.C. AC Generating Plants
110V DC Generating Plants
Other AC Generating Plants
S.P.C. lines and supplied towns
Island Falls
(private)
Meadow Lake
Big River
Waskesiu
St. Walburg
Leoville
Debden
Smeaton
Choiceland
Nipawin
Lloydminster
Turtleford
Glaslyn
Mervin
Spiritwood
Canwood
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Neilburg
Cut Knife
North Battleford
Crystal Springs
Pathlow
Tisdale
Crooked River
Hudson Bay
Sylvania
Carragana
Weekes
Senlac
Unity
Hague
Verndale
Landis
Biggar
Saskatoon
Humboldt
Leroy
Major
Kuroki
Laverna
Herschel
Watrous
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Netherhill
Brock
Alsask
Davidson
Dunblane
Birsay
Lucky Lake
Yorkton
Ituna
Leader
Mendham
Lacadena
Beechy
Kyle
Demaine
Melville
Burstall
Fox Valley
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Golden Prairie
Hodgeville
Shamrock
Kelstern
Courval
Coderre
Moosomin
Kennedy
Wawota
Maryfield
Piapot
Maple Creek
Mazenod
Truax
Ormiston
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Shaunavon
Robsart
Consul
Vidora
McCord
Glentworth
Fir Mountain
Wood Mountain
Viceroy
Bengough
Climax
Frontier
Bracken
Val Marie
Rockglen
Coronach
Big Beaver
Bromhead
Estevan
Taylorton
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
59°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
EMR
7,500KW
4,800KW
CMS
WATERLOO LAKE
WELLINGTON LAKE
7,500 KW
ELDORADO
10,548KW
EMR
Uranium City
Stony Rapids
50KW
La Loche
150KW
Turnor Lake
50KW
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-a-la-Crosse
Beauval
AR
4,000KW
La Ronge
1,600KW
CRPC
ISLAND FALLS
106,740KW
Pelican Narrows
150KW
Jan Lake
WN 1,700KW
Creighton
HBMS
7,000KW
Meadow Lake
Big River
Waskesiu
SQUAW RAPIDS
280,000KW
Nipawin
Glaslyn
Lashburn
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Clouston
Prairie River
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Melfort
Tisdale
Rosthern
Unity
Landis
108,000KW
132,000KW
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Kerrobert
Wadena
Stenen
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
KINDERSLEY
29,000KW
Rosetown
Quill Lake
Howarden
Hatfield
COTEAU CREEK
187,500KW
Davidson
Eston
Yorkton
Melville
Churchbridge
Abbey
Central Butte
Fort Qu'Appelle
Lumsden
Battrum
KC
15,000KW
Chaplin
REGINA
91,000KW
Grenfell
SUCCESS
45,000KW
MOOSE JAW
25,000KW
SWIFT CURRENT
14,500KW
Gull Lake
Peebles
Maple Creek
Shaunavon
Lafleche
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Stoughton
Halbrite
Radville
Alida
Steelman
Oxbow
Climax
BOUNDARY DAM
132,000KW
ESTEVAN
70,000KW

1960 1968

MAIN TRANSMISSION LINES AND PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATING DEVELOPMENTS

— 1960
— 1968

◑ Hydroelectric Plant
⧗ Thermal-electric Plant
• Sub-stations

UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Boundary Dam No. 3 (1970) 150,000 KW
Boundary Dam No. 4 (1971) 150,000 KW
Saskatoon (Queen Elizabeth) (1971) 100,000 KW

– – – 230,000 Volts
— 138,000 Volts
— 14,000 - 72,000 Volts

PRIVATE OPERATION

Eldorado Mining and Refining (EMR)
Consolidated Mining and Smelting (CMS)
Churchill River Power Corporation (CRPC)
Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting (HBMS)
Anglo-Rouyn (AR)
Western Nuclear (WN)
Kalium Chemicals (KC)
Stony Rapids
Pelican Narrows

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,250,000

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY IN SASKATCHEWAN

The first electrical power plant in the province was installed at Prince Albert in 1890, making that centre the earliest to be supplied with electricity. For the next thirty years power development was to be highly localized, the generating facilities being owned by private individuals, small companies, and municipalities. In 1918 only 63 communities were supplied with electricity and the 556 miles of transmission lines were confined to urban centres; half of this mileage was owned by Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Prince Albert, and Swift Current, while one short rural line connected the two Battlefords (Plate 23).

By 1926 the number of communities served with electricity had almost doubled (to 114) although line mileage had increased by only 156 miles over the 1918 total. In the same year, the Government of Saskatchewan selected members for a commission to enquire into the power resources of the province, an action which was to be of great significance in the history of the electric power industry. While public concern over power resources was being demonstrated, private interest in power development was still strong and at the same time enquiries were being made on behalf of financial houses in the United States and eastern Canada which wished to invest in electrical utilities.

The first major private company to become established in the province was Northern Light and Power which, by 1928, had connected 185 miles of transmission line to a new plant at Grenfell. Dominion Electric Power, originating as a local venture but later assisted by American capital, served the south and the west of the province and, by 1929, had built a transmission line between Shaunavon and Assiniboia (map 2). A third company, Montreal Engineering, constructed almost 500 miles of transmission lines in the general vicinity of Fort Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moose Jaw, Weyburn and Estevan. The fourth major company established in Saskatchewan before 1929 was Mid-West Utilities Limited, a subsidiary of the International Utilities Corporation of New Jersey. This company bought out the holdings of Northern Light and Power and changed its name to Canadian Utilities.

On January 18th, 1929, the Power Commission Act created the Saskatchewan Power Commission with the object of establishing a power network for industry in the province. Initially, the Commission owned no generating plants, no transmission lines and no distribution systems. The Commission's holdings at the end of 1929 are shown in Plate 23. In October, 1929, Premier Anderson stated:

> It is the intention of the government to discourage further extension by private companies of high power transmission lines. All such lines will in future be built by the power commission. Negotiations will at once be entered upon with the private power companies with a view to bringing all their holdings under a comprehensive provincial scheme of public ownership.

The private companies felt that regulations placed upon them inhibited plans for expansion and a feeling of hostility developed toward the Commission over the alleged loss of income caused by the limitations. They therefore agreed that ". . . none of them would approach the Government on any matter without informing the others and that they would adopt tactics designed to weaken the Commission and forestall action by the Province". Yet, all new transmission lines built in southern Saskatchewan in 1930 were constructed by the Commission with the exception of a small mileage by Dominion Electric near Estevan.

Some comparative statistics of the growth of the Power Commission are given in the table below. One small private development deserves mention, both because of its location and because of its source of energy: the Island Falls hydro-electric plant, 39,000 h.p. capacity, came into operation in 1930 to supply power to the mines at Flin Flon, 60 miles to the south.

GROWTH OF THE SASKATCHEWAN POWER COMMISSION (CORPORATION)
(Source: Annual Reports of the S.P.C. and Canada Year Book)

Year	No. of Customers	No. of Communities*	Miles of Line	Total Revenue
1929	711	2	55	$ 7,975
1930	2,860	106	1,151	$ 753,126
1935	8,219	123	1,363	$ 1,069,698
1940	10,265	135	1,527	$ 1,344,539
1945	24,627	234	2,486*	$ 1,963,613
1950	63,500	456	6,200	$ 6,363,597
1955	123,300	758	32,347	$13,250,000
1960	176,600	940	66,100	$26,667,471
1965	251,361	984	73,290	$46,144,559
1966	258,577	1,000	74,034	$52,866,000

*With Dominion Electric Power as subsidiary.

At the start of the 1930's the first effects of the Depression were being felt. During 1931 the Power Commission constructed 170 miles of transmission line and brought electricity to 14 more towns; five years later the Commission had added only an additional 43 miles of line and served an extra three towns. By 1932, as the Depression worsened, the provincial government relaxed its restrictions on line construction by the private companies but this had little effect, since survival rather than expansion was their main concern. It was not until the middle 1940's that the prospects of the electrical utilities began to brighten.

During the 1930's the Commission failed to follow the recommendations of the Power Resources Commission which had suggested a Saskatoon-Moose Jaw-Regina core as a basis for a province-wide electrical grid. As a result of this failure, Saskatchewan retained its network of different systems and isolated plants (Plate 24) for another quarter of a century.

From 1940 to 1944, little construction was carried out by the Commission, partly because of a shortage of men and materials due to the war in Europe. Dominion Electric Power was acquired as a subsidiary company in 1945, thus increasing the transmission line holdings of the Saskatchewan Power Commission from 1,626 to 2,486 miles; and, later in the same year, the Commission also purchased the holdings of the Prairie Power Company, formerly Montreal Engineering. Operations during 1946 provided the Commission with its first profits since 1929. In 1947, Dominion Electric Power was incorporated into the Commission and the Saskatchewan properties of Canadian Utilities (with the exception of Lloydminster) were purchased. Two other important events in the history of electrification occurred in 1949: in February, the Saskatchewan Power Commission became the Saskatchewan Power Corporation and, later in the year, the Rural Electrification Act was passed.

The next decade was a period of strong and planned growth; rural electrification became widespread; and, by the end of the decade, a province-wide, high power transmission grid was nearing completion. Many of the isolated power plants had disappeared, being replaced by central generating stations (Plate 24). Prior to 1949 about one per cent of Saskatchewan's resident farmers were supplied with electricity, while at the end of 1956 approximately 47 per cent, or 40,000 farms, were being served by the power grid. In 1950 the province's first "H-frame" high voltage transmission line (72,000 volts) was built from Prince Albert to Melfort; and by 1952 generator plants at Saskatoon and Prince Albert supplied power to an integrated network serving the northern settled part of the province. High tension lines were completed in many parts of the province in 1953, 1954 and 1956, so that by 1957 ". . . every incorporated village in Saskatchewan was being served by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation with the exception of North Portal, which received its supply from the United States."

An increased demand for power resulted in the construction of power stations at Saskatoon and at Boundary Dam, near Estevan; the Queen Elizabeth Power Station at Saskatoon was brought into operation in September 1958. The first 138,000 volt transmission line was completed in the same year and the northern and southern systems in the province were linked for the first time. In 1958, too, the governments of Canada and Saskatchewan reached agreement on the South Saskatchewan (Gardiner) Dam proposal; as part of a shared-cost programme, the Corporation was to be responsible for the design, installation and operation of the generating facilities at the site.

The following year, the Corporation announced plans for the Squaw Rapids hydro-electric power development, located on the Saskatchewan River and northeast of Nipawin, which would provide an inter-provincial link with Manitoba. An unfortunate result of this project is that the reservoir, Tobin Lake, demonstrates only too vividly the consequence of poor planning for multiple use. With the construction of the dam, living trees were drowned, creating "dead-heads" and snags, while floating logs have to be controlled. Thus, the ability of this lake to support recreational use has been adversely affected and other costs have been consequential.

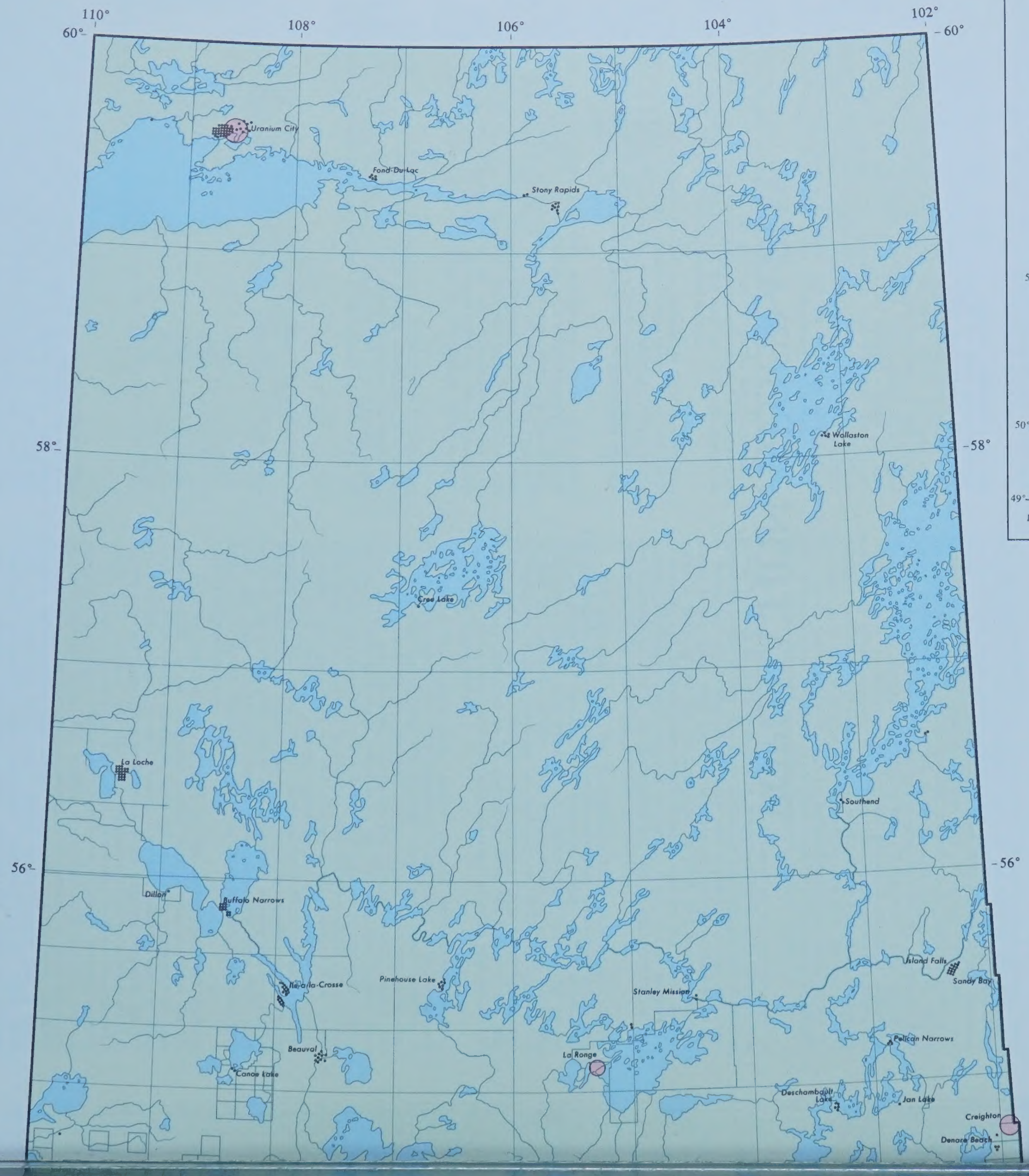
During the 1960's many major projects were completed and brought into operation. The Boundary Dam plant, a major thermal station using lignite from the Estevan area, came into operation in May, 1960. In 1960, too, the first interprovincial transmission of electrical energy was initiated. Work on the Squaw Rapids project was started in 1960 and three years later, in 1963, the first power from this station was supplied to Saskatoon. The massive South Saskatchewan Dam project, commenced in 1961, is essentially complete and, in 1968, electricity was generated at the Coteau Creek station. This is designed as a "peaking" station, generating power during the winter months only (see plate "South Saskatchewan Water Projects"). The Rural Electrification Centralized Programme was serving nearly 58,000 farms at the end of 1961 and so was essentially completed. In the same year, the first 230,000-volt, steel transmission line was built from Saskatoon to North Battleford and other steel transmission lines were built in succeeding years.

This account has concentrated on the development of electrical power supply in the southern settled part of the province. In the northern area special demands have led to the development of local hydro-electric power, as at Uranium City and Island Falls; in more remote and less demanding settlements, diesel generators supply specific needs. The southern grid has been extended to serve special markets in less remote places, as at La Ronge, Waskesiu, Buffalo Narrows and, recently, Cumberland House, but only rarely does it penetrate deeply into the forested areas. The history of electrification provides another perspective on the history and nature of settlement. At first, small and separate developments supplied the few urban centres; later, the difficulty of supplying, adequately, distant small centres and a thinly distributed population was recognized; and subsequently there developed a coherent programme which replaced the chaos of different systems and isolated power plants. For the south, the programme has been successful, and today over 74,000 miles of transmission lines (Plate 25) supply electricity to more than a quarter of a million customers, among which are mines, mills, manufacturing plants, commercial enterprises, farms and homes.

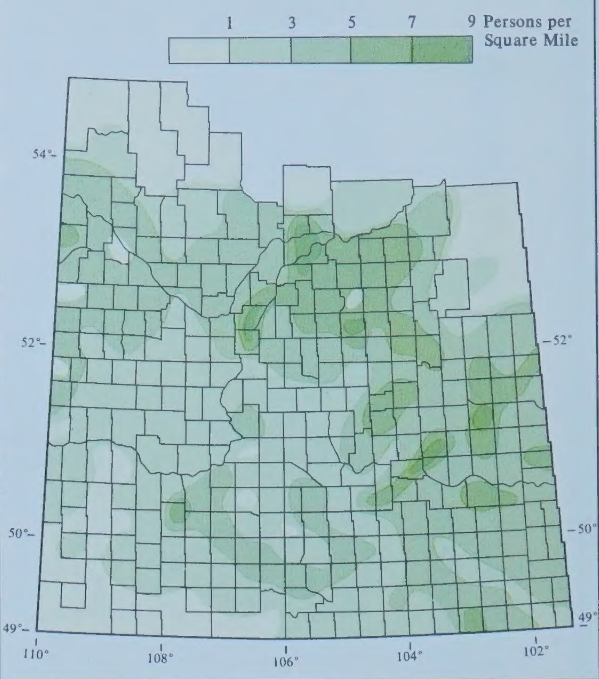
(References: See Appendix) J. H. Richards and M. V. Morgan

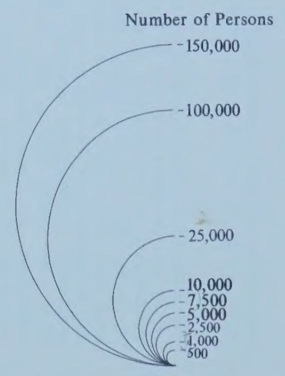
POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

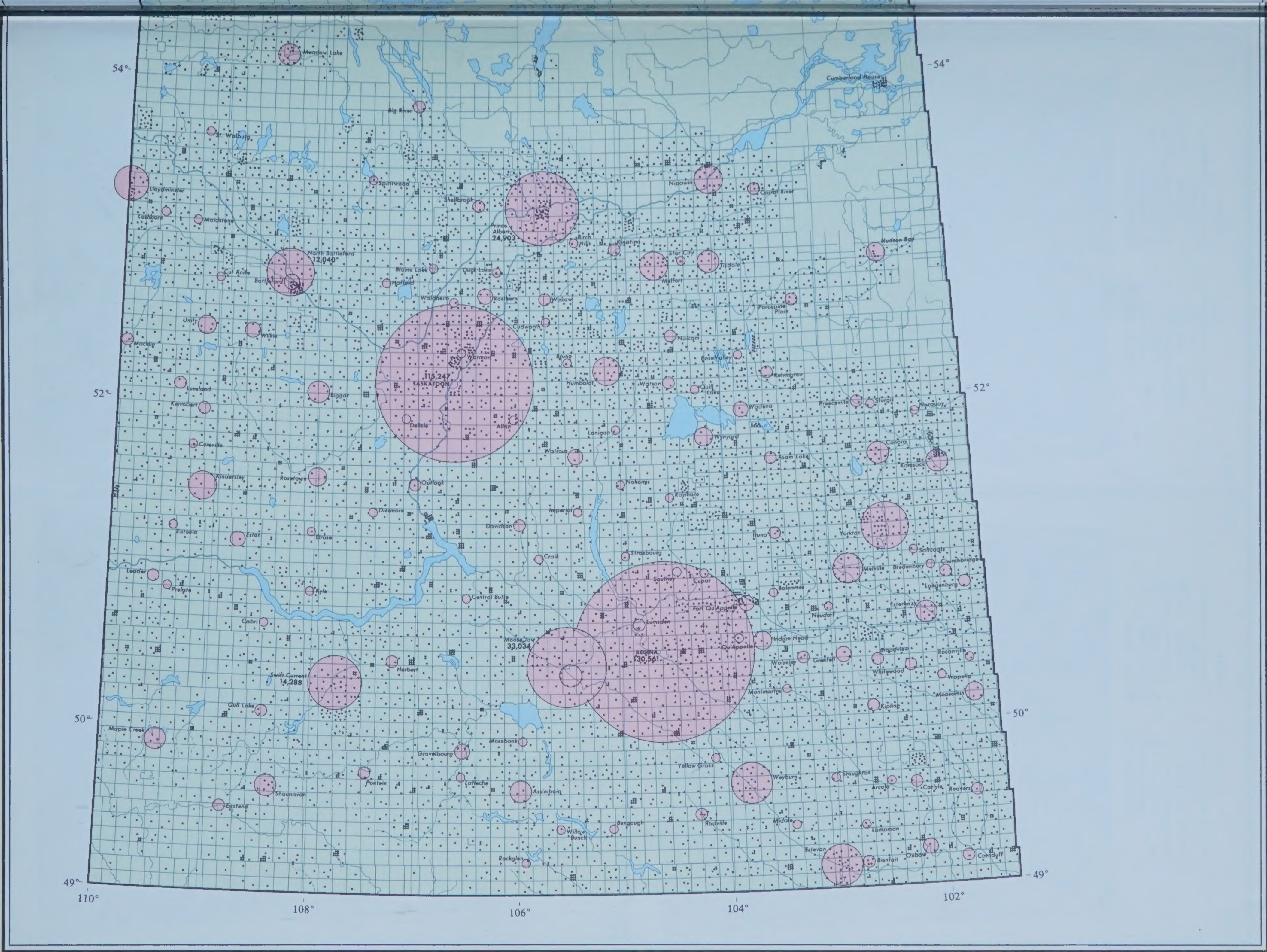
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1966


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
Uranium City
Fond-Du-Lac
Stony Rapids
Wollaston Lake
Cree Lake
La Loche
Southend
Dillon
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-a-la-Crosse
Pinehouse Lake
Stanley Mission
Island Falls
Sandy Bay
Beauval
Canoe Lake
La Ronge
Pelican Narrows
Deschambault Lake
Jan Lake
Creighton
Denare Beach

RURAL POPULATION DENSITY - 1966


1
3
5
7
9 Persons per Square Mile
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


Number of Persons
150,000
100,000
25,000
10,000
7,500
5,000
2,500
1,000
500

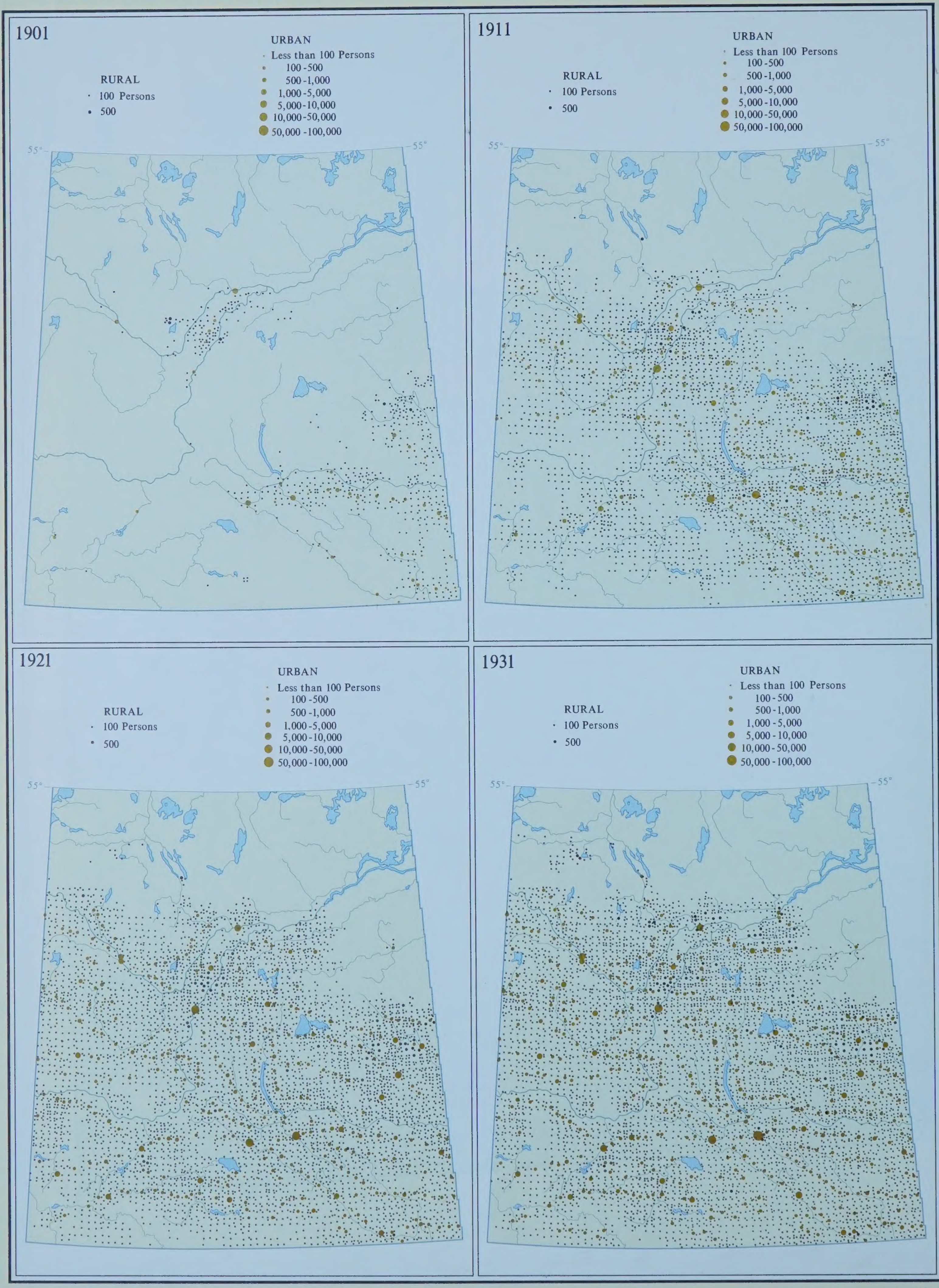

Meadow Lake
54°
-54°
Cumberland House
Big River
St. Walburg
Spiritwood
Lloydminster
Shellbrook
Nipawin
Carrot River
Lashburn
Maidstone
Prince Albert
24,903
Birch Hills
Kinistino
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
12,040
Star City
Tisdale
Cut Knife
Battleford
Blaine Lake
Duck Lake
Melfort
Hafford
Waldheim
Rosthern
Wakaw
Porcupine Plain
Unity
Wilkie
Cudworth
Naicam
Macklin
Warman
115,247
SASKATOON
Bruno
Rose Valley
Kelvington
Humboldt
52°
-52°
Luseland
Biggar
Watson
Quill Lake
Preeceville
Sturgis
Norquay
Kerrobert
Wadena
Delisle
Allan
Lanigan
Wynyard
Coleville
Canora
Watrous
Foam Lake
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Nokomis
Raymore
Dinsmore
Imperial
Davidson
Eatonia
Elrose
Eston
Ituna
Yorkton
Saltcoats
Strasbourg
Churchbridge
Craik
Leader
Melville
Bredenbury
Southey
Cupar
Langenburg
Prelate
Kyle
Central Butte
Balcarres
Fort Qu'Appelle
Esterhazy
Neudorf
Cabri
Lumsden
Indian Head
Moose Jaw
33,034
Qu'Appelle
Broadview
Rocanville
REGINA
130,561
Wolseley
Grenfell
Herbert
Whitewood
Swift Current
14,288
Wapella
Montmartre
Moosomin
Gull Lake
Kipling
50°
-50°
Maple Creek
Mossbank
Gravelbourg
Yellow Grass
Stoughton
Ponteix
Weyburn
Laflèche
Arcola
Carlyle
Redvers
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Eastend
Radville
Bengough
Midale
Lampman
Willow Bunch
Estevan
Oxbow
Rockglen
Bienfait
Carnduff
49°
-49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

1:2,750,000

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1901-31

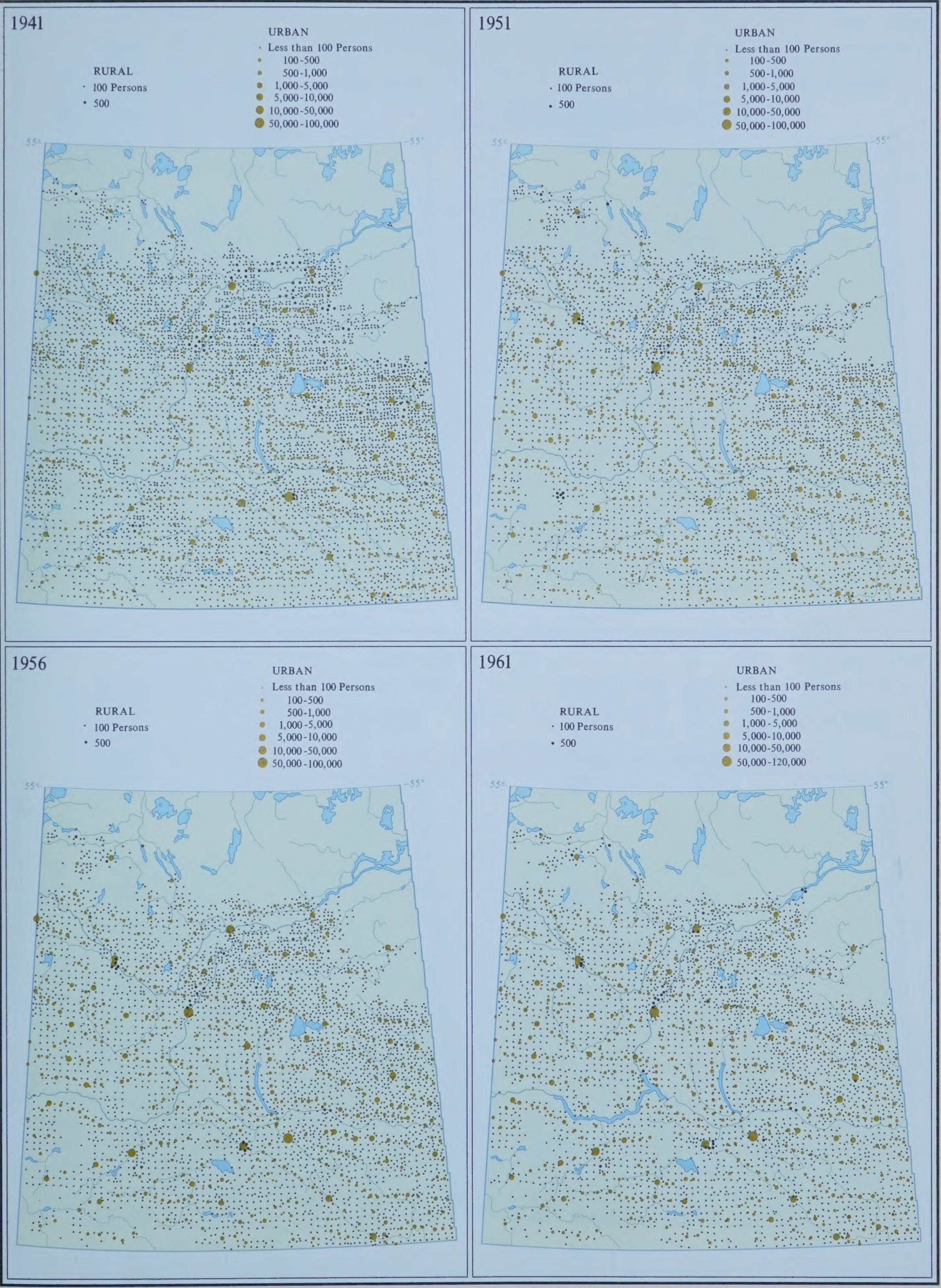

1901
RURAL
100 Persons
500
URBAN
Less than 100 Persons
100-500
500-1,000
1,000-5,000
5,000-10,000
10,000-50,000
50,000-100,000
55°
55°
1911
RURAL
100 Persons
500
URBAN
Less than 100 Persons
100-500
500-1,000
1,000-5,000
5,000-10,000
10,000-50,000
50,000-100,000
55°
55°
1921
RURAL
100 Persons
500
URBAN
Less than 100 Persons
100-500
500-1,000
1,000-5,000
5,000-10,000
10,000-50,000
50,000-100,000
55°
55°
1931
RURAL
100 Persons
500
URBAN
Less than 100 Persons
100-500
500-1,000
1,000-5,000
5,000-10,000
10,000-50,000
50,000-100,000
55°
55°

Latitudes north of Equator

50 0 100 200 Miles

1:6,000,000

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1941-61


1941
URBAN
Less than 100 Persons
100-500
500-1,000
1,000-5,000
5,000-10,000
10,000-50,000
50,000-100,000
RURAL
100 Persons
500
55°
55°
1951
URBAN
Less than 100 Persons
100-500
500-1,000
1,000-5,000
5,000-10,000
10,000-50,000
50,000-100,000
RURAL
100 Persons
500
55°
55°
1956
URBAN
Less than 100 Persons
100-500
500-1,000
1,000-5,000
5,000-10,000
10,000-50,000
50,000-100,000
RURAL
100 Persons
500
55°
55°
1961
URBAN
Less than 100 Persons
100-500
500-1,000
1,000-5,000
5,000-10,000
10,000-50,000
50,000-120,000
RURAL
100 Persons
500
55°
55°

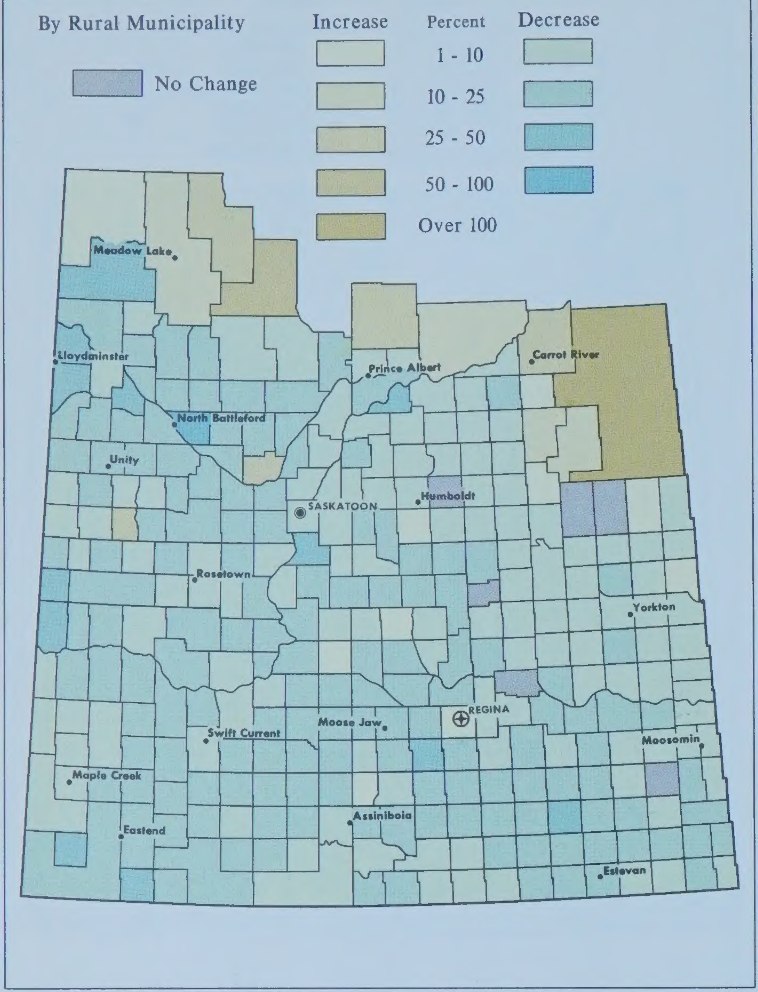
Latitudes north of Equator

50 0 100 200 Miles

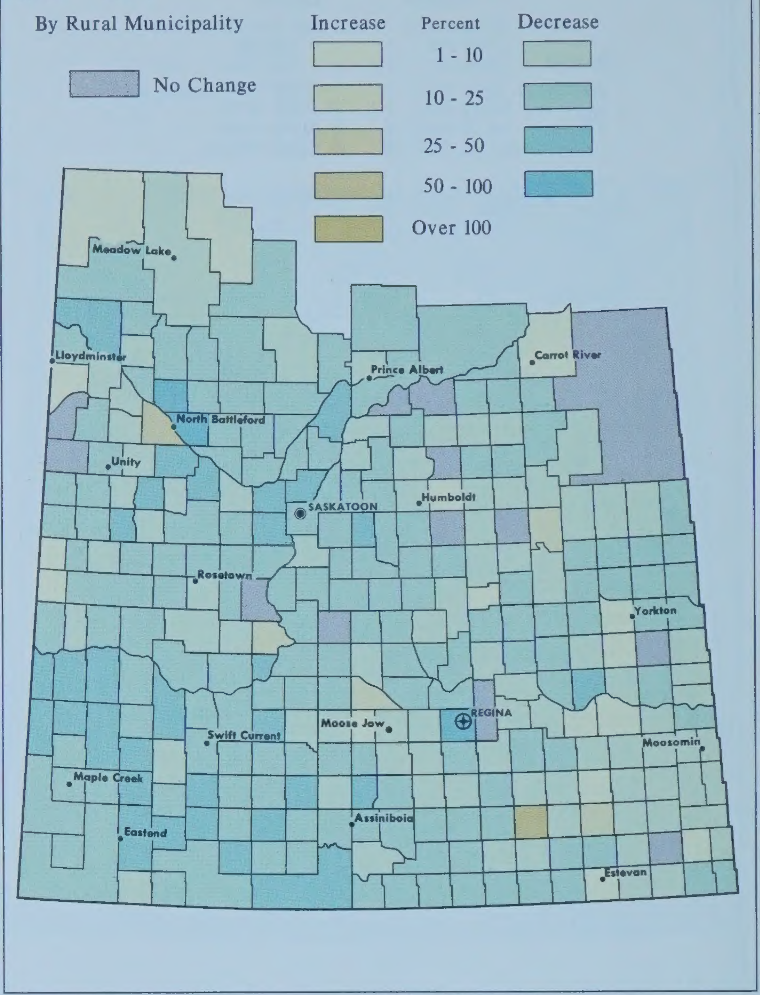
1:6,000,000

RURAL POPULATION CHANGE 1936 - 1966

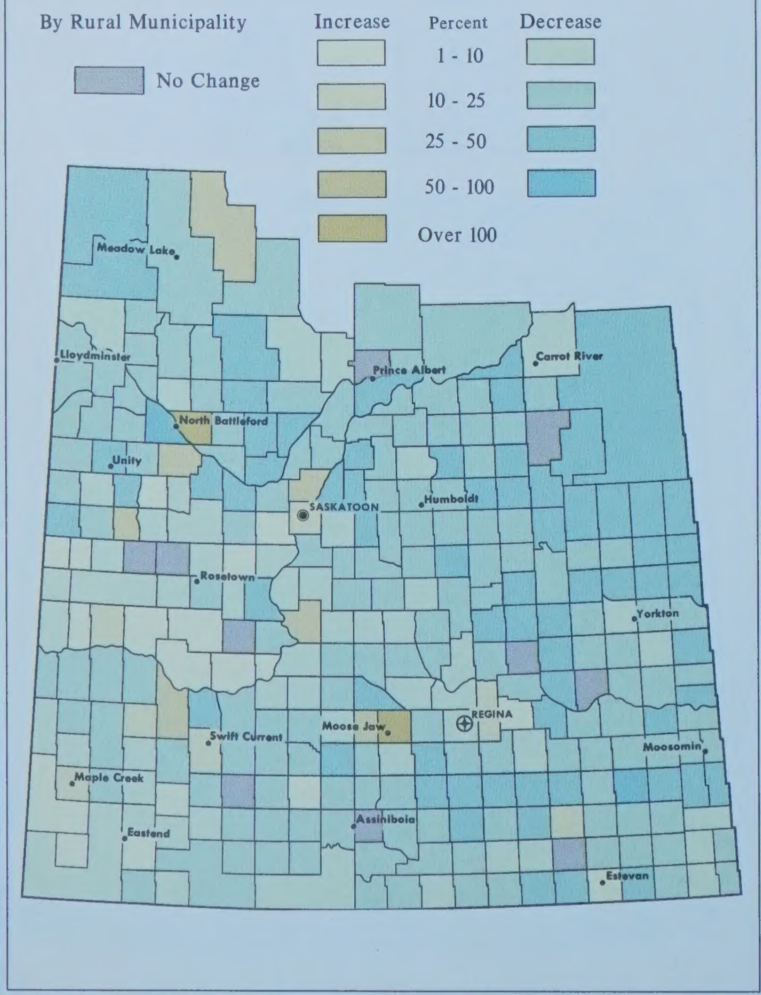
1936 - 1941


By Rural Municipality
No Change
Increase
Percent
Decrease
1 - 10
10 - 25
25 - 50
50 - 100
Over 100
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan

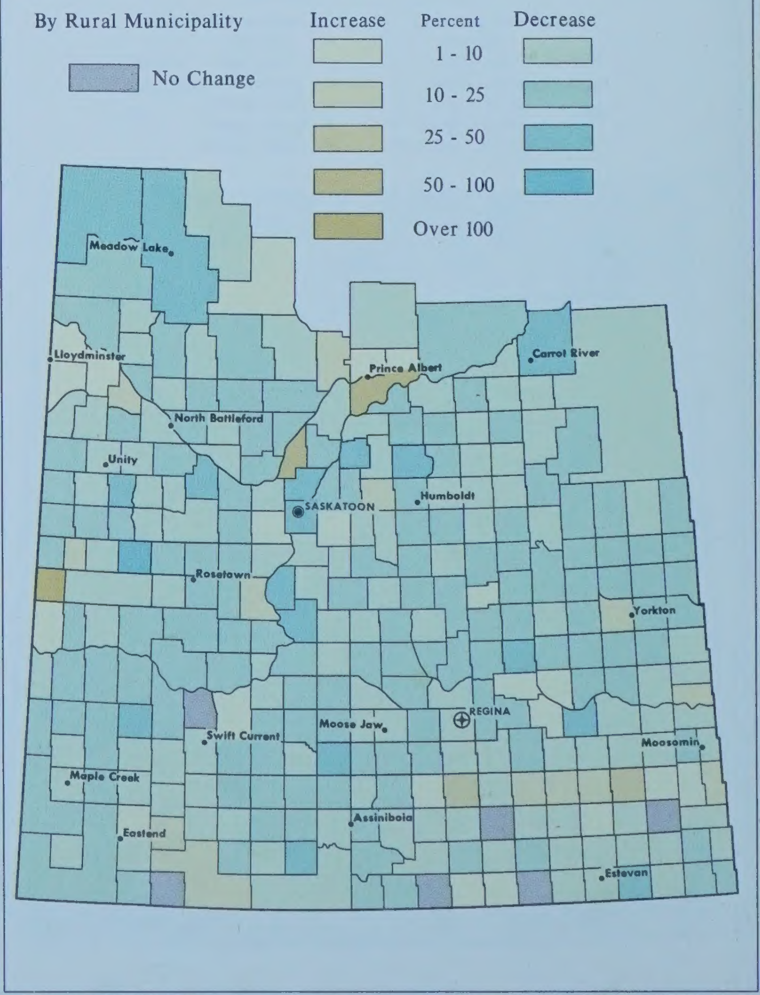
1946 - 1951


By Rural Municipality
No Change
Increase
Percent
Decrease
1 - 10
10 - 25
25 - 50
50 - 100
Over 100
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan

1951 - 1961

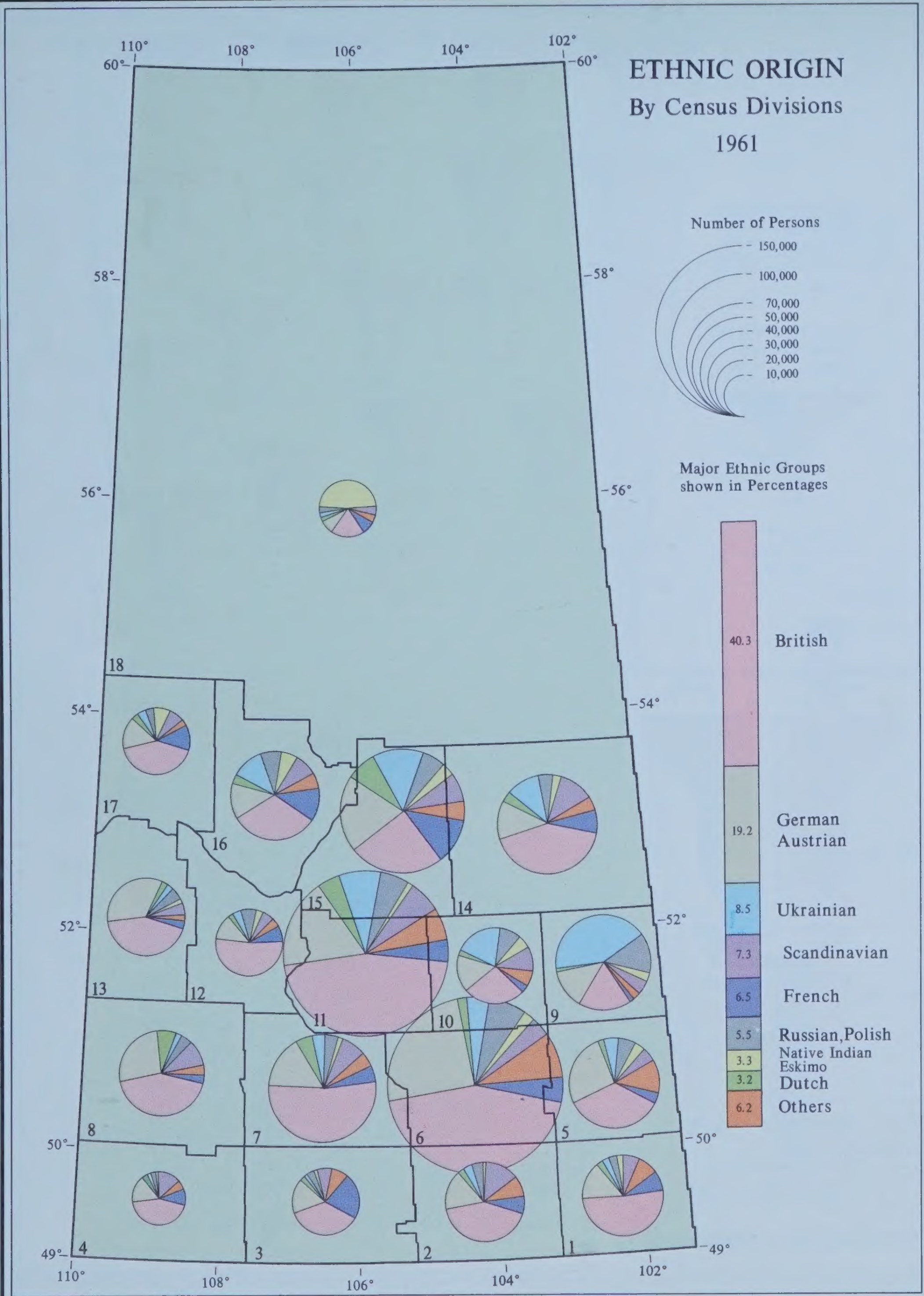

By Rural Municipality
No Change
Increase
Percent
Decrease
1 - 10
10 - 25
25 - 50
50 - 100
Over 100
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan

1961 - 1966


By Rural Municipality
No Change
Increase
Percent
Decrease
1 - 10
10 - 25
25 - 50
50 - 100
Over 100
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan

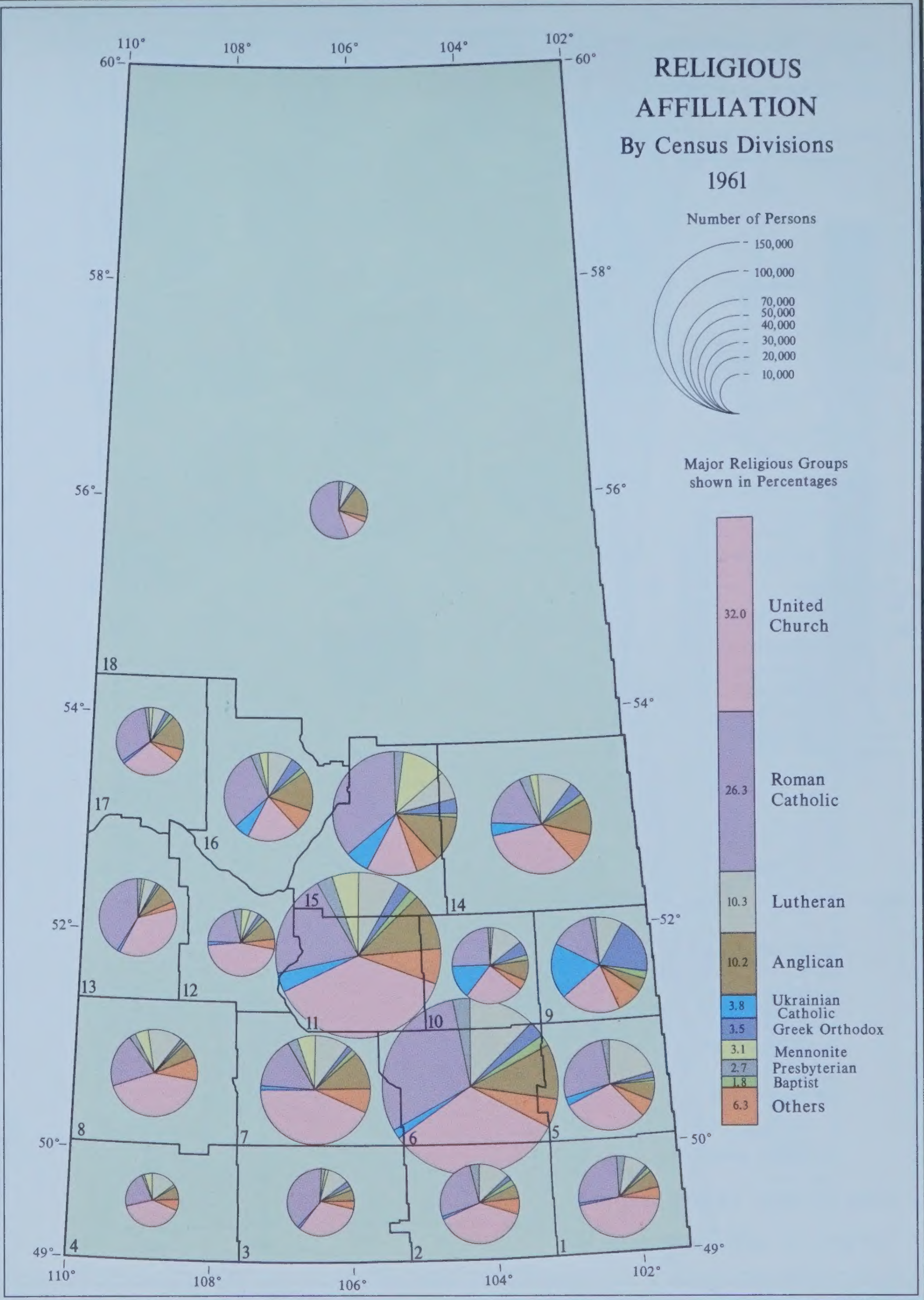
50 0 100 200 Miles

1:6,000,000



ETHNIC ORIGIN
By Census Divisions
1961

Number of Persons
150,000
100,000
70,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
Major Ethnic Groups shown in Percentages
40.3 British
19.2 German Austrian
8.5 Ukrainian
7.3 Scandinavian
6.5 French
5.5 Russian,Polish
3.3 Native Indian Eskimo
3.2 Dutch
6.2 Others
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18



RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION
By Census Divisions
1961

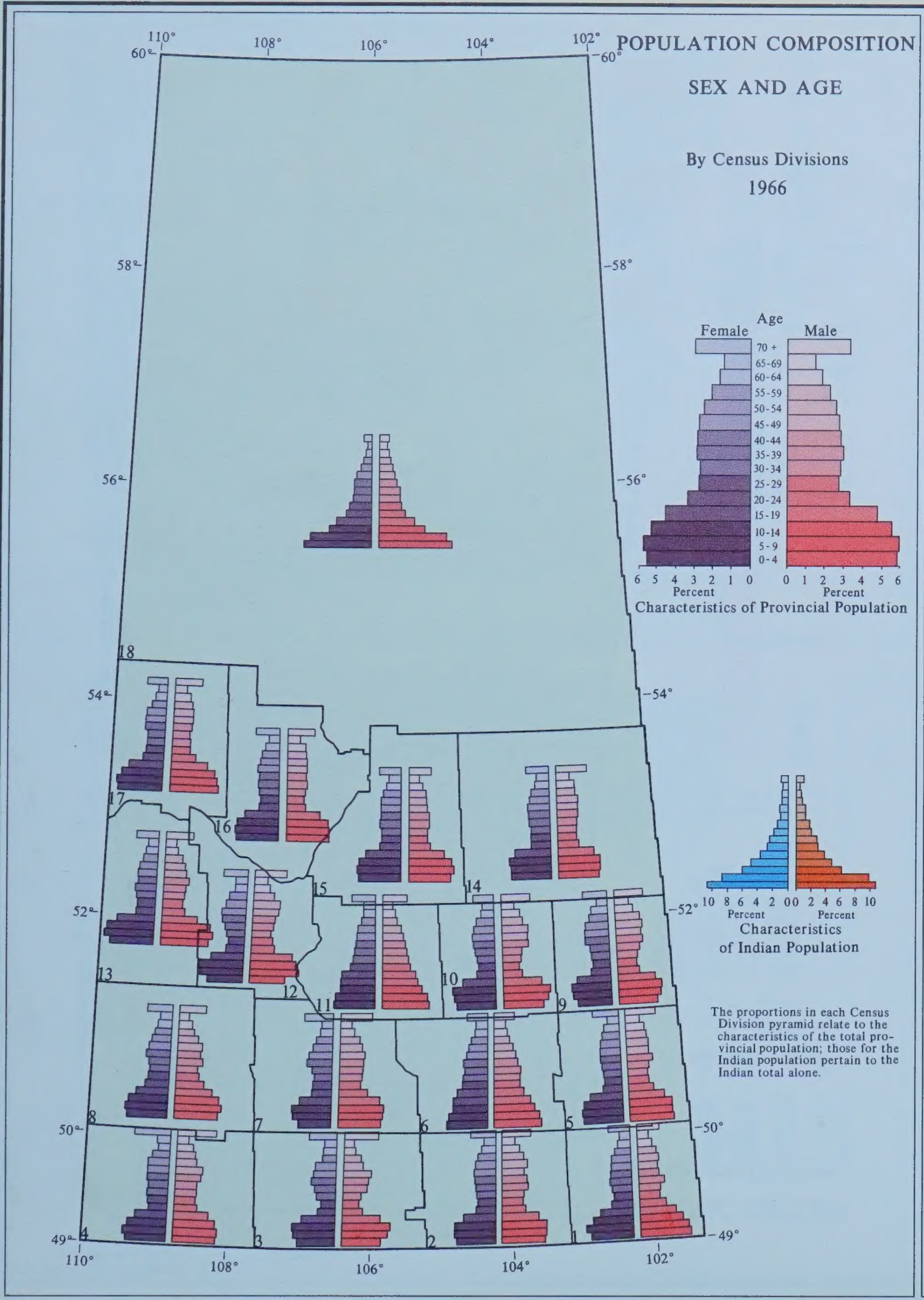
Number of Persons
150,000
100,000
70,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
Major Religious Groups shown in Percentages
32.0 United Church
26.3 Roman Catholic
10.3 Lutheran
10.2 Anglican
3.8 Ukrainian Catholic
3.5 Greek Orthodox
3.1 Mennonite
2.7 Presbyterian
1.8 Baptist
6.3 Others
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

POPULATION COMPOSITION SEX AND AGE

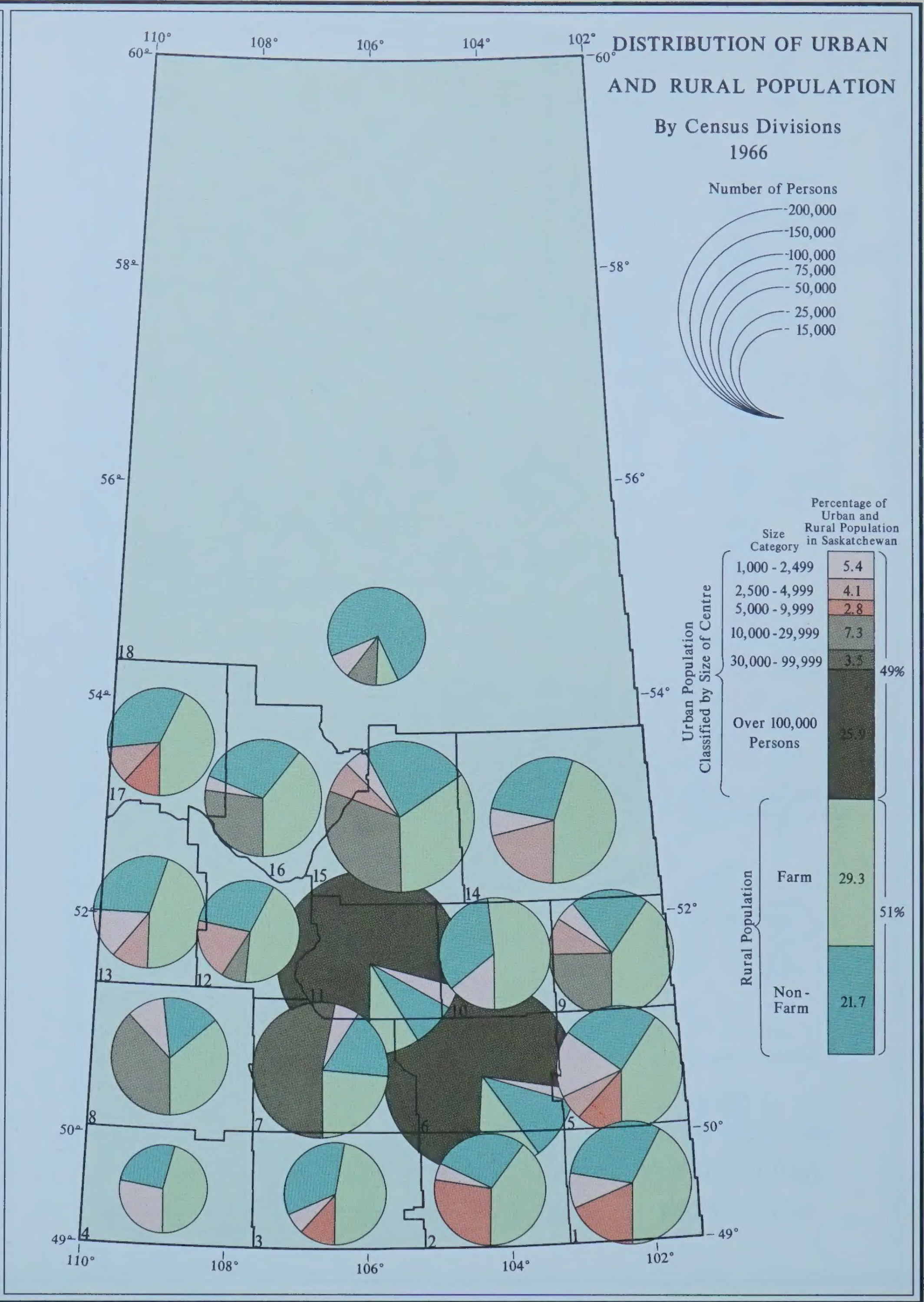
By Census Divisions
1966


Age
Female
Male
70 +
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
6 5 4 3 2 1 0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Percent
Percent
Characteristics of Provincial Population
10 8 6 4 2 0 0 2 4 6 8 10
Percent
Percent
Characteristics of Indian Population
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

The proportions in each Census Division pyramid relate to the characteristics of the total provincial population; those for the Indian population pertain to the Indian total alone.

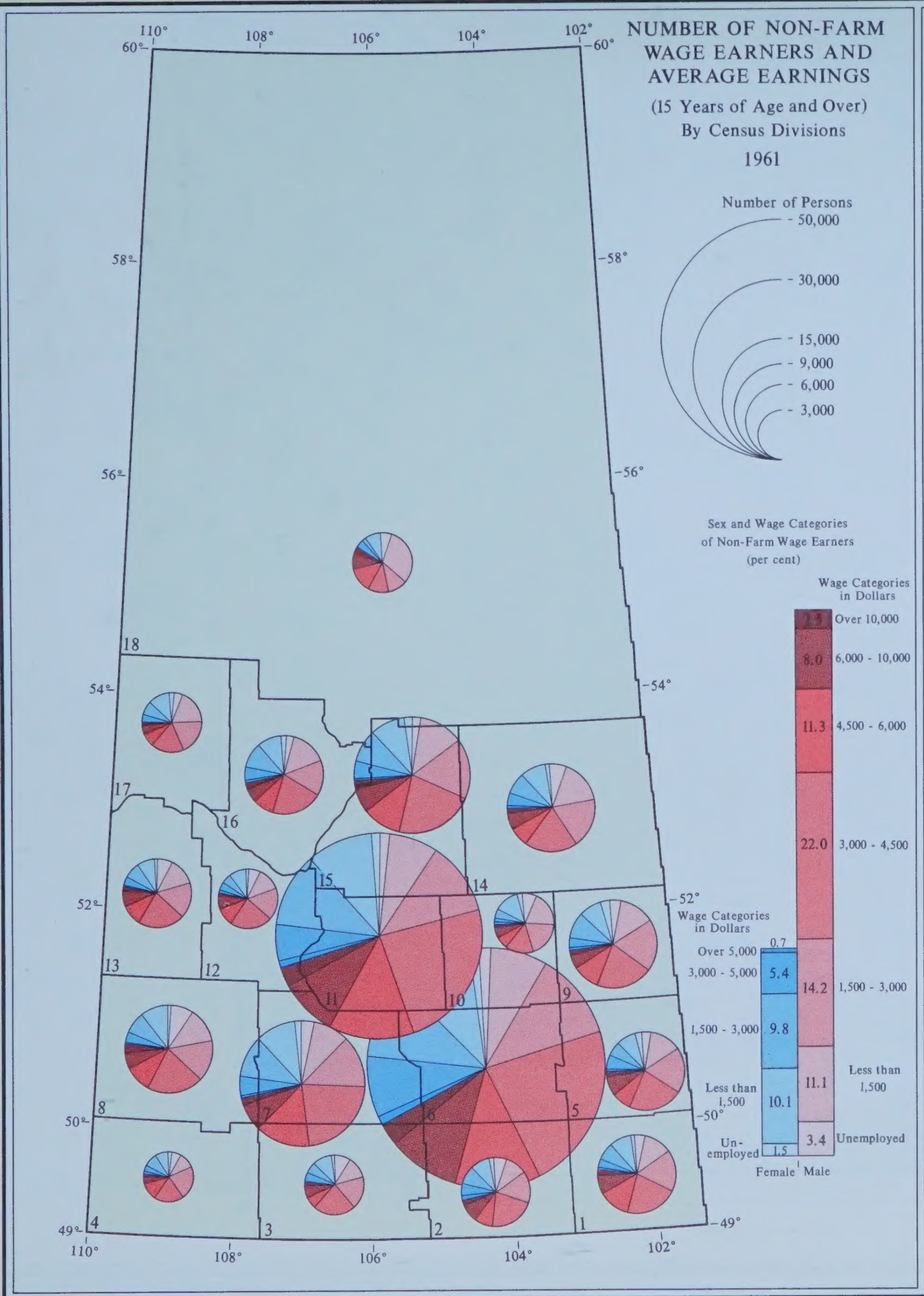
DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

By Census Divisions
1966


Number of Persons
200,000
150,000
100,000
75,000
50,000
25,000
15,000
Size Category
Percentage of Urban and Rural Population in Saskatchewan
Urban Population Classified by Size of Centre
1,000 - 2,499
5.4
2,500 - 4,999
4.1
5,000 - 9,999
2.8
10,000 - 29,999
7.3
30,000 - 99,999
3.5
Over 100,000 Persons
25.9
49%
Rural Population
Farm
29.3
Non-Farm
21.7
51%
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

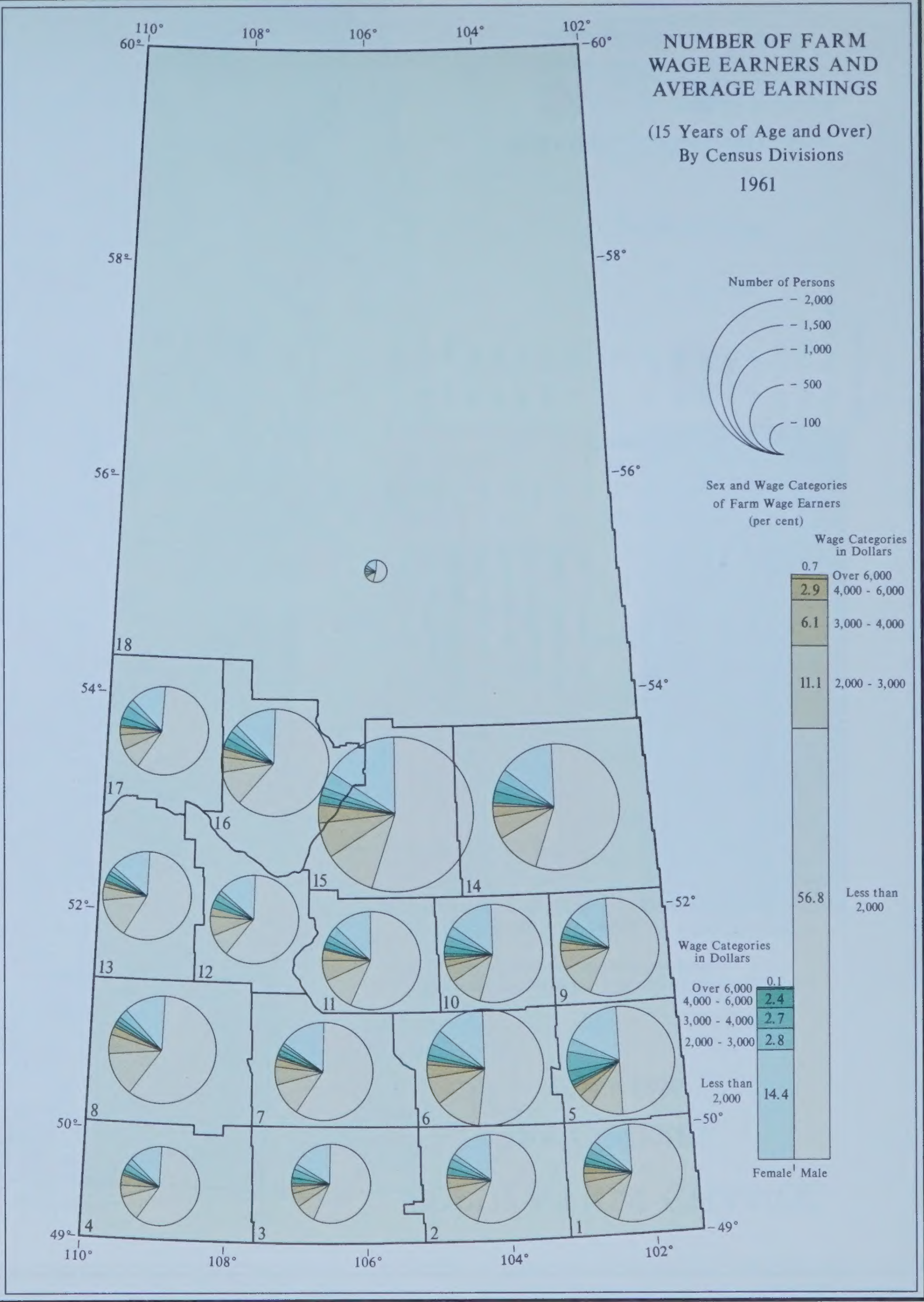
50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000



NUMBER OF NON-FARM WAGE EARNERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS

(15 Years of Age and Over)
By Census Divisions
1961

110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Number of Persons
50,000
30,000
15,000
9,000
6,000
3,000
Sex and Wage Categories
of Non-Farm Wage Earners
(per cent)
Wage Categories
in Dollars
Over 10,000
8.0
6,000 - 10,000
11.3
4,500 - 6,000
22.0
3,000 - 4,500
14.2
1,500 - 3,000
11.1
Less than 1,500
3.4
Unemployed
Wage Categories
in Dollars
0.7
Over 5,000
5.4
3,000 - 5,000
9.8
1,500 - 3,000
10.1
Less than 1,500
1.5
Un-employed
Female
Male
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18



NUMBER OF FARM WAGE EARNERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS

(15 Years of Age and Over)
By Census Divisions
1961

110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Number of Persons
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
100
Sex and Wage Categories
of Farm Wage Earners
(per cent)
Wage Categories
in Dollars
0.7
Over 6,000
2.9
4,000 - 6,000
6.1
3,000 - 4,000
11.1
2,000 - 3,000
56.8
Less than 2,000
Wage Categories
in Dollars
0.1
Over 6,000
2.4
4,000 - 6,000
2.7
3,000 - 4,000
2.8
2,000 - 3,000
14.4
Less than 2,000
Female
Male
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

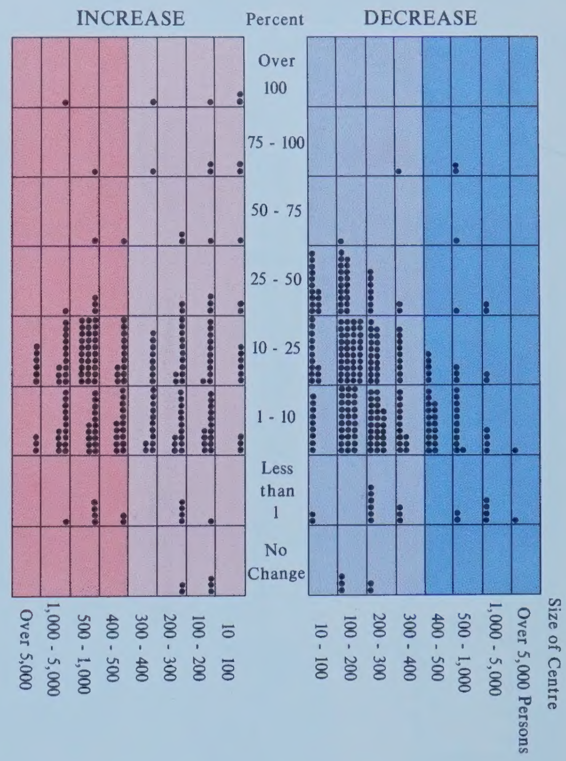
50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

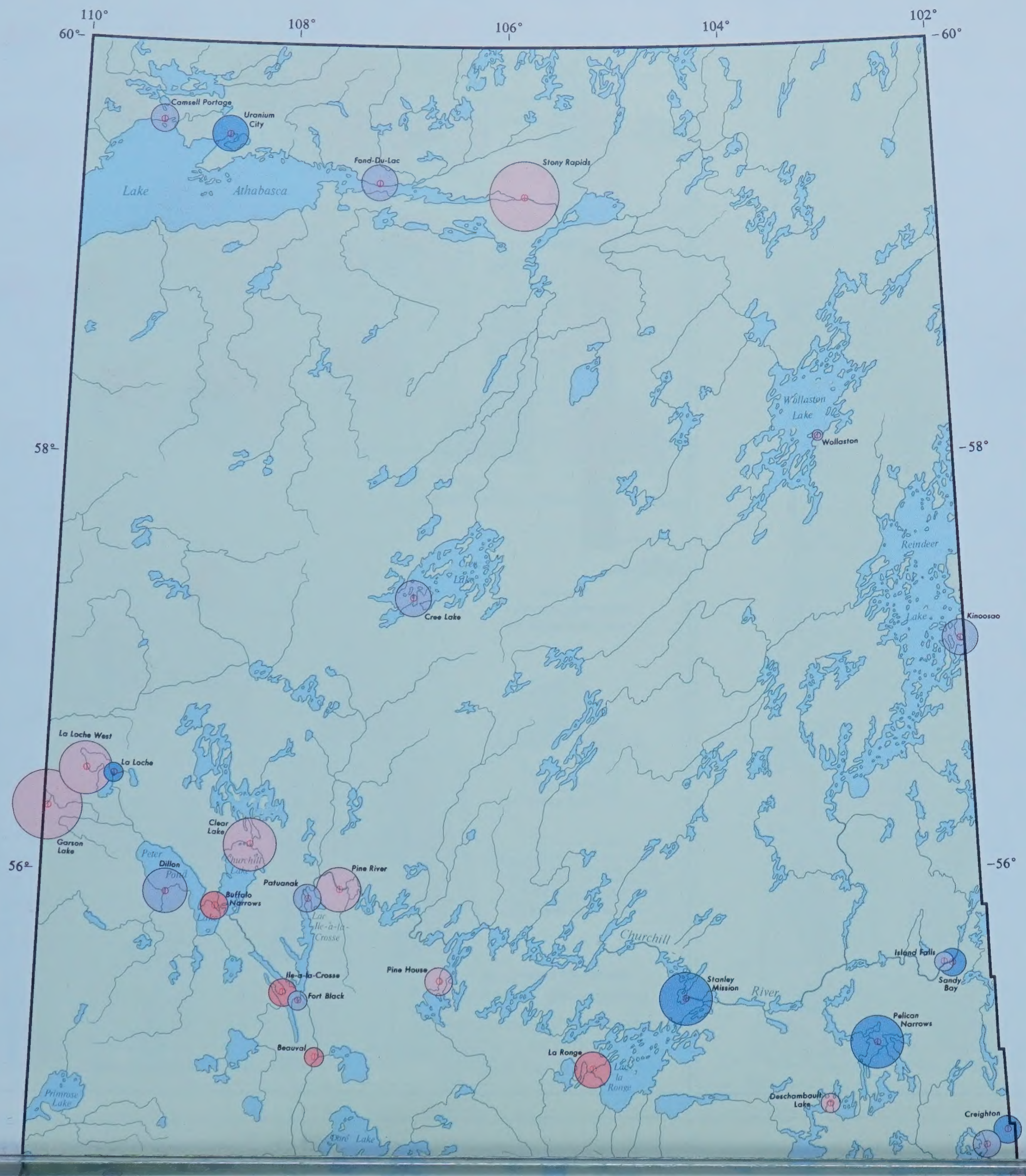
POPULATION CHANGE

BY CENTRES

1961 - 1966

Diagram - Population Change by Size of Centre
(Each dot represents one centre)

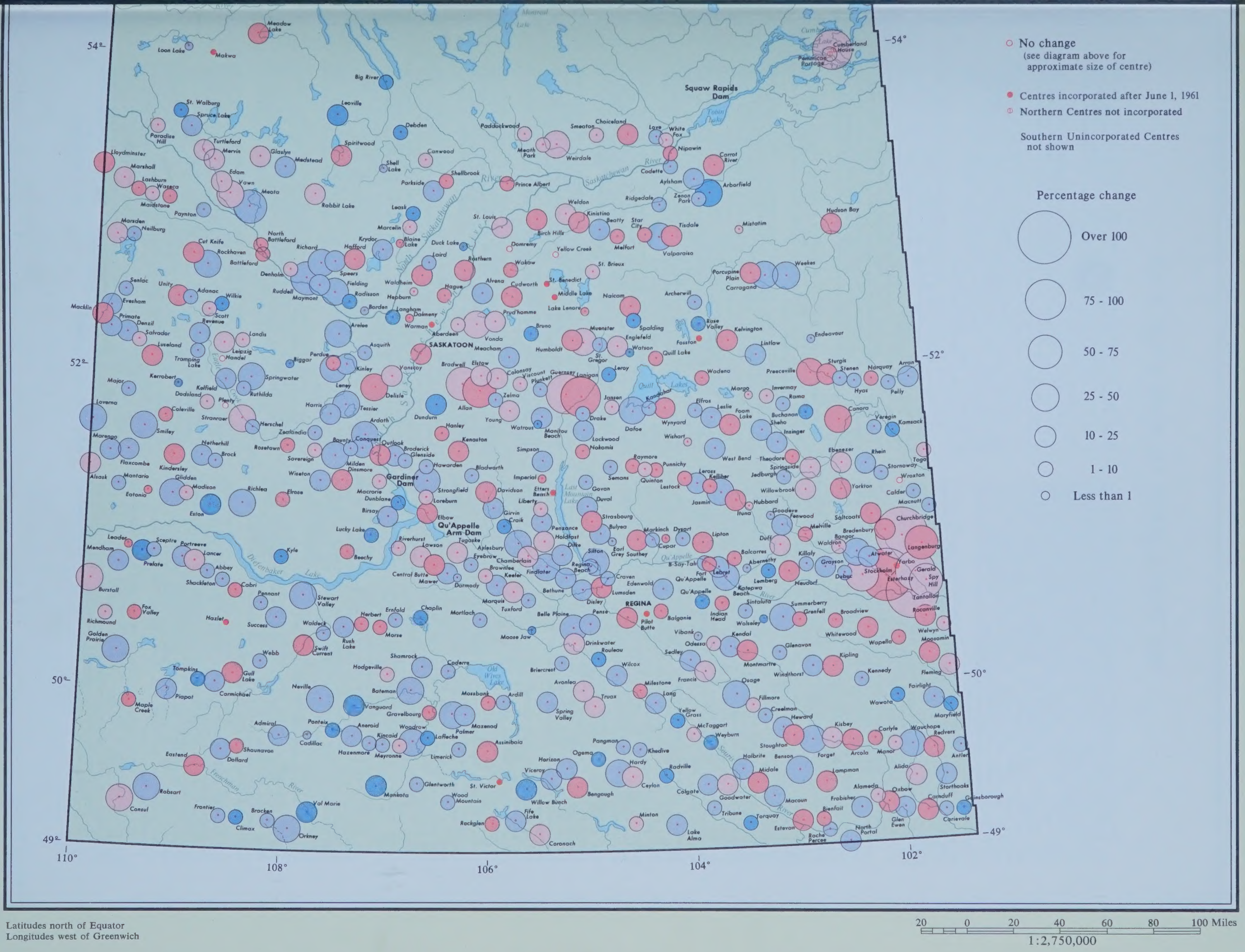



110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
Camsell Portage
Uranium City
Fond-Du-Lac
Stony Rapids
Lake Athabasca
Wollaston Lake
Wollaston
Cree Lake
Reindeer Lake
Kinoosao
La Loche West
La Loche
Garson Lake
Clear Lake
Churchill Lake
Peter Pond
Dillon
Buffalo Narrows
Patuanak
Pine River
Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse
Ile-a-la-Crosse
Fort Black
Beauval
Pine House
Churchill River
Stanley Mission
Island Falls
Sandy Bay
Pelican Narrows
La Ronge
Lac la Ronge
Deschambault Lake
Creighton
Primrose Lake
Doré Lake

INCREASE	DECREASE
●	●

Centres with Population exceeding 400 Persons

○	○


○ No change
(see diagram above for approximate size of centre)
● Centres incorporated after June 1, 1961
⊕ Northern Centres not incorporated
Southern Unincorporated Centres not shown
Percentage change
Over 100
75 - 100
50 - 75
25 - 50
10 - 25
1 - 10
Less than 1
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
20
0
20
40
60
80
100 Miles
1:2,750,000
SASKATOON
REGINA
Gardiner Dam
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Squaw Rapids Dam
Prince Albert
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
North Battleford
Battleford
Lloydminster
Meadow Lake
Loon Lake
Makwa
Big River
Leoville
Debden
Spiritwood
St. Walburg
Spruce Lake
Paradise Hill
Turtleford
Mervin
Glaslyn
Medstead
Marshall
Lashburn
Waseca
Maidstone
Edam
Vawn
Meota
Paynton
Rabbit Lake
Marsden
Neilburg
Cut Knife
Rockhaven
Senlac
Unity
Adanac
Wilkie
Scott
Revenue
Macklin
Evesham
Primate
Denzil
Salvador
Luseland
Tramping Lake
Handel
Leipzig
Landis
Kerrobert
Kelfield
Dodsland
Plenty
Major
Loverna
Coleville
Smiley
Stranraer
Herschel
Ruthilda
Springwater
Biggar
Perdue
Asquith
Kinley
Leney
Harris
Tessier
Delisle
Vanscoy
Marengo
Flaxcombe
Kindersley
Netherhill
Brock
Alsask
Mantario
Glidden
Eatonia
Madison
Eston
Richlea
Elrose
Rosetown
Zealandia
Sovereign
Wiseton
Milden
Dinsmore
Bounty
Conquest
Outlook
Broderick
Glenside
Ardath
Macrorie
Dunblane
Birsay
Lucky Lake
Beechy
Kyle
Leader
Sceptre
Portreeve
Lancer
Abbey
Prelate
Mendham
Shackleton
Cabri
Burstall
Fox Valley
Richmound
Golden Prairie
Hazlet
Pennant
Stewart Valley
Success
Waldeck
Webb
Rush Lake
Herbert
Morse
Ernfold
Chaplin
Tompkins
Gull Lake
Piapot
Carmichael
Maple Creek
Hodgeville
Shamrock
Neville
Bateman
Vanguard
Gravelbourg
Admiral
Ponteix
Aneroid
Cadillac
Kincaid
Hazenmore
Meyronne
Woodrow
Lafleche
Limerick
Eastend
Shaunavon
Dollard
Consul
Robsart
Frontier
Bracken
Climax
Val Marie
Orkney
Mankota
Glentworth
Wood Mountain
St. Victor
Rockglen
Coronach
Fife Lake
Willow Bunch
Bengough
Viceroy
Horizon
Ogema
Pangman
Khedive
Hardy
Ceylon
Radville
Minton
Lake Alma
Assiniboia
Mazenod
Palmer
Moxbank
Ardill
Coderre
Mortlach
Marquis
Tuxford
Darmody
Mawer
Central Butte
Elbow
Loreburn
Strongfield
Riverhurst
Lawson
Tugaske
Aylesbury
Eyebrow
Brownlee
Chamberlain
Keeler
Findlater
Bethune
Craik
Girvin
Davidson
Liberty
Etters Beach
Imperial
Bladworth
Simpson
Kenaston
Hanley
Howarden
Dundurn
Allan
Young
Watrous
Manitou Beach
Zelma
Colonsay
Viscount
Plunkett
Elstow
Bradwell
Meacham
Vonda
Aberdeen
Warman
Dalmeny
Langham
Borden
Radisson
Fielding
Speers
Maymont
Ruddell
Denholm
Richard
Hafford
Krydor
Blaine Lake
Marcelin
Leask
Parkside
Shellbrook
Shell Lake
Canwood
Duck Lake
Laird
Rosthern
Hague
Hepburn
Waldheim
Osler
Dana
Alvena
Cudworth
Wakaw
Domremy
St. Louis
Birch Hills
Kinistino
Weldon
Yellow Creek
St. Benedict
Middle Lake
Lake Lenore
Bruno
Humboldt
Prud'homme
Aberdeen
Meacham
Guernsey
Lanigan
Drake
Jansen
Lockwood
Nokomis
Muenster
St. Gregor
Englefeld
Watson
Leroy
Spalding
Naicam
St. Brieux
Melfort
Beatty
Star City
Valparaiso
Tisdale
Ridgedale
Zenon Park
Aylsham
Arborfield
Carrot River
Nipawin
Codette
White Fox
Love
Choiceland
Smeaton
Paddockwood
Meath Park
Weirdale
Mistatim
Porcupine Plain
Carragana
Weekes
Hudson Bay
Archerwell
Rose Valley
Kelvington
Fosston
Quill Lake
Wadena
Kandahar
Dafoe
Wynyard
Elfros
Leslie
Foam Lake
Wishart
Punnichy
Raymore
Semans
Quinton
Leross
Kelliher
Lestock
Jasmin
Strasbourg
Bulyea
Earl Grey
Southey
Silton
Dilke
Holdfast
Penzance
Regina Beach
Craven
Edenwold
Lumsden
Disley
Pense
Belle Plaine
Markinch
Dysart
Cupar
Lipton
B-Say-Tah
Fort Qu'Appelle
Lebret
Qu'Appelle
Balgonie
Pilot Butte
Indian Head
Sintaluta
Wolseley
Vibank
Odessa
Kendal
Sedley
Francis
Drinkwater
Rouleau
Briercrest
Avonlea
Wilcox
Milestone
Truax
Spring Valley
Long
Yellow Grass
McTaggart
Weyburn
Osage
Fillmore
Creelman
Montmartre
Glenavon
Windthorst
Kipling
Kennedy
Wawota
Fairlight
Maryfield
Fleming
Moosomin
Welwyn
Wapella
Whitewood
Broadview
Grenfell
Summerberry
Lemberg
Abernethy
Balcarres
Katepwa Beach
Neudorf
Killaly
Grayson
Dubuc
Stockholm
Esterhazy
Atwater
Bredenbury
Bangor
Waldron
Melville
Duff
Goodeve
Fenwood
Hubbard
Ituna
Willowbrook
Yorkton
Saltcoats
Churchbridge
Langenburg
Yarbo
Gerald
Spy Hill
Tantallon
Rocanville
Calder
Macnutt
Wroxton
Stornoway
Togo
Rhein
Ebenezer
Theodore
Springside
Jedburgh
West Bend
Insinger
Sheho
Buchanan
Invermay
Margo
Rama
Canora
Veregin
Kamsack
Preeceville
Sturgis
Stenen
Norquay
Hyas
Pelly
Arran
Lintlaw
Endeavour
Kisbey
Carlyle
Wauchope
Redvers
Antler
Manor
Arcola
Forget
Stoughton
Heward
Benson
Halbrite
Midale
Lampman
Alida
Storthoaks
Alameda
Oxbow
Frobisher
Bienfait
Carnduff
Gainsborough
Carievale
Glen Ewen
North Portal
Estevan
Roche Percee
Torquay
Macoun
Goodwater
Tribune
Colgate
Cumberland House
Pemmican Portage
Saskatchewan River
North Saskatchewan River
South Saskatchewan River
Qu'Appelle River
Souris River
Frenchman River
Eagle Creek
Diefenbaker Lake
Last Mountain Lake
Quill Lakes
Old Wives Lake
Tobin Lake
Montreal Lake
Cumberland Lake

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

THE POPULATION OF SASKATCHEWAN

The implications of population growth and redistribution in Saskatchewan are varied and many. The problems associated with the rapid influx of large numbers of people intent on developing its agricultural potential were quickly compounded by the effects of the physical environment and by the impact of the technological revolution in agriculture. During the last three decades Saskatchewan's population has been redistributed as new opportunities have been sought for the redundant labour resources of the agricultural sector. These very rapid changes in population size and distribution have provided many opportunities for new investments, the development of new social institutions and for political experimentation. At the same time, people have had to become highly mobile and to write off capital investment far sooner than would be the case were population numbers and distribution more stable. While the population potential of Saskatchewan is somewhat uncertain, the rate at which change has occurred has created conditions conducive to further change, innovation and experimentation.

Growth: At the turn of the century Western Canada was one of the best remaining prospects for agricultural settlement. Saskatchewan's population increased rapidly from less than 100,000 in 1901 to 648,000 in 1916. It reached a peak of 932,000 in 1936, but declined by 100,000 in the next fifteen years. Since 1936 Saskatchewan has experienced growth in non-farming activities, but this has not offset the declining employment opportunities in agriculture. In 1966 the population had reached only 955,000

Employment opportunities have not been developed rapidly enough to absorb both the shift of labour from agriculture and the new entrants into the labour force from the natural increase in population. The rates of natural increase have tended to be high in comparison to Canada as a whole, being 137,000 in the decade from 1941 to 1951; but this was offset by a net outmigration of 201,000 people. Even in the period 1951-61, when the total population increased by 94,000, this was the result of a natural increase of 172,000 and a net outmigration of 78,000. While these figures reflect the difficulties of retaining population in an area highly dependent on an industry with declining employment potential, they do not illustrate the adequacy of the performance of the economy. Although the rate of decline in employment in agriculture has tended to be below national averages, the rate of growth in the mining and construction sectors has been above such averages. Employment opportunities in the service industries have grown, but at rates below the national averages. Unfortunately, since agriculture ranks so prominently in the Saskatchewan employment profile its decline is nowhere near offset by such relative expansion in low-ranking fields. The overall result has been that Saskatchewan's population declined from 8.9 per cent of the Canadian total in 1931 to 4.8 per cent in 1966.

Population density: Population density varies substantially from one part of Saskatchewan to another, the north and southwest having always been sparsely settled. Most of the province experienced increases in density of population until 1931, but rural densities have not varied much since the end of the settlement phase. The only major exception came in the 1930's, when depression and drought caused a sudden but essentially temporary population increase in the northern parts of the agricultural belt.

Population growth provided opportunities for investment in a large number of small trading centres throughout southern Saskatchewan. A very substantial increase in capital in the form of educational facilities, hospital and medical facilities and roads was required. But during the last three decades the decline in rural population numbers has made many of these centres less significant and in some cases has removed much of the economic justification for their existence.

Rural-Urban Change: Saskatchewan has been identified as an agricultural province. However, many of the changing services required for effective agricultural production are best provided in the various urban centres. As a result, the rural component declined from 84 per cent of the total population in 1901 to 51 percent in 1966. This decline has been steady, except for a brief period in the 1930's when the absence of employment opportunities in other parts of the country caused people to remain on or return to the farms. Most of the factors encouraging off-farm migration continue to be active and are likely to cause further changes in the ratio of rural to urban population. In Saskatchewan there is an important distinction between the rural-farm and rural non-farm populations. The latter are people living in unincorporated centres of less than 1,000 persons; these comprised 19 per cent of Saskatchewan's population in 1931, but this had risen to 22 per cent in 1966. Thus, despite a substantial decline in farm population, the total population of centres usually considered to exist for the purpose of serving this farm population has increased.

The farm population declined from 61 per cent of Saskatchewan's population in 1931 to 29 per cent in 1966. Most of this decline has been due to the disappearance of farm units, but some resulted from an increase in the number of farm operators living in urban centres. In 1961, one-quarter of the farm operators lived on their farms for less than nine months per year. Off-farm residence is most common in the Swift Current area where conditions are suitable for specialized grain production. It is least common in the Yorkton area where a larger percentage of farms have some livestock.

The urban population has grown rapidly, increasing by 217,000 between 1951 and 1966. Fifty-six per cent of this occurred in Saskatchewan's two major cities, Regina and Saskatoon, while the other nine cities in the province accounted for an additional 21 per cent of the growth. The remainder of the increase took place in the other 39 urban centres.

In the smaller urban centres there has been a tendency for only those with the wider range of services to grow. Consequently, a large percentage of the unincorporated centres either have not grown or have declined in their populations in the last decade. Some exceptions include the small centres near major economic development projects. For example, a number of such centres in the vicinity of the South Saskatchewan River Project grew during its construction phase, and the construction phase of potash mines has induced similar growth. In the longer term it is expected that this increase will concentrate in fewer centres.

Many small service centres face futures bleaker than those indicated by the population trends of the past two or three decades. Some have grown because of their ability to provide new services required by the surrounding rural area; the centralization of educational facilities has aided others; substantial benefit from the need for expanded medical and hospital facilities has accrued to a few; and the provision of services and facilities for the aged and the retired has become significant in many. But, since the potential growth in all of these fields is directly related to the size of the rural population, the prospects for continued growth are poor. Further, some of these centres exist to serve the needs of groups of people whose incomes and expenditures have been declining in relation to provincial averages.

Other factors which have contributed to the distribution of trade centres in Saskatchewan are the nature of transportation facilities and the organization of local government services. Both are likely to continue to create pressures for the centralization of services and population.

Age Distribution and Labour Force Participation: Comparisons between the age distributions of the populations of Saskatchewan and Canada show Saskatchewan with slightly larger proportions in the "65 and over" and "under 15" age groups. This pattern has persisted for a number of years and stems from the province's rather substantial net out-migration, with the migrants tending to be relatively recent entrants into the labour force. Currently, the 20-34 year age group is most depleted by migration.

In the north the "under 14" age group forms a significantly larger percentage of total population than it does elsewhere, largely as a result of exceptionally high birth rates amongst the Indian and Metis populations. Unfortunately this area is one of low incomes with few apparent opportunities for significant economic growth; high levels of out-migration will thus be required if the population now at school is to be productively employed. In the growing urban areas, particularly Saskatoon and Regina, where there has been considerable in-migration, the age-group 20-40 comprises considerably larger percentages of their populations than the same age group does of the provincial total. Since this is the reproductive age-group, this fact has profound implications for future population growth and requirements for education.

The rural-farm population has a relatively small percentage of its population in the "65 and over" age-group. In large measure this derives from their relocating in urban areas or small trade centres. Others have retired to areas where the climate is less severe.

Both dependency ratios and rates of participation in the labour force have followed patterns quite similar to those of Canada as a whole. The dependency ratios have been slightly higher than the national average, but not significantly so. Saskatchewan's rural non-farm population and the urban population, excluding the eleven cities, have considerably higher dependency ratios than the city or farm populations. Dependency varies considerably within the cities themselves, as is shown on page 179. In recent years the northern areas have shown very high dependency ratios due to high birth rates.

Participation rates amongst males have been very near the national average, with both showing some decline. Despite recent increases, female rates have been below the national average, in part because much of the female participation in the agricultural labour force is not recorded.

Ethnicity and Religion: While Saskatchewan has representation from a large number of ethnic groups "the melting process" is far less complete than in other parts of Canada. Many communities still show strong ethnic characteristics, including language spoken, customs and cultural activities. The nature of the settlement process and the fact of rural isolation have done much to perpetuate such influences.

The 1961 Census showed 40 per cent of the population claiming British as their ethnic origin. Another 20 per cent were of German or Austrian origin. The other two major ethnic groups were Ukrainian and Scandinavian, each representing slightly less than 10 per cent of the population. Those of British origin were strongest in the southern and western parts of the province, while the German-Austrian representation was fairly evenly distributed. Ukrainian influence was strongest in the north and east.

According to religious affiliation, the United Church and the Roman Catholic Church were the largest; these were followed by the Lutheran and Anglican Churches, each with 10 percent of the population. Those claiming Mennonite and Doukhobor affiliation—groups which are associated with distinctive social and economic behaviour—comprised only a small percentage of the total population.

Educational Characteristics and Incomes: The average level of formal educational attainment is lower than in the adjoining provinces. This lower level is especially characteristic of the incorporated centres which, for all size classifications, lag considerably behind those of Alberta and, less so, Manitoba. Rural levels of attained education, on the other hand, are higher in Saskatchewan. Some of these differences are a product of the occupational distribution of the population, while some are due to the nature of the migration process. Historically, the formal educational requirements for employment opportunities in rural areas have been less rigorous than for those in the urban areas. Preparation for employment in rural areas has been accomplished to a greater extent through "apprenticeship" and short courses. Even though such training may be adequate for certain types of employment in rural areas it did inhibit mobility.

Since young people tend to attain above-average levels of formal education and migration rates are heaviest in the post-high school age groups, outmigration is a major cause of below-average levels of formal education in the province. The city populations, which have experienced some in-migration in recent years, have attained levels of formal education far above the provincial average.

Fluctuations in incomes are greater in Saskatchewan than in any other province. In years when grain prices and exports are favourable incomes exceed the national averages, but, over the long term, personal incomes have been slightly below the national average. Such levels have been maintained through heavy out-migration from areas of declining income potential, a redeployment in the face of technological change in agriculture which dwarfs in significance the persistent pockets of unemployment and underemployment.

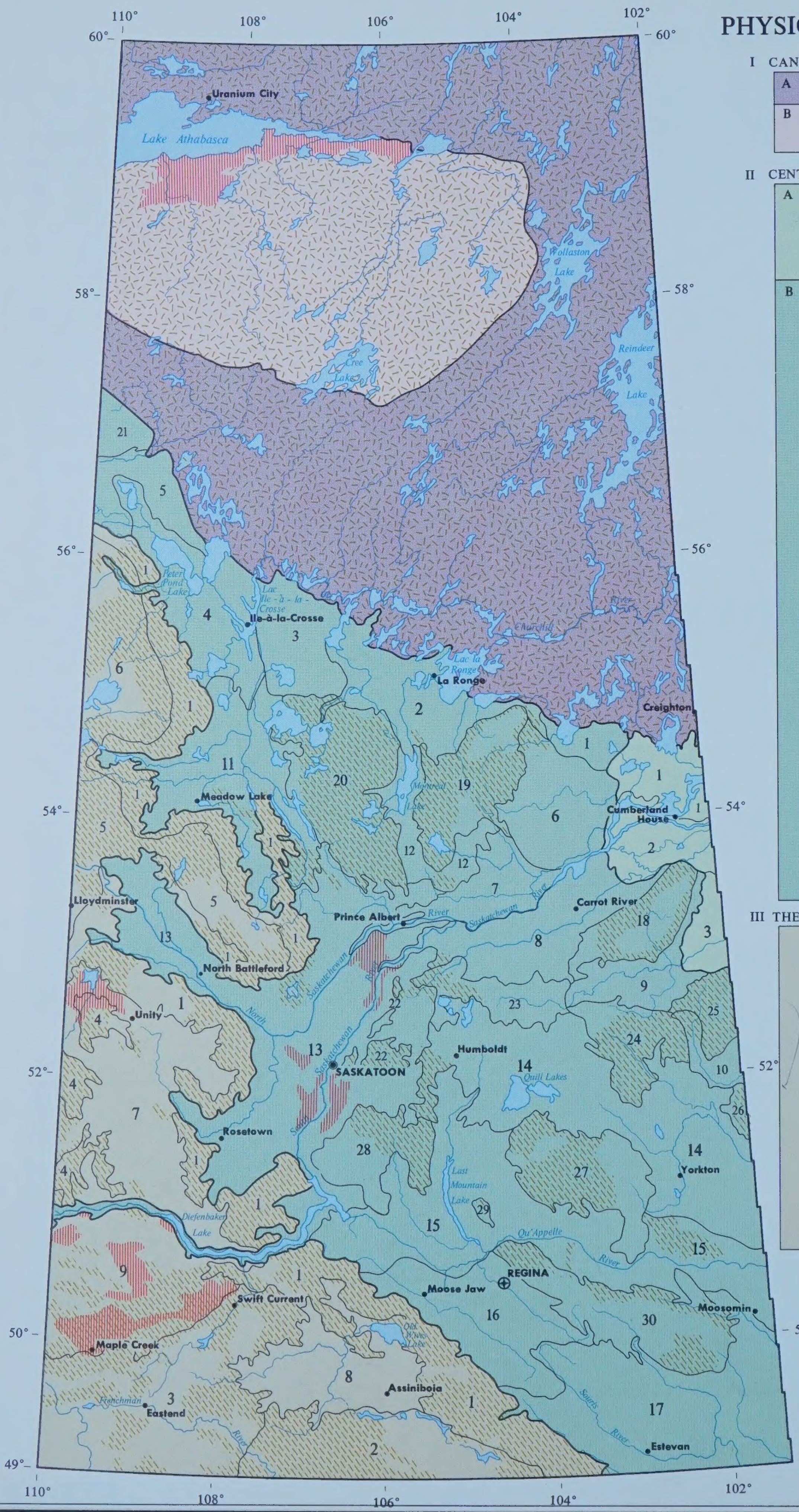
Projections: Population increases in Saskatchewan in the next two decades are unlikely to be significant. The age-structure and fertility of the population are such that high natural increases can be expected only amongst the Indian and Metis populations. The structural disadvantage of Saskatchewan's economy remains substantial. Continuing heavy dependence on agriculture when the employment potential of that industry is declining means that other industries must develop or maintain growth rates above the national average if the present population levels are to be sustained.

(References: See Appendix) L. F. Kristjanson

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

SECTION 4

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS



110°
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104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Uranium City
Lake Athabasca
Wollaston Lake
Reindeer Lake
Cree Lake
Peter Pond Lake
Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Churchill
Lac la Ronge
La Ronge
Creighton
Montreal Lake
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Saskatchewan River
North Saskatchewan
South Saskatchewan
Unity
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Quill Lakes
Rosetown
Yorkton
Last Mountain Lake
Diefenbaker Lake
Qu'Appelle River
REGINA
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Old Wives Lake
Maple Creek
Assiniboia
Frenchman River
Eastend
Souris River
Estevan

I CANADIAN SHIELD PROVINCE

A **Rock Knob Complex:** rock knob and basin terrain.

B **Athabasca Plains Region:** rolling terrain, sand plains, dunes, moraine, sandy till and bedrock.

II CENTRAL LOWLANDS PROVINCE

A **Manitoba Lowlands Region:** mainly lacustrine plains associated with Lake Agassiz. Elevation under 1,000 feet above sea level.

1 Namew Lake Lowland
2 Cumberland Lake Lowland
3 Red Deer Lowland

B **Saskatchewan Plains Region:** elevation from 1,000 to over 2,400 feet above sea level; extensive areas of lacustrine deposits and water worked till, till plains and moraines.

Upper Churchill Lowlands
1 Deschambault Limestone Lowland
2 Lac La Ronge Lowland
3 Lac La Plonge Lowland
4 Ile-à-la-Crosse Lowland
5 Methy Portage Lowland

Saskatchewan River Lowlands
6 Mossy River Lowland
7 White Fox Plain
8 Carrot River Plain
9 Upper Red Deer Plain
10 Swan River Plain

Central Saskatchewan Plains
11 Beaver River Plains
12 Wapawekka Border Plain
13 Saskatchewan Rivers Plain
14 Quill Lake-Yorkton Plain
15 Qu'Appelle Plains
16 Regina Plain
17 Souris Plain

The Uplands
18 Pasquia Hills
19 Wapawekka Upland
20 Waskesiu Upland
21 Firebag Upland
22 Minichinas Moraines
23 Lake Lenore Upland
24 Porcupine Upland
25 Porcupine Hills
26 Duck Mountain
27 Touchwood Hills
28 Allan Hills
29 Last Mountain Upland
30 Moose Mountain Upland

III THE GREAT PLAINS PROVINCE

Alberta Plateau Region: mainly over 2,000 feet above sea level; the region is separated from the Central Lowlands Province by the Coteau du Missouri, an eastward facing, broken escarpment. Uplands within the region include both dissected plateaus and rolling morainic hills. Between these are extensive till and lacustrine plains.

Uplands
1 The Missouri Coteau
2 Wood Mountain
3 Cypress Hills
4 Neutral Hills
5 Thickwood Hills
6 Mostoos Hills

Plains
7 Sceptre Plains
8 Old Wives Lake Plains
9 Sand Hills Plains

TOPOGRAPHY

☐	Level to gentle rolling (0%-10% slopes)
▨	Moderately rolling to hilly (10%-30% slopes on 40% or more of area)
▥	Dunes
▒	Rough rock land (bedrock exposures)

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF SASKATCHEWAN

Within this area of one-quarter million square miles are represented three of the major physiographic provinces of North America, the Canadian Shield, Central Lowlands and the Great Plains[1]. Each of these is characterized by a variety of terrain features but only one exhibits considerable relief.

Less than 8 per cent of Saskatchewan lies at over 2,400 feet above sea level and almost all of this "upland area" is located in the southwest where the highest point (4,567 ft.) is in the Cypress Hills. The remainder lies between 600 and 2,400 feet, mostly between 1,200 and 1,800 feet. But while the over-all relief differences are small, local and regional landforms provide some diversity to the landscape. Such features reflect the bedrock geology, pre-glacial erosion and the effects of glaciation. The post-glacial history includes adjustments of drainage and development of river systems following upon deglaciation.

Probably the clearest regional expression of landform differences occurs because of contrasts between the Shield, an area of predominantly hard rocks, and the sedimentary region to the south. Glacial drift buries the bedrock over most of southern Saskatchewan but on the Shield glacial erosion was dominant and bedrock exposures are common. Also, in the south fairly well defined river systems have emerged whereas the Shield with its frequent, lake-filled, rock basins is a region of chaotic drainage. On a different scale, but illustrating the effects of pre-glacial erosion, are the Manitoba and Missouri escarpments which probably mark the boundaries between topographic levels of river erosion.

Present drainage is youthful and poorly organized. South of the Shield the Saskatchewan River system drains most of the south central area, although some streams on the western side, including the Beaver, flow north to the Churchill River. The Assiniboine, Qu'Appelle and Souris rivers are the major streams of the southeast. In the semi-arid and sub-humid south, many streams are intermittent and there are extensive areas of interior drainage where lakes and sloughs are highly saline and fluctuate greatly in depth and area, due to small inflow and high evaporation. Two of the largest such lakes, Quill and Old Wives, are, as a result, useless for most normal purposes despite their size as shown on maps.

On the Shield the disorganized drainage flows southward to the Churchill River or to Lake Athabasca in the northwest. Much of the region is occupied by lakes, and muskeg with indeterminate drainage. Because of climatic and other factors, water levels fluctuate far less than in the south.

Basis for Regional Description: Traditionally, the southern parts of the prairie provinces have been divided into three "levels" or "steppes". This separation, chiefly based on elevation and aridity, was first widely publicized in the Journals of the Palliser expedition. Palliser in 1863 wrote:

> "From these lakes [Winnipeg. etc.] to the Rocky Mountains the central region may be considered as a plain gradually rising until it gains an altitude of 3,000 feet at the base of the mountain chain. The surface of this slope is marked by steppes, by which successive and decided increase of elevation are effected, accompanied by important changes in the composition of the soil, and consequently the character of the vegetation. These steppes are three in number. . . . The general altitude of this first or most easterly prairie steppe may be estimated at 800 to 900 feet above the sea level. The second . . . extends westward . . . [to] a line . . . from the 'Roche Percée' to the Eagle Hills . . . [and] the mean altitude . . . is about 1,600 feet above the sea level. The third and highest steppe extends to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and has a mean altitude of 2,700 feet."

Earlier, David Thompson had described the "Great Plains" and the "Stoney Region" (the Shield). By 1890 regional interpretation was further advanced with the acceptance of the fact and nature of continental glaciation. Since 1900 many forms of field research have added to the understanding of the physical features but there are still areas which have been examined only cursorily.

I. THE CANADIAN SHIELD PROVINCE

The southern edge of this physiographic province is roughly demarcated by numerous lakes, many of which lie in the zone of contact between sedimentary and Precambrian rocks. Most lie between 1,200 and 1,800 feet above sea level, rising to over 1,800 feet at a few scattered locations. The lowest areas are the Lake Athabasca-Fond du Lac lowland (700 to 1,200 feet) and the Amisk Lake-Reindeer Lake section. Local relief rarely exceeds 60 feet but gives an impression of roughness and even ruggedness. Pre-existing structural and lithological variations facilitated the excavation of rock basins and the scouring of rock knobs and roches moutonées by glaciers. Glacial deposition also occurred, the types of deposits including eskers, kames, glacio-lacustrine deposits, and ground moraine, the last mainly sandy and of shallow depth.

Bedrock exposures and wetlands are characteristic features of the Shield. Rock basins and old drainage channels, their outlets blocked by glacial deposits, are occupied by water and, indeed, any depression in the bedrock is likely to be occupied by lake, muskeg, bog or marsh. Rivers such as the Churchill, consist of lakes joined by short stretches of rapid water.

The Athabasca Plains Region has been distinguished from the Rock Knob Complex because the former is underlain by sandstones, siltstone and conglomerates of the Athabasca Formation, whereas the latter is an area of metamorphosed igneous and sedimentary rocks. Further, the Athabasca Plains Region is a discontinuous, sandy, drift plain in which eskers, drumlinoid features, glacial lake plains and meltwater channels are locally prominent. Extensive areas of dunes follow the south shore of Lake Athabasca. Neither bedrock exposures nor lakes are as widespread as in the Rock Knob Complex.

II. CENTRAL LOWLANDS PROVINCE

A. *Manitoba Lowlands Region*: Only a minor part of this, the Manitoba Plain or First Prairie Level, is contained within Saskatchewan. A poorly drained lacustrine plain, elevation 850 to 1,100 feet, associated with Glacial Lake Agassiz, its western extent is marked by prominent strand lines. Silts and clays deposited in the lake now provide a poorly drained, largely featureless landscape.

Three physiographic units are distinguished. The *Namew Lake Lowland* is a level to gently undulating area of sedimentaries (dolomites, limestones and shales, mainly) over which lacustrine or till deposits are thin or absent: the smoothly rounded lake shorelines may be the result of solution sinks in the limestone. In the *Red Deer Lowland,* the dominantly lacustrine deposits are poorly drained and are obscured by discontinuous organic deposits. The *Cumberland Lake Lowland* (or *Saskatchewan Delta*) is a flood plain-delta. The Saskatchewan River enters the alluvial plain from the west; Squaw Rapids marks roughly both a change in elevation and materials, and from this point eastward stream deposition is dominant. The river divides into two main branches, the Old Channel entering the southern end of shallow Cumberland Lake while the New Channel (1870's) enters further north via numerous distributaries and a delta. The flat, waterlogged terrain with its reed-bound lakes and marsh, is interrupted by levees, or flood ridges, adjacent to both active and abandoned channels. These tree-clothed levees, ranging from a few chains to half a mile in width, rise abruptly from the river channel and slope gently away into the backswamp areas. In this, one of the outstanding wetland wildlife areas of North America, reclamation of part for agriculture is now under consideration.

Separating this region from the Second Prairie Level is the Manitoba Escarpment, represented in Saskatchewan by the steep east-facing slopes of the Pasquia and Porcupine Hills and by Duck Mountain.

B. *Saskatchewan Plains Region*: This, the Second Prairie Level, is a vast area of gentle relief lying between 1,500 and 2,000 feet above sea level; the lowest elevations occur in the river valleys and in the northeast, while some uplands rise to over 2,400 feet.

Ground moraine covers large areas but lake plains extend over much of the region. The total aspect is one in which relief and vegetation show little change over great distance; some variety is provided by minor features such as the deep-set river valleys, glacial spillways, dune areas associated with glacial outwash, and occasional hummocky moraine. The circular depressions (kettles) of the hummocky moraine, invariably encircled by poplar and willow, are an ubiquitous and attractive minor element in the Aspen Grove (Park Belt) zone.

In the south, during the spring run-off many temporary "sloughs" are formed, but as summer progresses these disappear leaving saline deposits. Even the larger "alkali lakes" of the grasslands experience remarkable changes in level. In the Park Belt and forest region large lakes increase in number, permanency and freshness.

The Saskatchewan Plains Region may be separated into four groups of landscape units.

i. *The Upper Churchill Lowlands*: Level to gently undulating plains at 1,200 to 1,500 feet, these lie adjacent to and drain into the Churchill River. Lacustrine deposits are interspersed with till and outwash; only toward the east (Deschambault and Lac la Ronge lowlands) are there bedrock exposures. Muskeg and bog cover large sections.

ii. *Saskatchewan River Lowlands*: These lowlands drain mainly into the Saskatchewan Delta area; the *Swan River Valley* has been included because of its physiographic similarity. Most lie below 1,500 feet above sea level. Only locally are till plain prominent, the level or gently undulating plains being mainly formed on glacio-lacustrine silts and clays, together with some coarser outwash or delta deposits and modified till. The *Mossy Lake Lowland* exhibits occasional bedrock exposures and is largely covered by bog and muskeg; numerous gravel ridges mark old strandlines. The somewhat better drained *Whitefox Plain* has extensive areas of sands. In the northeastern section of the *Carrot River Plain* strandlines stand above the bog and muskeg; the south, like the adjacent *Upper Red Deer Plain,* is somewhat better drained.

iii. *Central Saskatchewan Plains*: These exhibit greater topographic variety, with ground moraine, lake plain, deep river valleys, spillways, dunes and other minor landforms. The general elevation, c.1,500 to 1,800 feet, is indicative of the subdued nature of the terrain but one unit only, the *Beaver River Plains,* exhibits surface drainage conditions similar to those described in the previous section. The Beaver River enters Saskatchewan along a spillway through which it meanders, leaving the products of frequent flooding as well as oxbow lakes and meander scars. Roughened ground moraine interspersed with small lake plains, some fairly well drained, occur mainly in the south and west, but northward are extensive swamp and bog.

The higher *Regina* and *Souris Plains,* lying between 1,800 and 2,100 feet, are distinguished by the fact that the former is a lacustrine plain of minimal relief whereas the Souris is dominantly a till plain in which some variety is induced by hummocky and ribbed ground moraine and by local lake plains. The outstanding feature of the *Qu'Appelle Plains* is the spillway complex; some of the spillways, cut 100 to 300 feet into the plain, are blocked by moraine or, as in the case of the Qu'Appelle Valley, by alluvial fans behind which lakes are impounded.

To the northeast lie the undulating *Quill Lake-Yorkton Plains* at about 1,500 to 1,800 feet. The section centered on the Quill Lakes is an area of internal drainage; extensive sandy areas (outwash) separate this from the water-washed till plains to the east. On the periphery are till plains and hummocky ground moraine. "Pot-hole", or kettle, terrain is typical of the eastern side.

The *Saskatchewan River Plain* adjoins the North and South Saskatchewan rivers; much is underlain by lake deposits or water-washed till. Lying at 1,500 to 2,100 feet, its main features include the deep, terraced, river valleys, occasional dune areas and hummocky moraine. In the north, the small *Wapawekka Plains* are located on till and outwash deposits of gravel and sand.

iv. *The Uplands*: These are not abrupt features. They emerge from the plains often imperceptibly, their differentiation being due to hummocky and ridged ground moraine covering pre-existing uplands. Local relief on these gently to strongly rolling surfaces may range from 20 to 150 feet. Occasionally bedrock exposures occur as in the *Pasquia Hills,* a thinly glaciated plateau, and in the *Wapawekka Upland. Moose Mountain* (2,650 ft.), a rolling, roughened morainic area, is the highest of these uplands.

III. *THE GREAT PLAINS PROVINCE*

Separating this from the Central Lowlands Province is the *Coteau du Missouri* with its eastward facing Missouri Escarpment. The Coteau is defined here as the eastern edge of the *Alberta Plateau Region* along which hummocky moraine deposits are plastered. Most of the area is underlain by Cretaceous rocks, though Tertiary formations occur in the south; the scarp face is considered not to be due to a particular resistant formation but, rather, as the boundary between two topographic levels of erosion in the Central Lowlands and the Great Plains. The terrain is rougher and the elevation (1,800 to over 4,500 feet) greater than in the Central Lowlands. Bedrock-controlled and some "Badlands" landscapes occur in the south but much of the local relief is of glacial origin; within the ground moraine local relief may amount to 200 feet. The North and South Saskatchewan rivers are deeply set in typically striking glacial channels.

The Missouri Escarpment has a total relief of between 300 and 500 feet. In some, but not all, sections it is a distinctive feature which, as a result of dissection and the presence of strong moraine, provides rough hilly country.

Lake plains occur in those areas distinguished as the *Sceptre Plains, Old Wives Lake Plain* and, part of, the *Great Sand Hills Plain* (another area of internal drainage). Dune-covered outwash and delta deposits characterize the last while, in all three, till deposits and local bedrock exposures are common. Many of the lakes of the southwest become salt flats by late summer.

Of the uplands, the northern are rolling areas in which ground moraine, with strong swell and swale, dominates, though there are local till and outwash plains. In the south, in the *Cypress Hills* and *Wood Mountain* uplands, some of the highest parts are considered to be unglaciated while much of the adjacent upland is very slightly modified by glaciation. These are bedrock plateaus, with strongly dissected escarpments. In the lower areas till plains, hummocky moraine, and loess are common.

The physical features of Saskatchewan are zonal in their distribution and only at the contacts of the zones (Shield, Manitoba Lowlands, Saskatchewan Plains and Alberta Plateau) are fairly strong contrasts apparent. Within the zones, nuances which arise from the variety of glacial deposits or erosional features, and their associated assemblage of minor features of drainage and relief, are more typical than gross landscape change.

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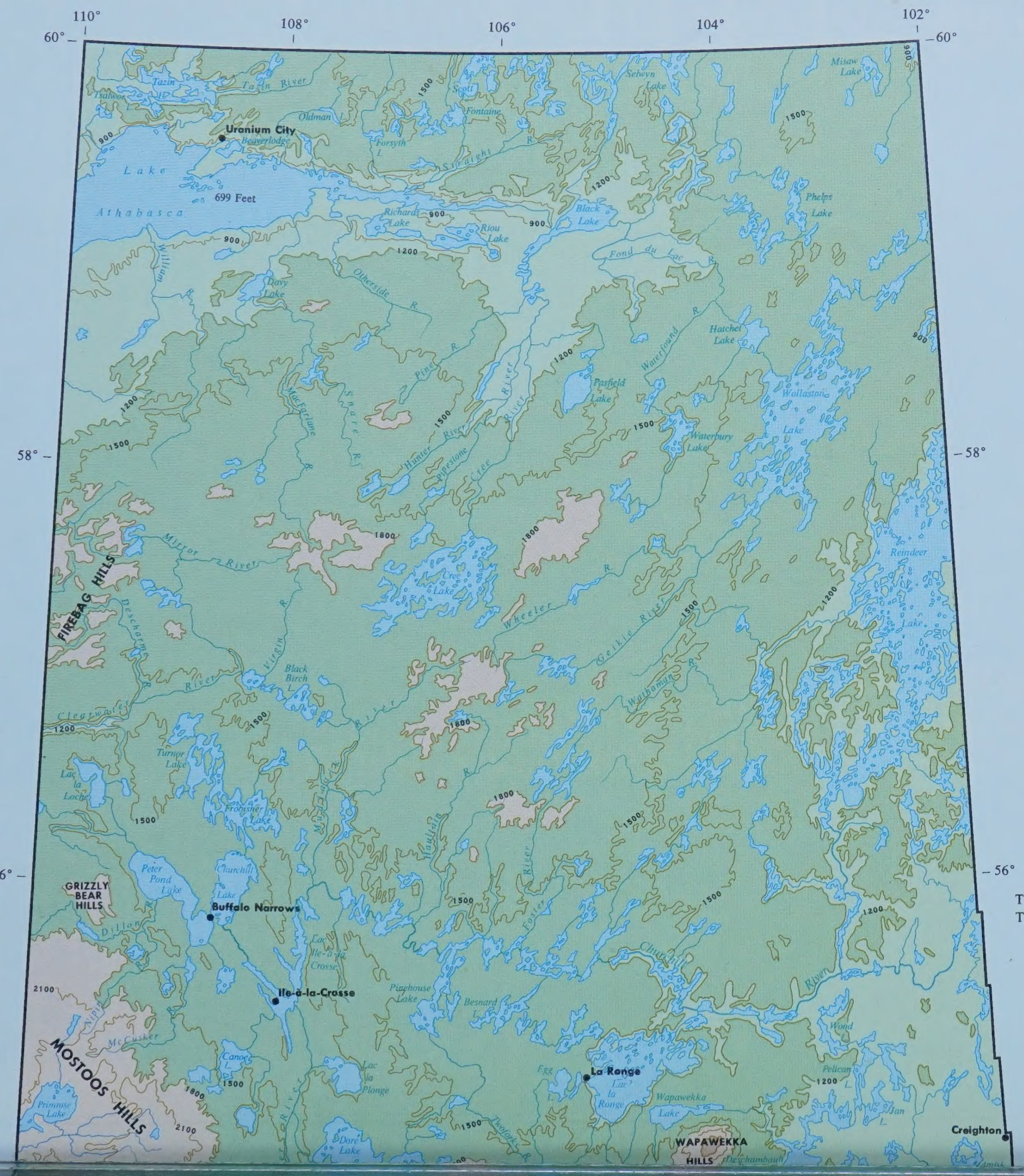
[1] These are the classical geomorphological units derived by Fenneman and others. It should be noted that the term "Great Plains" is sometimes used differently to include the area, underlain by sedimentary rocks, stretching from the Manitoba Escarpment to the Rocky Mountain Foothills, or to infer a climatic-vegetation division or other criteria. Similar differences in definition are characteristic of the Central Lowlands.

J. Howard Richards.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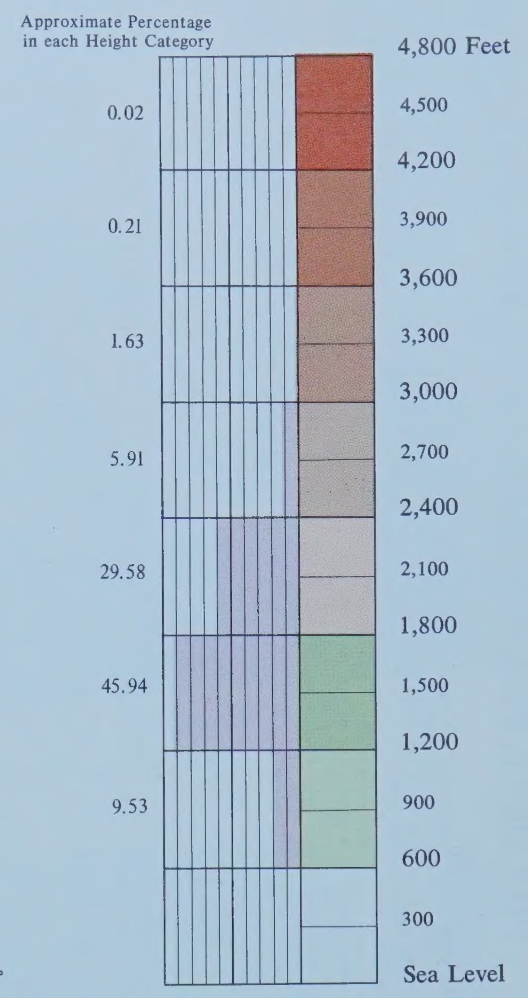
Uranium City
Beaverlodge
Lake Athabasca
699 Feet
Tazin
Tazin River
Oldman
Forsyth
Fontaine
Scott
Straight
Selwyn Lake
Misaw Lake
Phelps Lake
Black Lake
Richards Lake
Riou Lake
Fond du Lac R.
William
Davy Lake
Otherside R.
Hatchet Lake
Waterfound R.
Pasfield Lake
Wollaston Lake
Waterbury Lake
Reindeer Lake
MacFarlane R.
Snare R.
Pine R.
Hunter River
Pipestone
Cree River
Cree Lake
Mirror River
Wheeler R.
Geikie River
Wathaman
FIREBAG HILLS
Descharme
Virgin R.
Black Birch L.
Clearwater
Turnor Lake
Lac la Loche
Frobisher Lake
Peter Pond Lake
Churchill Lake
Buffalo Narrows
GRIZZLY BEAR HILLS
Dillon
Lac Île-à-la-Crosse
Île-à-la-Crosse
Pinehouse Lake
Besnard L.
Foster
Mudjatik
Churchill River
Canoe L.
Lac la Plonge
Doré Lake
Egg
La Ronge
Lac la Ronge
Wapawekka Lake
WAPAWEKKA HILLS
Pelican
Wood
Creighton
MOSTOOS HILLS
McCusker
Primrose Lake
900
1200
1500
1800
2100

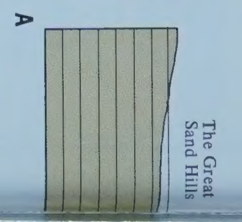
PHYSICAL FEATURES

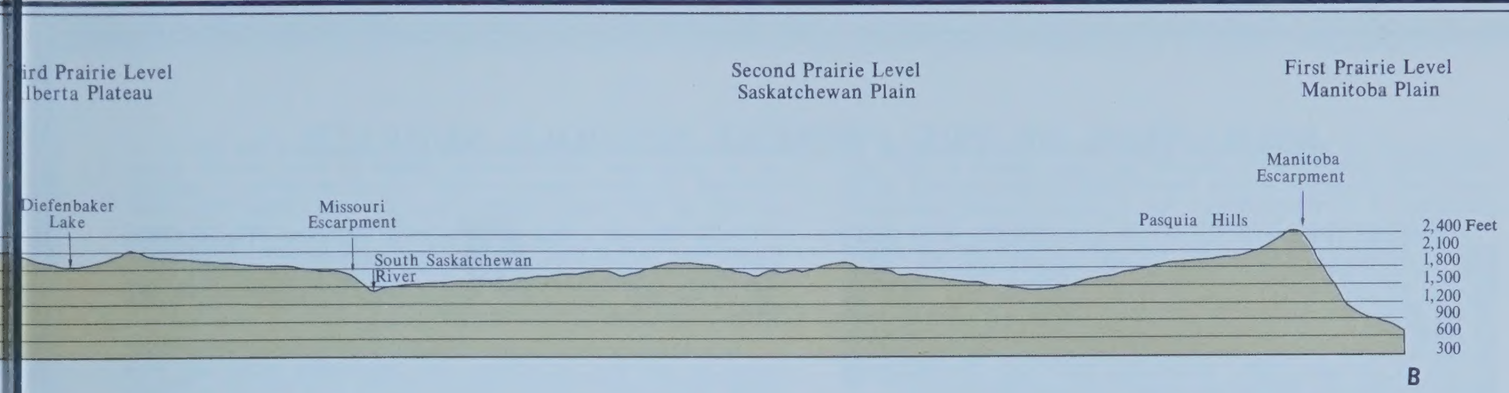
(RELIEF)

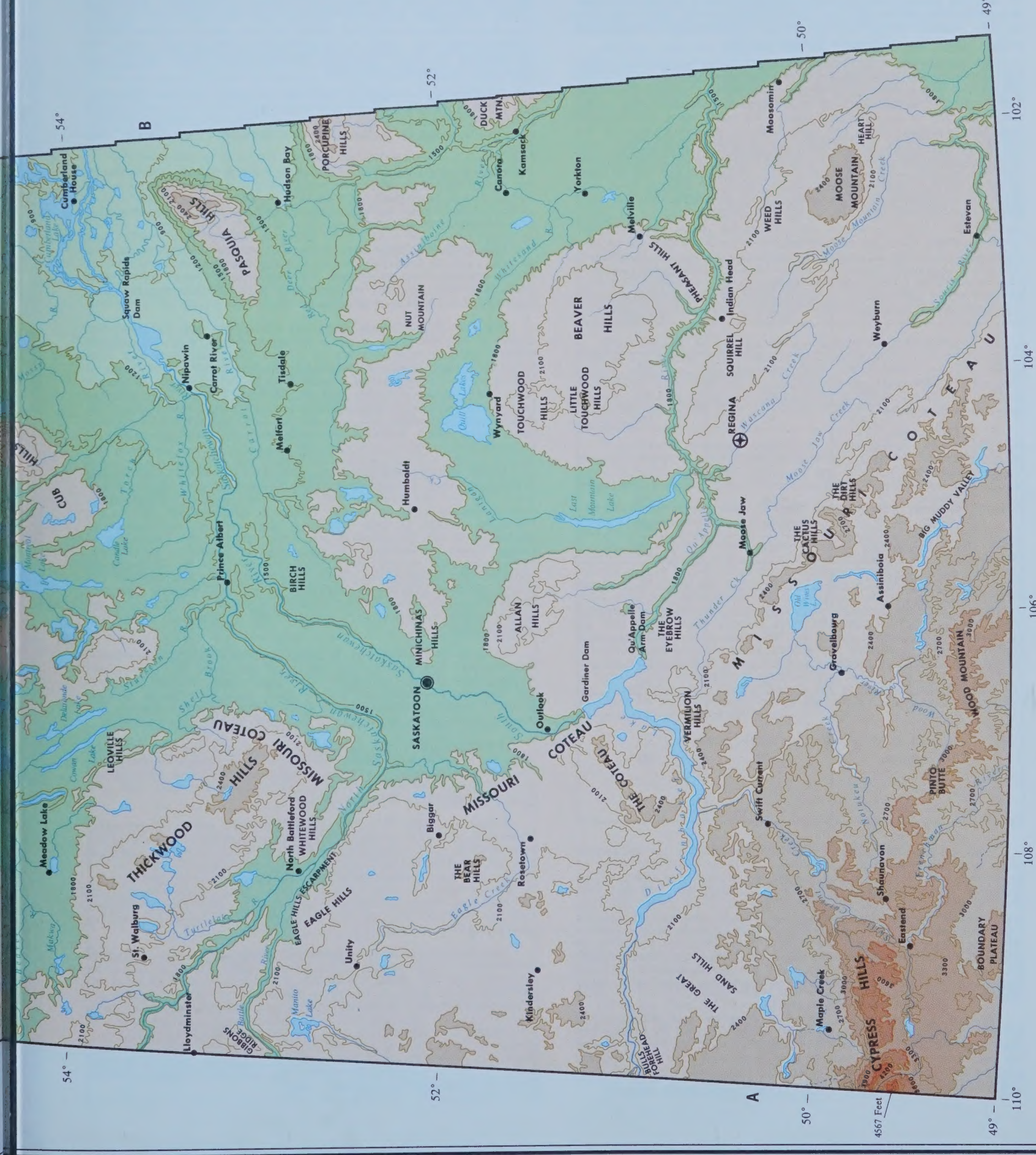


Total Land Area 92.82%
Total Water Area 7.18%

Highest Point: Cypress Hills, 4567 Feet a.s.l.
Lowest Point: Lake Athabasca, 699 Feet a.s.l.


A
The Great Sand Hills


ird Prairie Level
lberta Plateau
Second Prairie Level
Saskatchewan Plain
First Prairie Level
Manitoba Plain
Manitoba Escarpment
Diefenbaker Lake
Missouri Escarpment
South Saskatchewan River
Pasquia Hills
2,400 Feet
2,100
1,800
1,500
1,200
900
600
300
B


SASKATOON
REGINA
Prince Albert
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Yorkton
Melville
Estevan
Weyburn
Moosomin
Indian Head
Humboldt
Wynyard
Melfort
Tisdale
Nipawin
Carrot River
Hudson Bay
Kamsack
Canora
Cumberland House
Squaw Rapids Dam
North Battleford
Lloydminster
St. Walburg
Meadow Lake
Unity
Biggar
Rosetown
Kindersley
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Gravelbourg
Assiniboia
Shaunavon
Eastend
Maple Creek
PASQUIA HILLS
PORCUPINE HILLS
DUCK MTN.
NUT MOUNTAIN
BEAVER HILLS
TOUCHWOOD HILLS
LITTLE TOUCHWOOD HILLS
PHEASANT HILLS
SQUIRREL HILL
WEED HILLS
MOOSE MOUNTAIN
HEART HILL
BIRCH HILLS
MINICHINAS HILLS
ALLAN HILLS
THE EYEBROW HILLS
VERMILION HILLS
THE DIRT HILLS
THE CACTUS HILLS
BIG MUDDY VALLEY
WOOD MOUNTAIN
PINTO BUTTE
BOUNDARY PLATEAU
CYPRESS HILLS
THE GREAT SAND HILLS
BULLS FOREHEAD HILL
THE BEAR HILLS
MISSOURI COTEAU
THE COTEAU
MISSOURI COTEAU
EAGLE HILLS
EAGLE HILLS ESCARPMENT
WHITEWOOD HILLS
THICKWOOD HILLS
LEOVILLE HILLS
CUB HILLS
GIBBONS RIDGE
Quill Lakes
Last Mountain Lake
Old Wives Lake
Lake Diefenbaker
Saskatchewan River
South Saskatchewan
North Saskatchewan
Qu'Appelle
Assiniboine River
Souris River
Moose Jaw Creek
Wascana Creek
Thunder Ck.
Eagle Creek
Frenchman
4567 Feet
A
B
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:2,750,000

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

EVOLUTION OF THE PRESENT BEDROCK SURFACE

To provide a framework for discussing the evolution of the present bedrock surface of Saskatchewan, the scales of absolute and relative geological time are presented in Table 1. The basic divisions of relative time are the periods, and these are grouped into four eras. The rocks formed during any one period constitute a system, and a system bears the same name as the corresponding period. Collectively, the durations of the successive periods, measured by radiometric methods in terms of millions of years, form the absolute time scale. In considering geological time, both relative and absolute scales should be used.

Most of northern Saskatchewan is underlain by a basement complex of ancient rocks that forms part of the nucleus of the North American continent known as the Canadian Shield. This complex is considered to have been formed during the Precambrian Era.

The altered and highly disturbed condition of most of the rocks, the lack of continuity of surface exposures, and the absence of fossils prevent the formulation of a stratigraphic succession and time table similar to that established for post-Precambrian sedimentary rocks. Determinations of absolute age have been made on a few minerals from the basement rocks, but these indicate only that much of the Precambrian complex was altered and deformed during two great periods of mountain building. The older of these, the Kenoran Orogeny, occurred between 2,200 and 2,500 million years ago, and the younger, the Hudsonian Orogeny, between 1,700 and 1,900 million years ago. Much of the evidence of the older period of deformation has been destroyed, or at least modified, by the later orogeny.

TABLE 1

ERA	PERIOD / SYSTEM		DURATION IN MILLIONS OF YEARS	CUMULATIVE TOTAL IN MILLIONS OF YEARS
CENOZOIC	Quaternary		1	1
	Tertiary	Late	24	25
		Early	38	63
MESOZOIC	Cretaceous	Late	37	100
		Early	35	135
	Jurassic		45	180
	Triassic		50	230
PALAEOZOIC	Permian		50	280
	Pennsylvanian		30	310
	Mississippian		35	345
	Devonian		60	405
	Silurian		20	425
	Ordovician		75	500
	Cambrian		100	600
PRECAMBRIAN	Precambrian		2400	3000

Some of the older rocks of the basement complex are volcanic in origin and accumulated as lava flows, ash beds, and thick lenses of fragmental rock blown out during eruptions of explosive violence. The volcanoes formed chains of islands in an ancient sea, and one such chain extended in a great arc from Flin Flon to La Ronge and then northeastward to Reindeer Lake. Muds, sands, and gravels, derived from the weathering and erosion of these volcanic rocks, were deposited on the sea floor surrounding the volcanic belts. Near the volcanoes, as at Flin Flon, for example, these sediments became intertongued with the lava flows and other volcanic rocks, but farther away, as between Foster and Wollaston Lakes, they formed an uninterrupted sedimentary sequence.

Toward the close of this period of volcanism and sedimentation, the region was uplifted and the rocks were subjected to folding and fracturing. Weathering of exposed rocks was rapid, and rivers eroded the land surface, carrying loads of mud, sand, and gravel into adjacent shallow seas. The Missi Series, near Flin Flon, is one group of rocks probably produced by this sequence of events.

There followed a long period of earth movement. Huge mountain ranges were formed and, over much of Saskatchewan, the landscape was similar to that of the western mountains of North America today. The northeasterly trend of these ancient ranges is evidenced by the relict "grain" of the present-day topography.

Accompanying deformation, molten material welled up from depth, forced its way into the volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and there cooled slowly, much of it crystallizing to form large masses of pinkish-grey granite (composed mainly of feldspar and quartz), some of it, more basic in composition, to form smaller masses of dark-grey diorite and gabbro (composed mainly of feldspar and iron-magnesian silicates). Since this activity occurred well within the crust, where temperatures and pressures were high, many of the sedimentary and volcanic rocks were recrystallized or even completely reconstituted to form metamorphic rocks, such as gneisses and schists.

Development of regional fractures or faults, in three prominent sets trending northeast, north, and northwest, marked the final episode in the deformational history. Along some of these faults, relative movement of the order of thousands of feet vertically or horizontally took place.

Erosion over a period of hundreds of millions of years then reduced the rugged landscape to a gently undulating plain. In this process, the masses of graphite, schist, and gneiss were exhumed, and, at the close of Precambrian time, the land surface exhibited a complicated pattern of rocks similar to that of today.

Late in Precambrian time, or possibly during the Palaeozoic Era, the area south of Lake Athabaska became gently down-warped. Shallow waters occupied the depression and, into these, fluctuating streams discharged vast quantities of sands and gravels. These deposits now constitute the Athabaska Formation.

Deposits of native gold, sulphides of copper, lead, and zinc, and oxides of uranium occur in the basement complex. Gold and sulphide mineralization is most common in a zone extending from Flin Flon to La Ronge and thence to Reindeer Lake. Another recently discovered belt of economic importance extends from Sandfly Lake to Wollaston Lake. Sulphide deposits are mined at Flin Flon, Hanson Lake, and Lac La Ronge. Uranium mineralization is of two types: grains of the oxide uraninite in pegmatites, and veins of the oxide pitchblende in fracture zones near major faults. Some pitchblende deposits are mined at Uranium City.

At the beginning of Cambrian time, the Precambrian land surface sloped gently and its streams discharged into a sea that lay far to the west. This sea expanded so that its eastern shoreline approximately bisected Saskatchewan in Middle Cambrian time and lay close to the Manitoba border in late Cambrian time. As a consequence of deposition in this transgressive sea, there exists in the subsurface of Saskatchewan an eastward-thinning wedge of Cambrian sedimentary rocks, composed mainly of detritus derived from the Precambrian ingenous-metamorphic foundation. Today, only a small part of the eroded northern edge of the wedge crops out, adjoining the Canadian Shield in eastern Saskatchewan, and the exposed beds belong to the Upper Cambrian Deadwood Formation. The sea withdrew at the end of the period.

Early in Ordovician time, a great depression, the Williston Basin, was formed. The geographical centre of this basin lay in southern Saskatchewan during Ordovician and Silurian times, but the structural and depositional centre lay farther south, in eastern North Dakota. Thus the Ordovician and Silurian rocks of Saskatchewan, forming the northern limb of this asymmetrical downfold, dip broadly southward.

Advancing from the southwest, the sea invaded the subsiding Williston Basin in early Middle Ordovician time. Erosion of the Upper Cambrian rocks from the basin margins exhumed the Precambrian foundation and supplied the sands and muds to the basin that now form the rocks of the Winnipeg Group.

Recession of the Winnipeg sea to the basin centre, accompanied by erosion of the Winnipeg rocks thereby exposed, preceded one of the most notable marine transgressions of the North American continent and, in Saskatchewan, this transgression is marked by the base of the Middle and Late Ordovician Bighorn Group. Since both the Bighorn Group and the succeeding Silurian Interlake Group consist of dolomite and limestone, the transgression ushered in a new and radically different kind of sedimentation, which was to persist for a long period of geological time.

Post-Silurian erosion largely determined the surface and subsurface distribution of the Ordovician and Silurian rocks that exists today. As preserved, the Red River Formation of the Bighorn Group forms the perimeter of the basin, within which the overlying Stony Mountain and Stonewall Formation of the Bighorn Group and the lower and middle divisions of the Interlake Group have a similar annular pattern of distribution and regularly succeed one another toward the depositional centre of the basin, about which they are concentric. Only a marginal segment of the preserved Ordovician and Silurian basin is exposed today. It lies in eastern Saskatchewan and adjoins the Canadian Shield south of Amisk and Deschambault Lakes.

At the end of Silurian time, the sea withdrew from Saskatchewan and it returned early in Middle Devonian time, when much of the province lay within an elongate basin of sedimentation, the Elk Point Basin. Arid climatic conditions and restricted contact with the open sea caused the waters of this basin to become highly saline and salts were precipitated. These include the vast developments of potash salts being mined today. Late in Devonian time, southern Saskatchewan became part of a sea-covered platform upon which accumulated varied sediments, now represented by formations of dolomite, limestone, shale, and anhydrite. Buried completely beneath younger rocks, these formations are known only from bore holes.

Like the underlying Ordovician and Silurian rocks, exposure of the Devonian rocks in no way reflects their widespread distribution in the subsurface. Occurrence of Devonian rocks along much of the southern edge of the Canadian Shield is extrapolated from only a few isolated outcrops.

While Devonian rocks are developed mainly in the sub-surface, Mississippian and Jurassic rocks are entirely so, and their presence and distribution as wedges in the extreme southern part of the province was determined entirely from the evidence of borings. Both Mississippian and Jurassic rocks are thickest along the international border, thin northward, and have erosional edges, trending broadly east-west, approximately between latitudes 51° and 52°N.

Although similar in distribution, the Mississippian and Jurassic rocks are contrasted in kind: the former are composed mainly of limestones with subordinate evaporites, the latter of shales and sandstones. The two systems are separated by a disconformity, formed by erosion during post-Mississippian and pre-Jurassic time. During the erosional interval, notable changes took place in regional sedimentation: deposition of limy sediments, which had prevailed from Ordovician to Mississippian times, was replaced by that of muddy and sandy sediments. The new sedimentary environment developed in response to an orogeny responsible for many ranges of the western mountain system. These mountains were eroded and the detritus produced carried eastward by streams to the sedimentary basin lying partly in Saskatchewan.

Many of Saskatchewan's important oil-fields are developed in Mississippian and Jurassic rocks.

By Jurassic time, but even more so by Cretaceous time, the new-formed mountains barred the sea from direct ingress to Saskatchewan from the west, and flooding was brought about indirectly by two seas, one transgressive from the north, the other from the south. Confluence of these seas produced the mighty Rocky Mountain seaway, which covered the greater part of Saskatchewan for most of Cretaceous time. The events of the Jurassic and Cretaceous Periods were similar in their effects upon Saskatchewan, except that, during the Cretaceous Period, the earth movements gained in intensity, the quantity of detritus derived from the western mountains increased greatly, and the situation persisted for a much longer time.

TABLE 2

SERIES	FORMATIONS OR GROUPS IN WESTERN SASKATCHEWAN	FORMATIONS OR GROUPS IN EASTERN SASKATCHEWAN		MAP UNIT DESIGNATION	
Upper Cretaceous	Frenchman	Frenchman		Ke-f	
	Battle	Whitemud			
	Whitemud	Boissevain			
	Eastend				
	Bearpaw	Riding Mountain		kb	kprm
	Belly River			kbr	
	Lea Park	Boyne Member	Vermilion River	klp	
	First White-Speckled Shale	Pembina Member		kmb	
	Unnamed Shale	Morden Member			
	Second White-Speckled Shale	Favel		kaf	
	Unnamed Shale	Ashville (upper)			
	FISH SCALE MARKER				
Lower Cretaceous	Unnamed Shale	Ashville (lower)		ksa	
	Viking				
	Unnamed Shale				
	Manville	Swan River			

Sands and muds, transported by streams draining the western highlands and, to a lesser extent, the lowlands of the Canadian Shield, were spread through much of Saskatchewan early in Cretaceous time. These non-marine sediments came to rest unconformably on a geologically varied, gently undulating land surface. Spread of the earlier deposits was broken by local remnant plateaus of Devonian and Mississippian limestones, but later deposits formed a continuous blanket. While these sediments of the Manville and Swan River Groups were accumulating, the northern sea continued its oscillatory southward advance and interrupted accumulation of the non-marine sediments by making several temporary incursions into Saskatchewan. Evidence for these incursions lies in thin but widespread interbedded tongues of sediment carrying the remains of marine organisms. The incidence of these incursions increased during deposition of the later Manville-Swan River beds until, ultimately, the sea swept completely through Saskatchewan and into the northern United States, establishing the truly marine conditions that were to prevail for much of the rest of the Cretaceous Period.

Scarcely had the northern sea reached its fullest extent than it began to recede, its withdrawal complemented by northward advance of the southern sea. Southern waters were well established in Saskatchewan by the time of formation of the Favel and Second White-Speckled Shales (see Table 2), as these carry many southern elements in their fossil faunas.

By late in Cretaceous time, a sequence of alternating westward-thinning wedges of marine clay and silt and eastward-thinning wedges of non marine silt and sand was developing in western Saskatchewan. The silt and sand wedges, such as the Belly River Formation, were formed by detritus river-borne from the mountains and deposited in huge alluvial plains. These wedges developed in response to strong uplifts of the mountains and spread eastward in the wake of the seas they caused to recede. In contrast, the wedges of marine silt and clay, such as the Lea Park and Bearpaw Formations, mark westward transgressions of the sea during phases of stability in the mountains, when only the finer grades of eroded detritus were contributed to the seaway. Contemporaneously, in eastern Saskatchewan, beyond the reach of sand influx from the west, muds accumulated continuously to produce the unbroken shale sequences of the Vermilion River and Riding Mountain Formations.

Final retreat of the sea from Saskatchewan is marked by the Eastend Formation, which records the transition from marine to non-marine conditions. The overlying Whitemud, Battle, and Frenchman Formations (and probable equivalents in the Boissevain Formation), like the lower beds of the Manville-Swan River Group, are entirely continental in origin, their sediments having been deposited in rivers and lakes.

Thus, two different sequences of sediments developed contemporaneously during Cretaceous time. Table 2 summarizes the equivalency of these two sequences and explains the lateral changes between some of the Upper Cretaceous formations depicted on the map.

The small Lloydminster oil-field is developed in the sandy rocks of the basal Cretaceous Manville Group.

By Tertiary time, the sea had retreated from Saskatchewan. While much of the sediment eroded from the newly formed western mountains was trapped in basins within the mountains themselves, some was borne eastward by rivers and spread as a blanket of varied non-marine sediment over the predominantly marine deposits of the Cretaceous System. Considering the mode of transportation and deposition, it is not surprising that the Tertiary deposits form an intricate patchwork of locally developed sands, silts, clays, and coals, but when grouped broadly as formations, some prove to be remarkably widespread. The Ravenscrag Formation, distributed across much of southern Saskatchewan, is typical of these mixed sediments of continental origin, while the Cypress Hills and Wood Mountain Formations, found in the geographical localities indicated by their names, illustrate the notably widespread deposits of gravel that developed at this time.

A. R. Byres, W. G. E. Caldwell, and W. O. Kupsch

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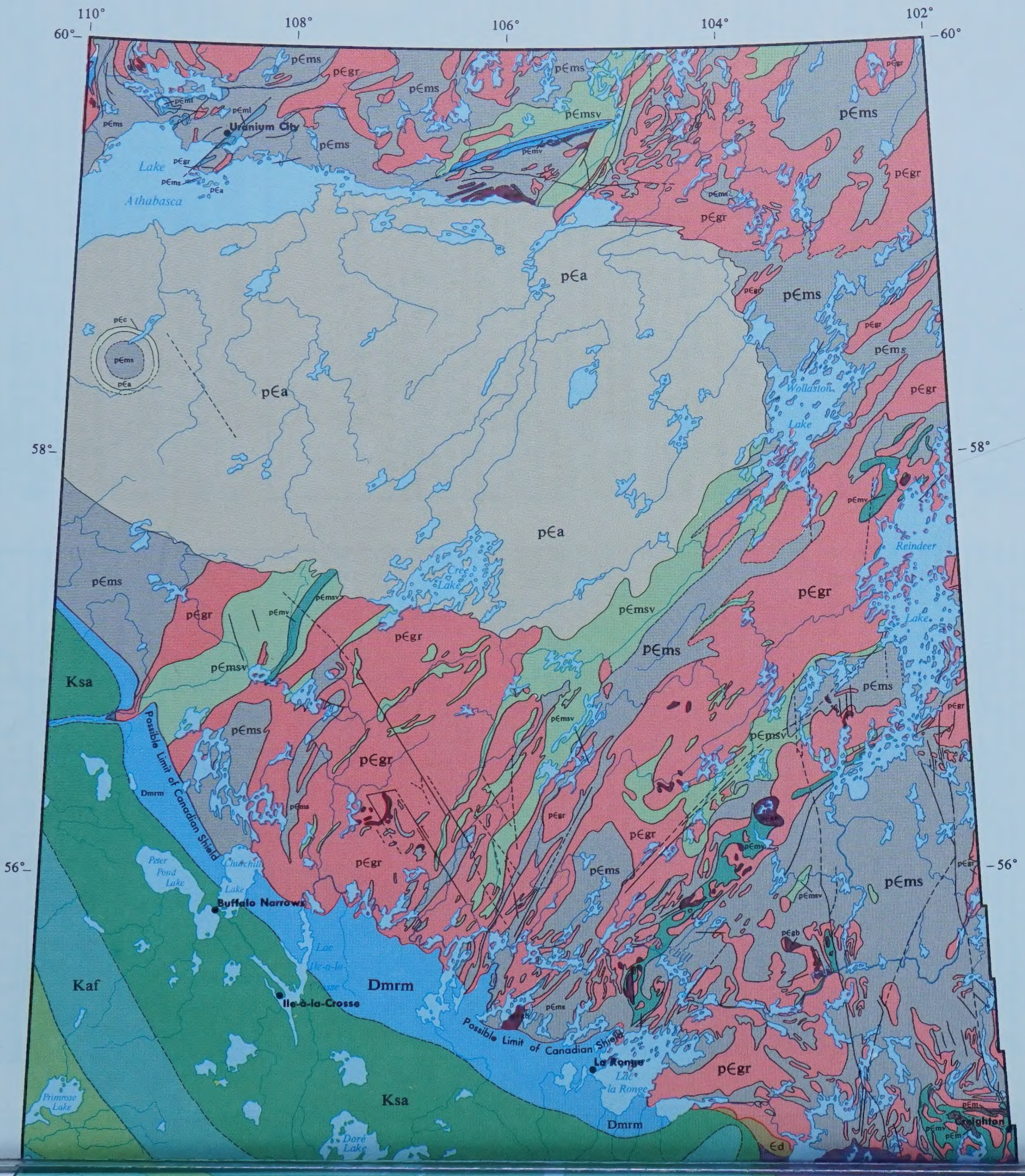
BEDROCK GEOLOGY


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
Uranium City
Lake Athabasca
Wollaston Lake
Reindeer Lake
Cree Lake
Peter Pond Lake
Churchill Lake
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Lac Île-a-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Lac la Ronge
Doré Lake
Primrose Lake
Creighton
Possible Limit of Canadian Shield
p€a
p€ms
p€msv
p€gr
p€mv
p€ml
p€c
p€gb
Ksa
Kaf
Dmrm
Cd

TERTIARY

Twm	WOOD MOUNTAIN FORMATION Gravel and sand
Tch	SWIFT CURRENT CREEK AND CYPRESS HILLS FORMATIONS Gravel and sand
Tr	RAVENSCRAG FORMATION Sandstone, shale and coal

CRETACEOUS

Ke-f	EASTEND, WHITEMUD, BATTLE, FRENCHMAN, AND ? BOISSEVAIN FORMATIONS Sandstone, siltstone and shale
Kb	BEARPAW FORMATION Shale and sandstone
Kfo	FOREMOST AND OLDMAN FORMATIONS Sandstone and shale
Kprm	PEMBINA MEMBER OF VERMILION RIVER FORMATION AND RIDING MOUNTAIN FORMATION Shale
Klp	LEA PARK FORMATION Shale
Kmb	MORDEN AND BOYNE MEMBERS OF VERMILION RIVER FORMATION, UNNAMED SHALE, AND FIRST WHITE- SPECKLED SHALE Shale
Kaf	UPPER ASHVILLE FORMATION, FAVEL FORMATION, UNNAMED SHALE AND SECOND WHITE-SPECKLED SHALE Shale
Ksa	SWAN RIVER GROUP, LOWER ASHVILLE FORMATION, MANVILLE GROUP, UNNAMED SHALES AND VIKING FORMATION Sandstone, siltstone and shale

DEVONIAN

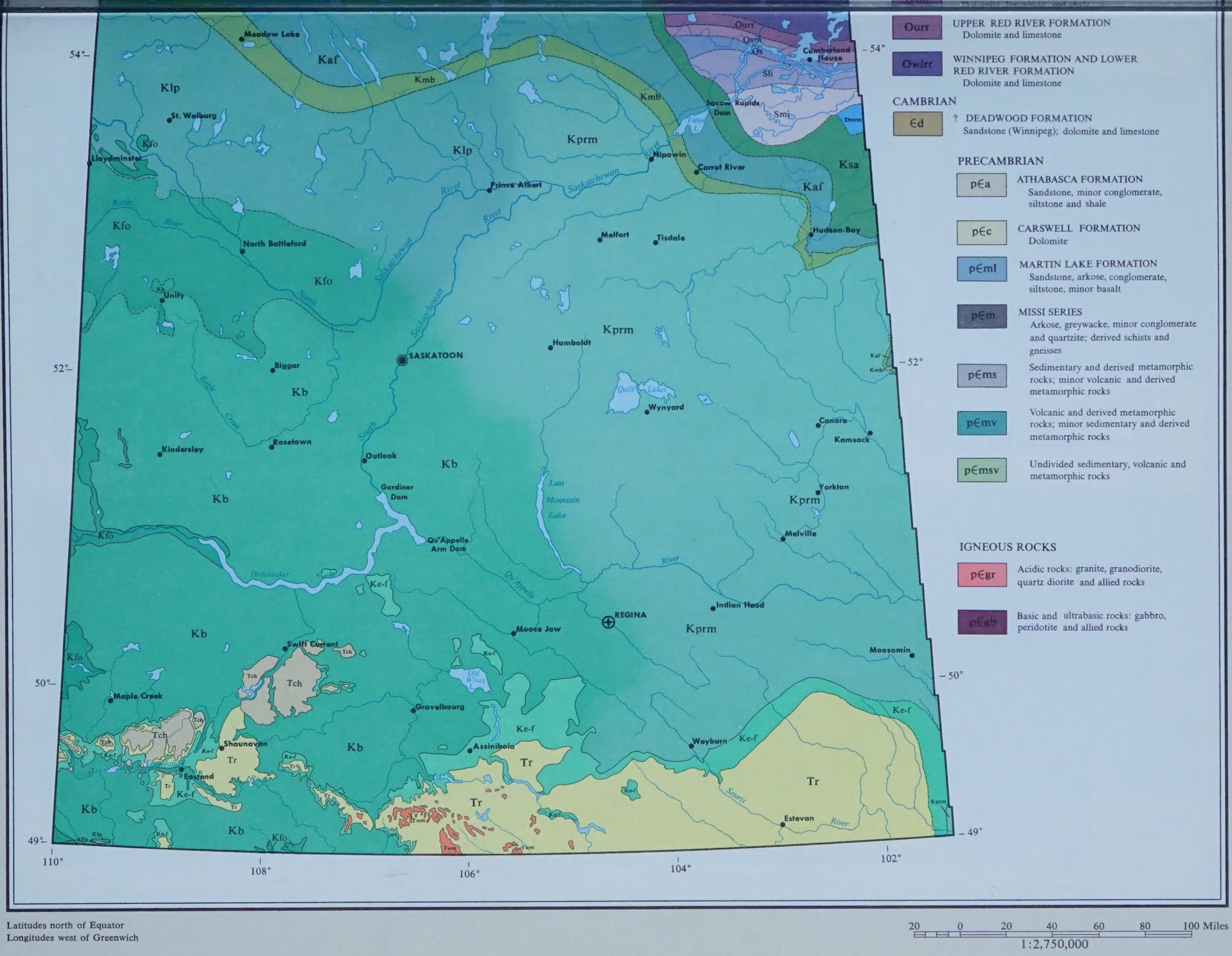
Dmrm	McLEAN RIVER FORMATION, METHY FORMATION AND POSSIBLY OTHER UNIDENTIFIED FORMATIONS Dolomite and limestone

SILURIAN

Smi	MIDDLE INTERLAKE FORMATION Dolomite
Sli	LOWER INTERLAKE FORMATION Dolomite

ORDOVICIAN

Os	STONEWALL FORMATION Dolomite and limestone



Ourr	UPPER RED RIVER FORMATION Dolomite and limestone
Owlrr	WINNIPEG FORMATION AND LOWER RED RIVER FORMATION Dolomite and limestone

CAMBRIAN

Єd	? DEADWOOD FORMATION Sandstone (Winnipeg); dolomite and limestone

PRECAMBRIAN

pЄa	ATHABASCA FORMATION Sandstone, minor conglomerate, siltstone and shale
pЄc	CARSWELL FORMATION Dolomite
pЄml	MARTIN LAKE FORMATION Sandstone, arkose, conglomerate, siltstone, minor basalt
pЄm	MISSI SERIES Arkose, greywacke, minor conglomerate and quartzite; derived schists and gneisses
pЄms	Sedimentary and derived metamorphic rocks; minor volcanic and derived metamorphic rocks
pЄmv	Volcanic and derived metamorphic rocks; minor sedimentary and derived metamorphic rocks
pЄmsv	Undivided sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks

IGNEOUS ROCKS

pЄgr	Acidic rocks: granite, granodiorite, quartz diorite and allied rocks
pЄgb	Basic and ultrabasic rocks: gabbro, peridotite and allied rocks

Meadow Lake
Kaf
Kmb
Klp
St. Walburg
Kfo
Lloydminster
Battle River
North Battleford
Unity
North Saskatchewan River
Prince Albert
Saskatchewan River
Nipawin
Carrot River
Squaw Rapids Dam
Tobin L.
Cumberland House
Ourr
Owrr
Os
Sli
Smi
Dmm
Ksa
Hudson Bay
Kprm
Melfort
Tisdale
Humboldt
Quill Lakes
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Yorkton
Melville
SASKATOON
South Saskatchewan
Biggar
Kb
Eagle Creek
Rosetown
Kindersley
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Diefenbaker Lake
Last Mountain Lake
Qu'Appelle River
Indian Head
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Ke-f
Swift Current
Tch
Old Wives L.
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Shaunavon
Eastend
Frenchman River
Assiniboia
Tr
Twm
Weyburn
Souris River
Estevan
Klp
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20
0
20
40
60
80
100 Miles

1:2,750,000

GLACIAL GEOLOGY (QUATERNARY) OF SASKATCHEWAN

The youngest geological events, those of the Quaternary, are to a large extent responsible for many of the characteristics of the present landscape in Saskatchewan. Although the Quaternary spans only one million years or so, its complex climatic changes determined the kind and rate of erosional and depositional processes most active in shaping the land.

The Quaternary period can be divided into the Pleistocene and the Holocene epochs. During the Pleistocene continental glaciers developed, after a late Tertiary climatic deterioration, in at least two separate regions of northern Canada. In North America, Pleistocene time is subdivided from oldest to youngest into Nebraskan, Kansan, Illinoian, and Wisconsin. These ages were all characterized by extensive glaciations and were separated by times during which the climate was similar to or, possibly, warmer than the present. The oldest of the interglacial times is the Aftonian, Yarmouth time followed the Kansan glaciation; and the youngest, Sangamon, separates the Illinoian from the Wisconsin. The Holocene, or Recent, is the post-glacial time interval following the final retreat of the glaciers.

The broadest physiographic division of Saskatchewan that can be made is between the Precambrian Shield, with its fringe of Palaeozoic rocks, in the north and the Mesozoic-Cenozoic sediments of the Prairies in the south. The two divisions show pronounced differences in their response to the advance and retreat of glaciers during the Pleistocene. These differences can be explained by the predominance of hard rocks in the north and largely unconsolidated shales and sands in the south. The Precambrian-Palaeozoic region can be regarded as having been affected most intensely by glacial erosion — it can be described as an ice-scoured plain — whereas the Mesozoic-Cenozoic region shows the effects mainly of glacial deposition. This does not mean that deposits laid down by glaciers are absent over the Precambrian-Palaeozoic bedrock or that a thick mantle of glacial deposits entirely covers that part of Saskatchewan underlain by Mesozoic-Cenozoic sediments.

Many outcrops of the hard rocks in northern Saskatchewan display highly polished surfaces created by the former passage of glacier ice over them. In particular, fine-grained rocks such as limestones and dolomites show well-developed polished surfaces. They, and to a lesser extent the coarsely crystalline granites and granite-gneisses so common in the Precambrian Shield, also have been scratched by rocks held in the ice. These glacial scratches or striations indicate the direction of former ice movement. The sense of this direction is generally inferred from other evidence such as streamlined rock bosses (roches moutonnées) with their gently sloping, striated, and polished upstream side and their rough, steep downstream ends where rocks were plucked away by the ice. The striations may range from barely visible scratches to large grooves several feet deep and wide. Again, such grooves are particularly well developed in carbonate rocks which are fine grained, solid, yet relatively soft, and thus constitute ideal surfaces for ice scouring. Some striations and grooves are accompanied by lunate marks or friction cracks that are oriented at right angles to the direction of movement.

Features such as striations, most grooves, and friction cracks are too small to be detectable on airphotos. Other glacial lineations parallel to the ice-flow direction and resulting from abrading of the rock pavement may, however, be large enough to be seen on aerial photographs; some roches moutonnées and rock basins, for example, show up well on airphotos of ice-scoured terrain. In general it can be said that the flowing ice emphasized the structural grain of the rock terrain parallel to the direction of its movement. Planes of weakness, particularly joints, are generally oriented more or less at random over large areas; those that are transverse to the ice movement are largely unaffected by the overriding glacier while those that are parallel to it are widened and deepened. Comparison of the Bedrock Geology map with the Glacial Geology map indicates that the main structural trends of the Precambrian Shield are oriented in a northeast-southwest direction, which is also the direction of ice movement. Glacial scouring during the Pleistocene, thus, emphasized the Precambrian grain of the country.

In the lee of some rock bosses, on their downstream side, deposition of till by the glacier took place. The term till, rather than the older term boulder clay, is now in general use to describe the material deposited directly by glacier ice. Gradations between roches mountonnées, crag and tail, rock drumlins, and true drumlins are known. Crag and tail features consist of a frontal rock cliff or "crag" and its protected lee or "tail", an eroded, gently sloping rock surface with or without a till cover. In rock drumlins the "tail" is entirely depositional and consists of till; it lies behind a less prominent rocky obstruction than a "crag". True drumlins consist of glacial material only; in plan they are streamlined, elongated mounds typically having a steep stoss (or upstream) side and a tapering lee-side "tail".

Commonly, drumlins do not occur singly but in groups, as in the extensive drumlin field in the Cree Lake region of north central Saskatchewan. They clearly show the northeast to southwest direction of ice movement that caused them. They occur on or just to the southwest (downstream) of the Precambrian Athabasca Formation, predominantly a sandstone. As till consists mainly of locally incorporated bedrock material it is understandable that the drumlins of the Cree Lake region are composed of sandy rather than clayey material.

Glacial drift is a comprehensive term for all materials deposited as a result of former glacier coverage. Drift can be divided into two distinctive but gradational groups of material: till laid down by glacier ice, and stratified drift laid down by water. Some stratified drift was deposited by meltwater coming off the glacier. Such material deposited adjacent, or in close proximity, to the glacier is referred to as ice-contact stratified drift. Sinuous sand and gravel ridges known as eskers, which were deposited by streams in tunnels or possibly narrow channels in the glacier, are composed of such material.

Numerous, well-developed eskers are characteristic of northern Saskatchewan, particularly of the Precambrian Shield. Some can be traced more or less continuously for over 100 miles; the esker along the Geikie River leading to Wollaston Lake is an example. They are generally oriented roughly parallel to the direction of ice movement and are believed to have originated during the last waning stage of the continental glacier, when the ice had become so thin as to be immobile.

In southern Saskatchewan eskers are rare, typically short and inconspicuous features. A group in the low-lying ground west and south of the Quill Lakes is the only one sufficiently well-developed to be shown on a map of regional scale. The reasons for the striking difference in density of eskers in northern and southern Saskatchewan possibly relate to differences in types of bedrock (which yielded predominantly sandy material in the north, clayey sediments in the south), in topography of the surface underneath the ice (which was characterized by northeast-southwest trending depressions after the reaming out of the Precambrian structures by glacial scour in northern Saskatchewan) and in the manner of the melting of the ice (mainly on relatively high ground in the south but in depressions and valleys in the north).

The large lakes of northern Saskatchewan (e.g. Lake Athabasca, Cree Lake, Wollaston Lake, Reindeer Lake) were more extensive soon after the final melting of the glacier than they are now. Thus, wide tracts of northern Saskatchewan are covered by lacustrine stratified drift, mainly sand, silt, and minor amounts of clay. Some of the lake sediments are varved, each bed or lamina presumably having been deposited within the period of a single season.

That the front of the last glacier in northern Saskatchewan extended approximately in a western to northwestern direction is indicated not only by the glacial striations and lineations, which are transverse to that front, but also in a more direct way by the distribution of an end moraine which has been traced from latitude 56° at the Manitoba border to 58° at the Alberta border. The term moraine is used to describe an area where glacial drift thickens enough to display an uneven surface, commonly with closed depressions. As the word suggests, an end moraine delimits a former ice-frontal position. It is typically a markedly elongate, unevenly crested and relatively narrow ridge or series of ridges. As the glacier front melted back from its end moraine in a general northeasterly direction, water ponded in front of the glacier because the regional topography also sloped downward to the northeast. The glacial lakes became enlarged as the ice front retreated further to the northeast. Where the glacier terminated in moderately deep water a series of minor, straight to arcuate morainal ridges formed (De Geer moraines).

Between Lake Athabasca and Wollaston Lake are several meltwater channels, most of which trend at approximately right angles to the glacial striations, lineations, and eskers. They occur in areas of bedrock thinly covered by ground moraine. Being in an ice marginal position, these channels carried meltwater along the ice front.

Similarly, well developed drainageways occur in southern Saskatchewan. An example is the steep sided, Qu'Appelle Valley whose flat floor is occupied by a misfit stream and a number of small lakes.

Hummocky moraine of high local relief, generally between 20 and 60 feet but occasionally of 200 feet, characteristically covers pre-existing uplands in southern Saskatchewan. This kind of moraine comprises non-oriented minor order landforms: mounds and pits. Some surfaces are extensively pitted, the pits or kettles representing the imprints of ice blocks and lenses, though other areas consist predominantly of mounds with few pits. Hummocky moraine of high relief is believed to originate mainly during a time of large-scale wasting; material on and in the ice was gradually let down on to the underlying till, previously plastered on the surface when the glacier was thicker and flowed vigorously. It is thus often referred to as stagnation, dead-ice, or disintegration moraine.

Much of what appears to be a featureless ground moraine shows a distinctive pattern on airphotos. The low local relief generally does not exceed 15 to 20 feet. Kettles, many of them rimmed, are the most outstanding unoriented landforms. These circular depressions, many surrounded by poplar and willow trees, are a common feature of the Prairie landscape.

Oriented morainal landforms include: corrugations and arcuate ridges, parallel to former ice fronts; flutings that parallel the ice flow directions; and crevasse fillings which are variously oriented with respect to the ice flow. Arcuate till ridges, and the closely related corrugated or washboard moraine, are believed to originate in an ice-marginal zone weakened by fractures into which the drift was pushed, thrust or squeezed. These rather delicate landforms were preserved as a result of subsequent stagnation of the glacier and, as near Last Mountain Lake, the overall pattern still outlines the glacial lobe that lay wasting away in the lowland.

Where the advancing glacier encountered the pre-existing upland of the Missouri Coteau it dislocated in some places large blocks of bedrock, thrusting them into horseshoe-shaped ridges which now mark the outlines of former glacier tongues. This kind of ice-thrust ridge is particularly well developed east of Old Wives Lake. Many other ice-thrust features are covered by a thick mantle of drift and do not form such remarkably sharp-crested ridges.

There are gradations between drumlinized ground moraine, elongated drumlins or ispatinows, and fluted ground moraine which is narrowly and shallowly furrowed. The strikingly lineated moraine near North Battleford, which persists for miles, is a classical example of the last. From the air it appears as though a giant rake had been dragged across the ground, creating flutes, or depressions, which are separated by narrow ridges. Fluted ground moraine provides one of the best indicators of the former direction of ice movement but such movements, particularly in the late stages of glaciation, were much influenced by the topography of the ground over which the glacier moved; they may therefore be substantially different in direction in closely adjacent areas. For example, on the uplands north and south of North Battleford a north-south direction of ice movement is indicated by the glacial lineations whereas the flutings in the valley of the North Saskatchewan River are oriented in a southeasterly direction.

Crevasses are fissures in a glacier formed by stresses set up by the moving ice. They become filled with drift dropped from the walls and the glacier surface above or squeezed up into the cracks from underneath the adjacent blocks of ice. They may be variously oriented with respect to the local direction of ice movement. Near Unity, Lloydminster and east of St. Walburg, where they are well developed, crevasse fillings are obliquely oriented whereas near Swift Current they have a parallel and a transverse orientation.

The end moraines of southern Saskatchewan are relatively inconspicuous features and, consequently, they are less useful indicators of former ice frontal positions than they are in other regions. Much of the history of deglaciation in the Interior Plains is derived from careful study of features other than end moraines, such as the various glacial lakes, their outlets or spillways, and other drainage channels. The glacial lakes formed first in the south but as the ice retreated, in a general northeasterly direction, they came into existence progressively further north and at lower levels. The stone-free silts and clays deposited in these lakes now provide some of the best agricultural land in the province. The prominent strand lines of Glacial Lake Agassiz (which once covered much of Manitoba and North Dakota) near Hudson Bay, Carrot River, and Nipawin are recorded by sand and gravel beaches that stand above the surrounding lowland. But deposition did not occur everywhere in glacial lakes and, in places, the lake bottom consists of the older moraine still showing its minor landforms. Elsewhere, washing by water may even have emphasized the structural grain inherent in the underlying, eroded drift; barely discernible fluting, for instance, may become a striking feature because of differential water erosion.

The term outwash is used to designate stratified drift deposited by streams beyond the glacier. Some outwash consists of gravel and sand laid down in sheets by braided meltwater streams flowing away from the ice. Other areas consist of silt and sand deposited as deltas in glacial lakes but transported by streams coming from outside the glaciated region. After the retreat of the depositing waters, the sand of many outwash areas was blown into dunes in postglacial time; in some areas, the silt was carried away by the wind and redeposited in sheets, to the lee of the outwash, as a cover of loess, i.e., wind-laid, silt-sized dust.

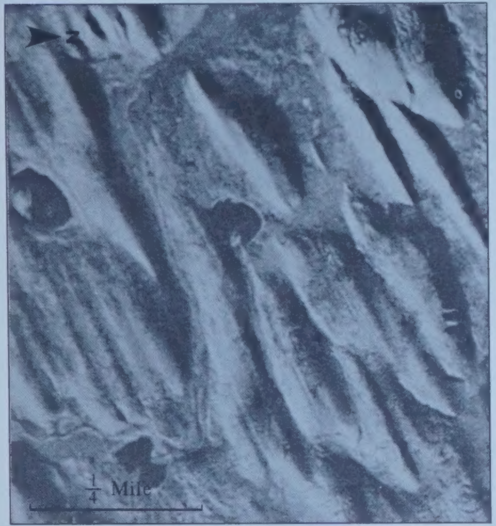
On the Glacial Geology map an area of pre-Wisconsin drift (Illinoian? and older?) is shown in the southwestern part of Saskatchewan. Subdivisions of the Wisconsin, which within itself shows a complex history of glacial advances and retreats, cannot be shown on a map of this scale and, further, detailed stratigraphic work has been started only recently.

As to the question of final deglaciation it appears that, according to results of radiocarbon dating on organic materials in the deepest, thus oldest, Holocene deposits, southwestern Saskatchewan was free of ice as long as approximately 23,000 years ago. Near Prince Albert about 12,000 years ago is regarded as the time that the ice melted away; 5,000 years ago Indian people were already living along the banks of Long Creek in southeastern Saskatchewan.

(References: See Appendix)

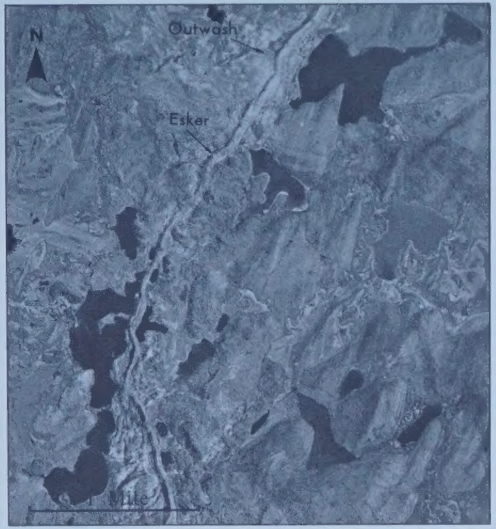
W. O. Kupsch

TYPICAL GLACIAL FEATURES AND LANDSCAPES


N
$\frac{1}{4}$ Mile

Drumlins, Cree Lake area. The glacier ice moved from northeast to southwest. (Part of air photo reproduced in Eardley, A.J., 1965, General College Geology: Harper and Bros., N.Y., p. 230)

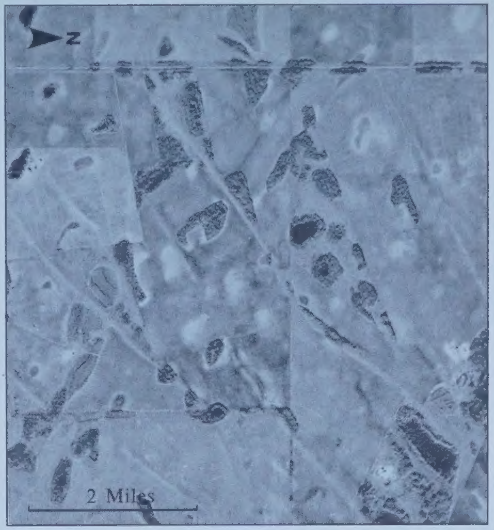
Scale: 1 inch equals approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile


N
Outwash
Esker
1 Mile

Esker near Weitzel Lake, Cree Lake area. Note outwash, which appears in white.

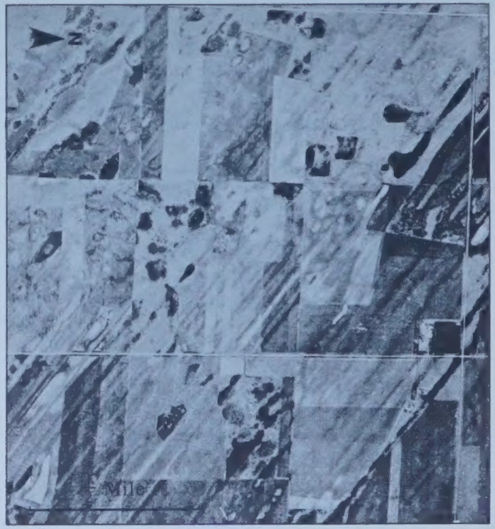
(Part of R.C.A.F. Photo A13384-128)

Scale: 1 inch equals approximately 1 mile



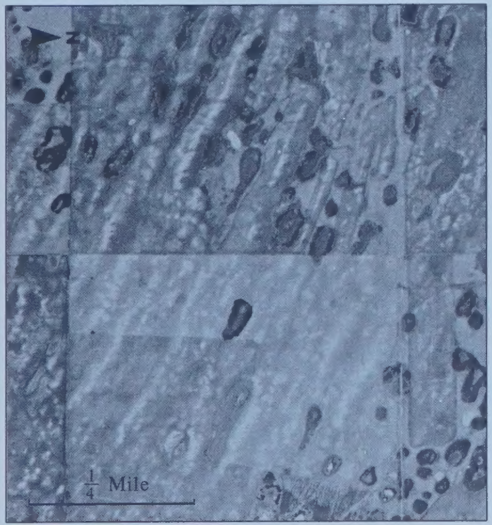
Crevasse fillings near North Battleford. These till ridges in ground moraine are oriented transversely to the direction of glacier ice movement, which in this area was from the northwest to the southeast. (Part of R.C.A.F. Photo A12466-90)

Scale: 1 inch equals approximately 2 miles



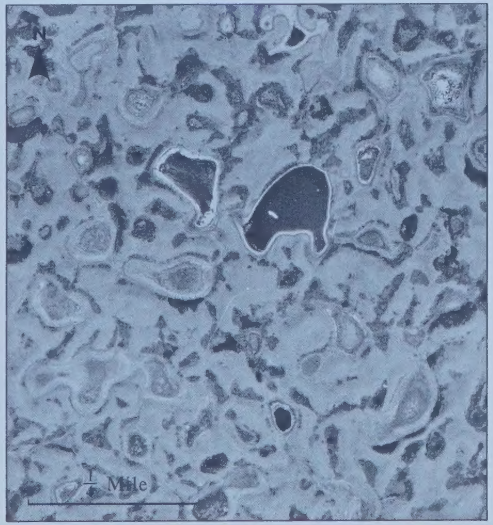
Flutings near North Battleford. The glacier ice moved from northwest to southeast. (Part of R.C.A.F. Photo A6667-12)

Scale: 1 inch equals approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile


N
$\frac{1}{4}$ Mile

Corrugated moraine near Kipling. This type of moraine has also been called washboard moraine. The till ridges trend parallel to the former ice front and are believed to have originated in a fractured marginal zone. (Part of R.C.A.F. Photo A12064-61)

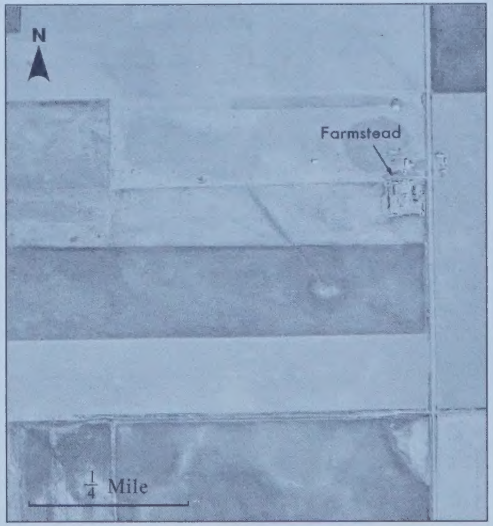
Scale: 1 inch equals approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile


N
$\frac{1}{4}$ Mile

Hummocky moraine, Moose Mountain. Note kettles, mounds, unoriented dead-ice deposits of high relief.

(Part of R.C.A.F. Photo A12008-67)

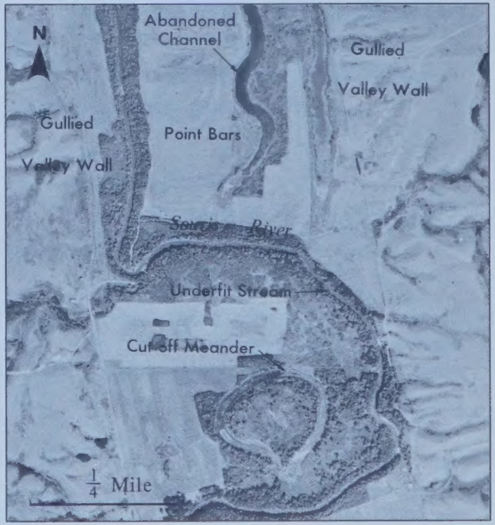
Scale: 1 inch equals approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile


N
Farmstead
$\frac{1}{4}$ Mile

Glacial lake plain, Lake Regina northwest of Weyburn. Note flat, smooth topography characteristic of off-shore bottom of former lake.

(Part of R.C.A.F. Photo A12068-199)

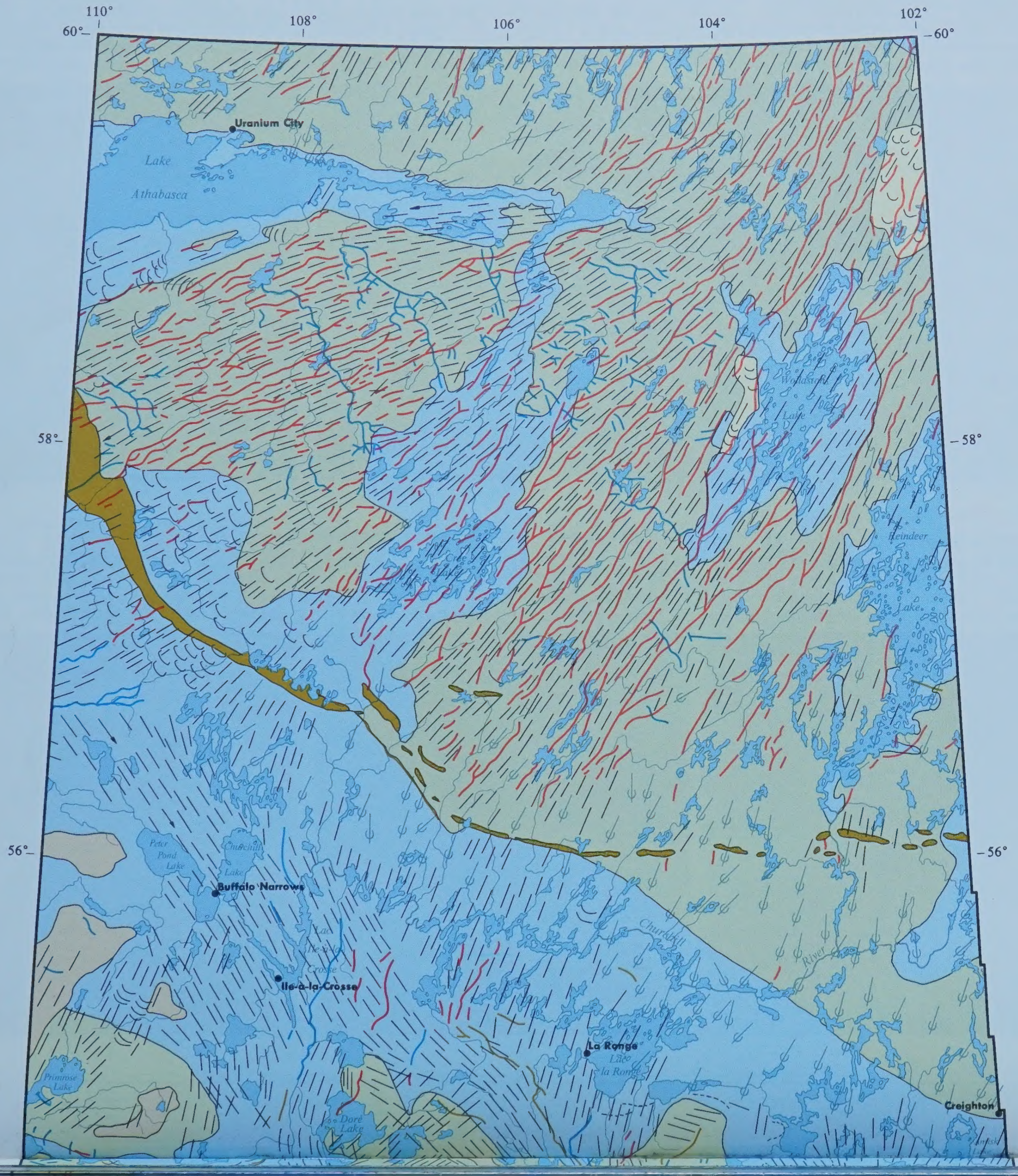
Scale: 1 inch equals approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile


N
Abandoned Channel
Gullied
Valley Wall
Gullied
Valley Wall
Point Bars
Souris River
Underfit Stream
Cut-off Meander
$\frac{1}{4}$ Mile

Glacial drainage channel (Souris River in T.1, R.34, W. First Meridian) Note present underfit stream, cut-off meander, abandoned channel, point bars, gullied valley walls.

(Part of R.C.A.F. Photo A12180-88)

Scale: 1 inch equals approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
60°
58°
58°
56°
56°
Uranium City
Lake Athabasca
Wollaston Lake
Reindeer Lake
Peter Pond Lake
Churchill Lake
Buffalo Narrows
Lac Île-à-la-Crosse
Ile-a-la-Crosse
Churchill River
La Ronge
Lac la Ronge
Primrose Lake
Doré Lake
Creighton

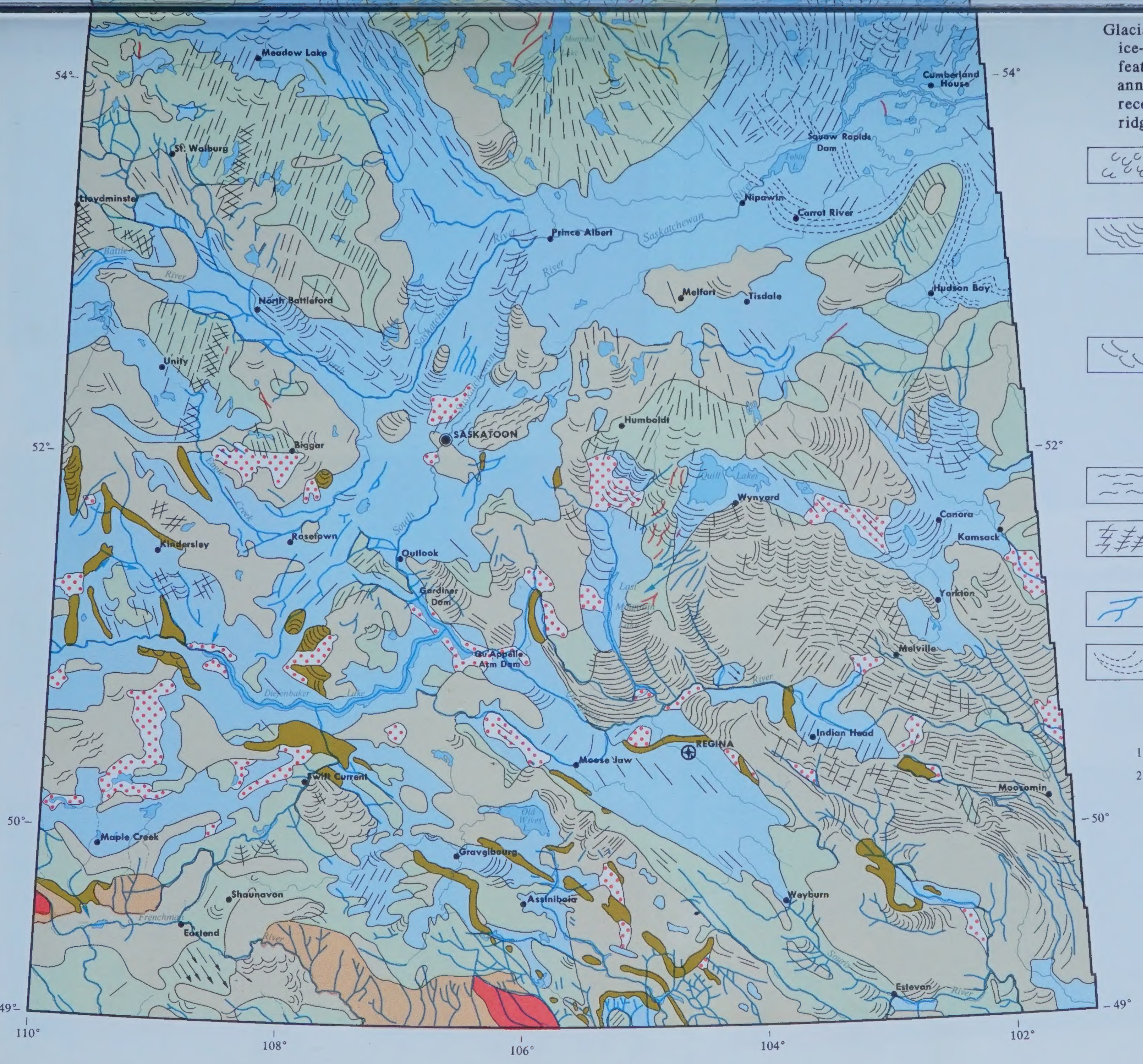
GLACIAL GEOLOGY

(Quaternary)

🟥	Unglaciated area
🟩	Area of Wisconsin (last or classical) glaciation; mainly ground moraine (other features shown as "geomorphic sub-divisions")
🟫	Area of pre-Wisconsin glaciation - not covered by Wisconsin ice; mainly ground moraine

Geomorphic Sub-divisions

🟦	Area of maximum glacial lake coverage (largely mapped lake deposits on the Interior Plains but locally omitted in hummocky terrain)
⁘	Outwash; commonly dune-covered (includes outwash plains, valley train and deltas)
⟋	Esker, kame, kame-complex
▭	Ribbed moraine; areas with irregular to arcuate ribbed pattern more or less transverse to ice-flow direction[1]
▭	Hummocky terrain - hummocky, dead-ice, and disintegration moraine; includes prairie mounds and some transversely lineated 'ground moraine' and end moraine complex; local kettled lacustrine deposits
▬	End moraine;[2] includes interlobate, lateral, marginal and kame moraine
↙	Glacial striation (sense of ice-flow known or inferred, unknown)
↙ /	Glacial lineation *parallel* to ice-flow direction; includes glacial fluting, drumlinoid ridge, drumlin, crag and tail feature, roches moutonnées (arrow-head indicates sense of ice-flow)


Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
St. Walburg
Squaw Rapids Dam
Lloydminster
Nipawin
Carrot River
Prince Albert
Saskatchewan
River
Battle
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Unity
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Biggar
Quill Lakes
Wynyard
Eagle Creek
Canora
Kamsack
Rosetown
Kindersley
South
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Last Mountain Lake
Yorkton
Melville
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Diefenbaker Lake
Indian Head
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Moosomin
Old Wives
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Assiniboia
Shaunavon
Weyburn
Frenchman
Eastend
Souris River
Estevan
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Glacial lineation mainly *transverse* to ice-flow direction: includes morainal features variously termed minor, annual, washboard, cyclical, ice-crack, recessional, ice-push, and ice-thrust ridges

(a) Irregular to well-developed rib-like ridges (restricted to Shield region)

(b) Corrugated and arcuate ridges; includes ice-push and ice-thrust ridges (commonly outline ice-lobations on the Interior Plains)

(c) De Geer moraines - successions of minor, straight to arcuate ridges (restricted to areas where an active ice-front terminated in moderately deep water)

(d) Undifferentiated transverse ridges

Glacial lineation oblique to ice-flow trend believed to be crevasse-fillings

Meltwater channel, spillway

Prominent strand lines (lacustrine)

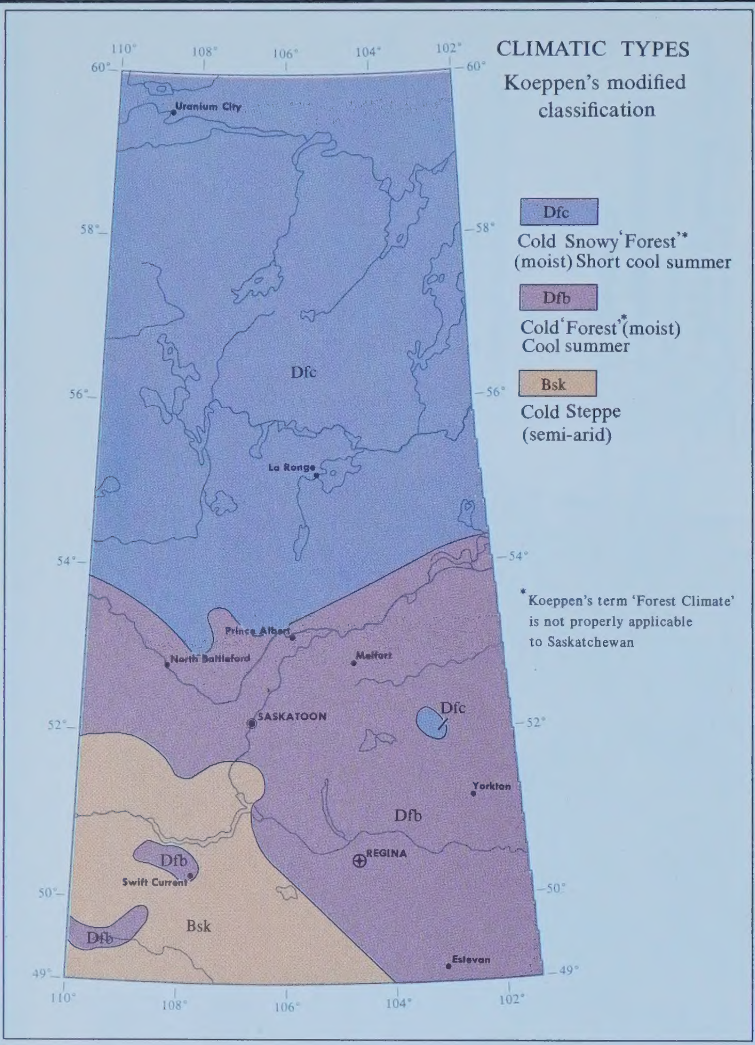
1 Compilers' air photo interpretation.

2 Mainly as mapped by others but locally extended by compilers' air photo interpretation.

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:2,750,000

CLIMATIC REGIONS AND CLIMATIC GRAPHS



CLIMATIC TYPES

Koeppen's modified classification

Dfc
Cold Snowy 'Forest'* (moist) Short cool summer
Dfb
Cold 'Forest'* (moist) Cool summer
Bsk
Cold Steppe (semi-arid)
Uranium City
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
Dfc
Dfb
Bsk
110°
108°
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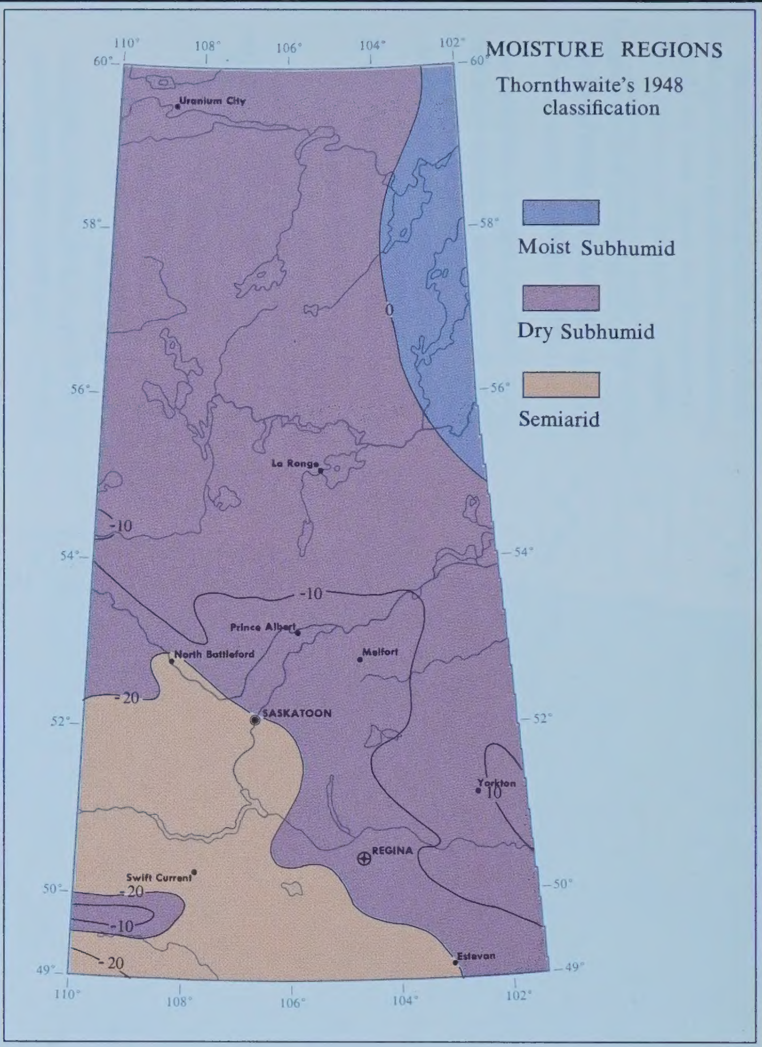
49°

*Koeppen's term 'Forest Climate' is not properly applicable to Saskatchewan



MOISTURE REGIONS

Thornthwaite's 1948 classification

Moist Subhumid
Dry Subhumid
Semiarid
Uranium City
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
0
-10
-20
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110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
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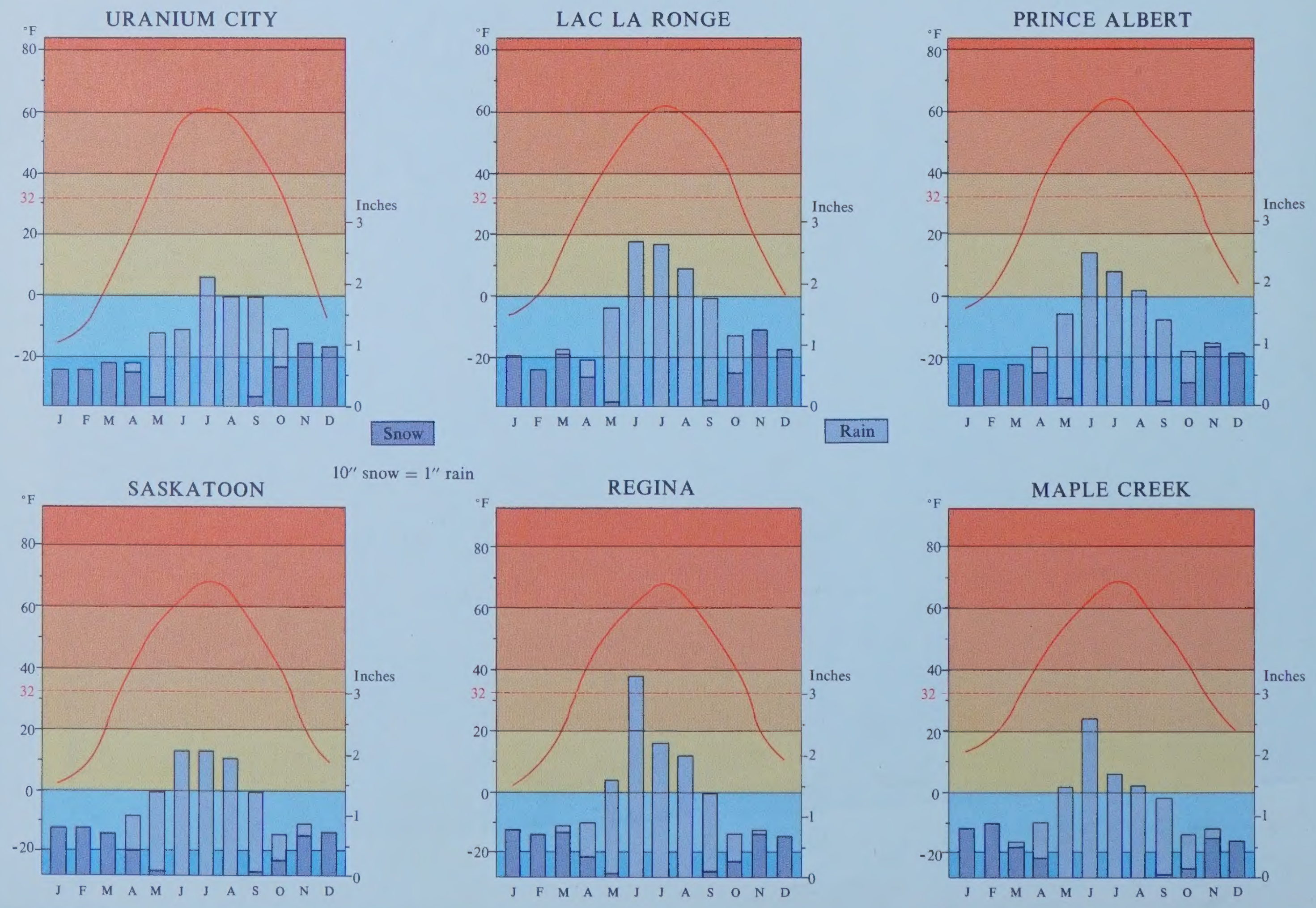
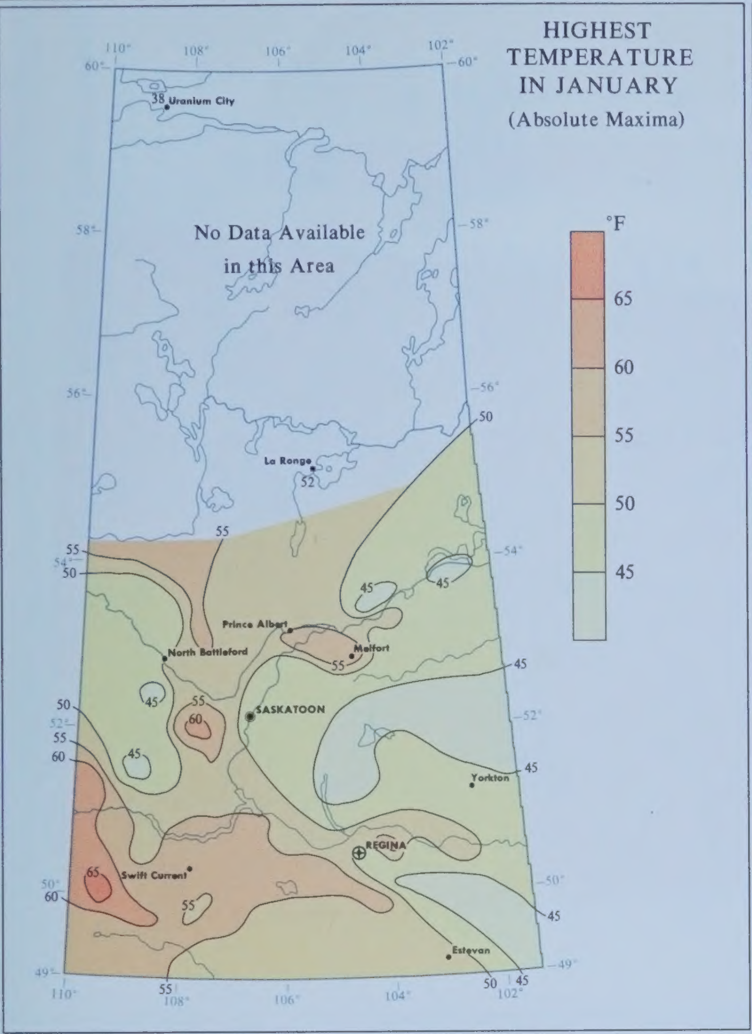
50°
49°



Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

1:9,000,000

EXTREME TEMPERATURES



HIGHEST TEMPERATURE IN JANUARY

(Absolute Maxima)

°F
65
60
55
50
45
No Data Available in this Area
38 Uranium City
La Ronge
52
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
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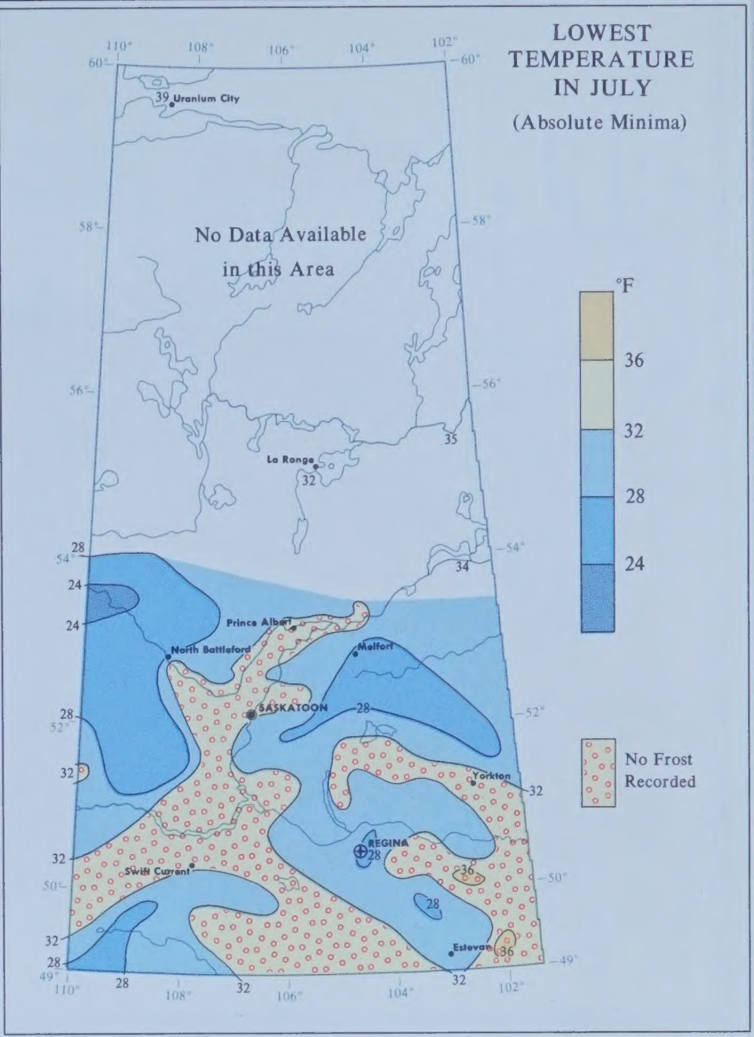

LOWEST TEMPERATURE IN JULY

(Absolute Minima)

°F
36
32
28
24
No Frost Recorded
No Data Available in this Area
39 Uranium City
La Ronge
32
35
34
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
110°
108°
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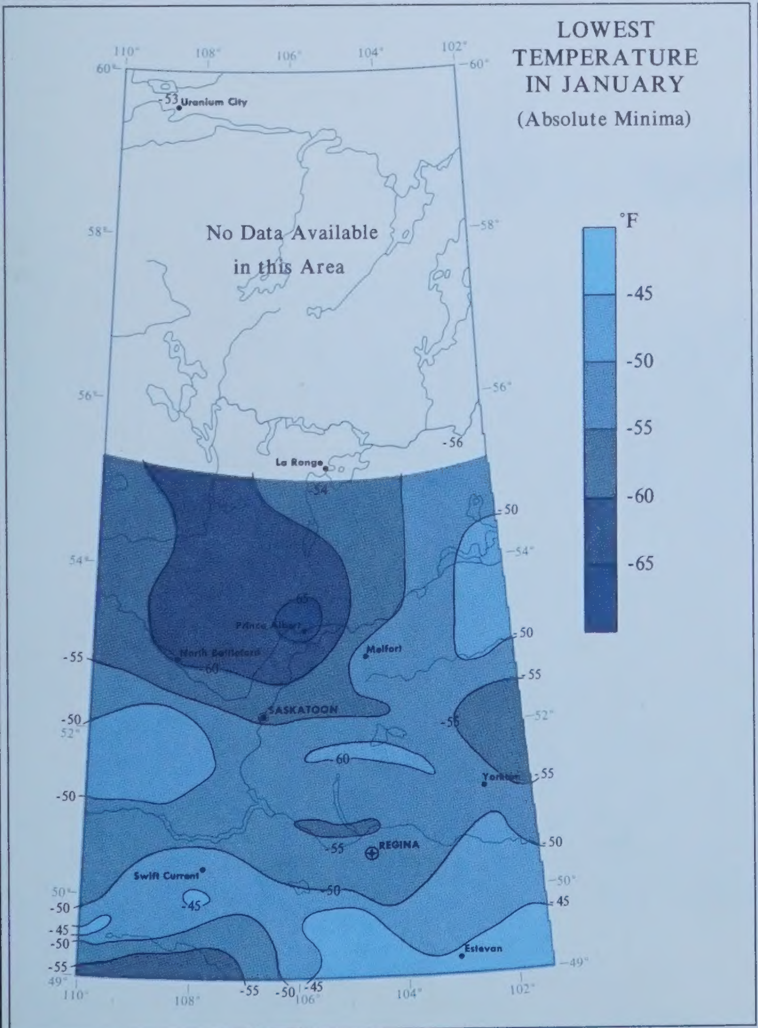

LOWEST TEMPERATURE IN JANUARY

(Absolute Minima)

°F
-45
-50
-55
-60
-65
No Data Available in this Area
53 Uranium City
La Ronge
-56
-54
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
110°
108°
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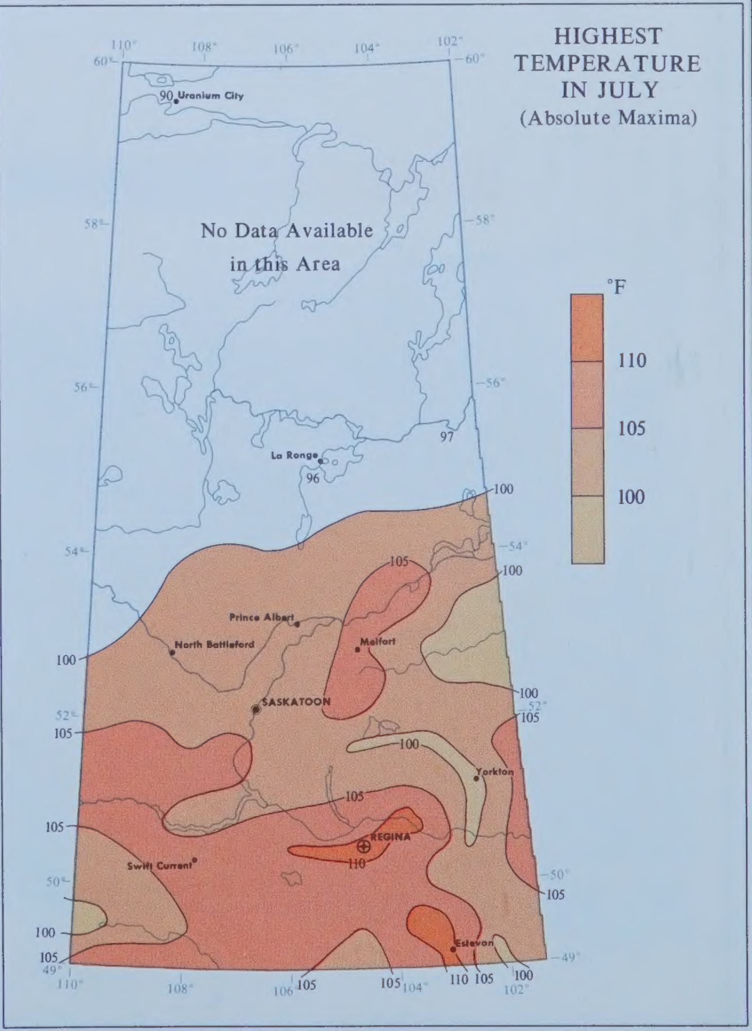


HIGHEST TEMPERATURE IN JULY

(Absolute Maxima)

°F
110
105
100
No Data Available in this Area
90 Uranium City
La Ronge
96
97
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

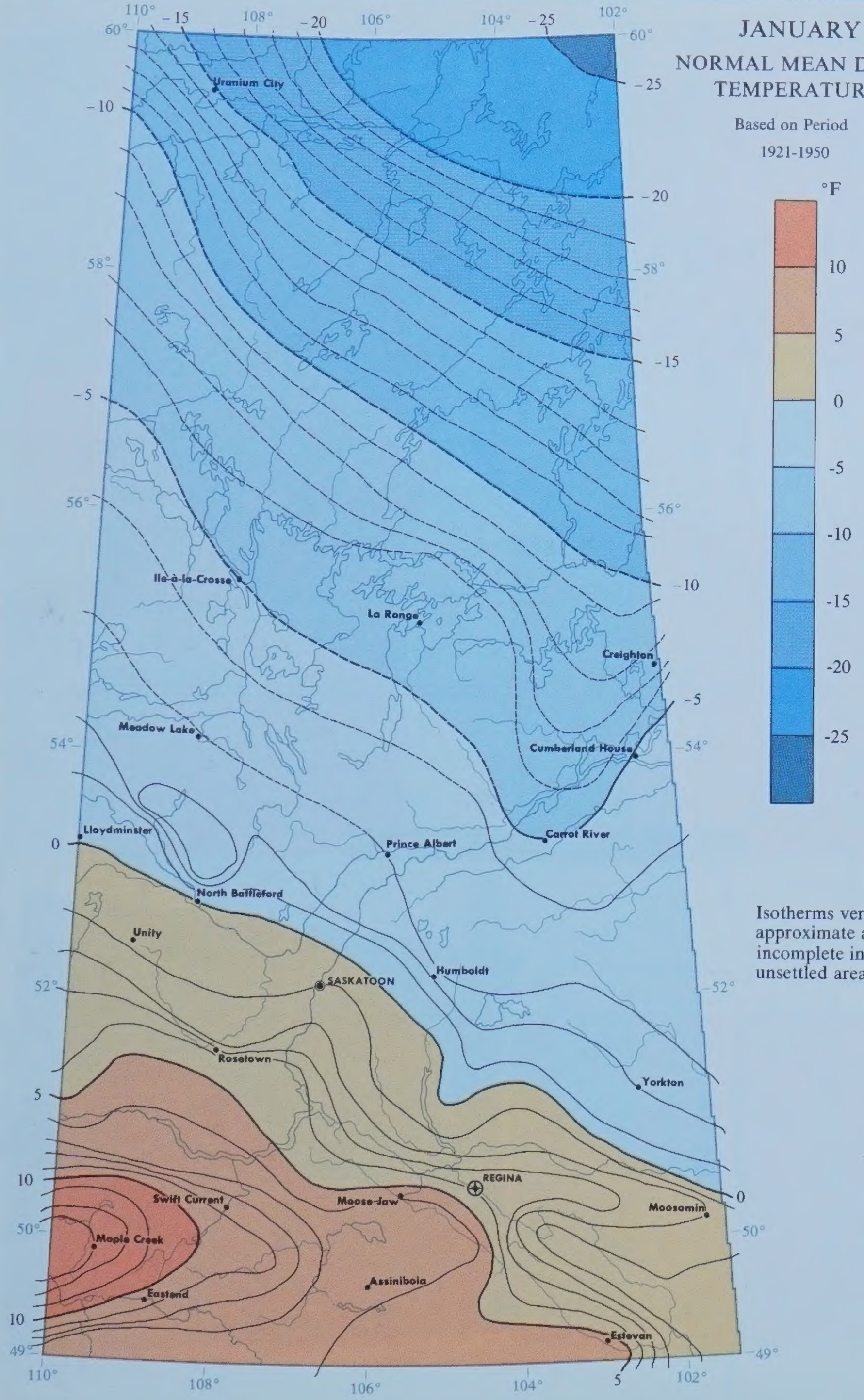
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 300 Miles

1:9,000,000

JANUARY
NORMAL MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE

Based on Period
1921-1950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-25
-10
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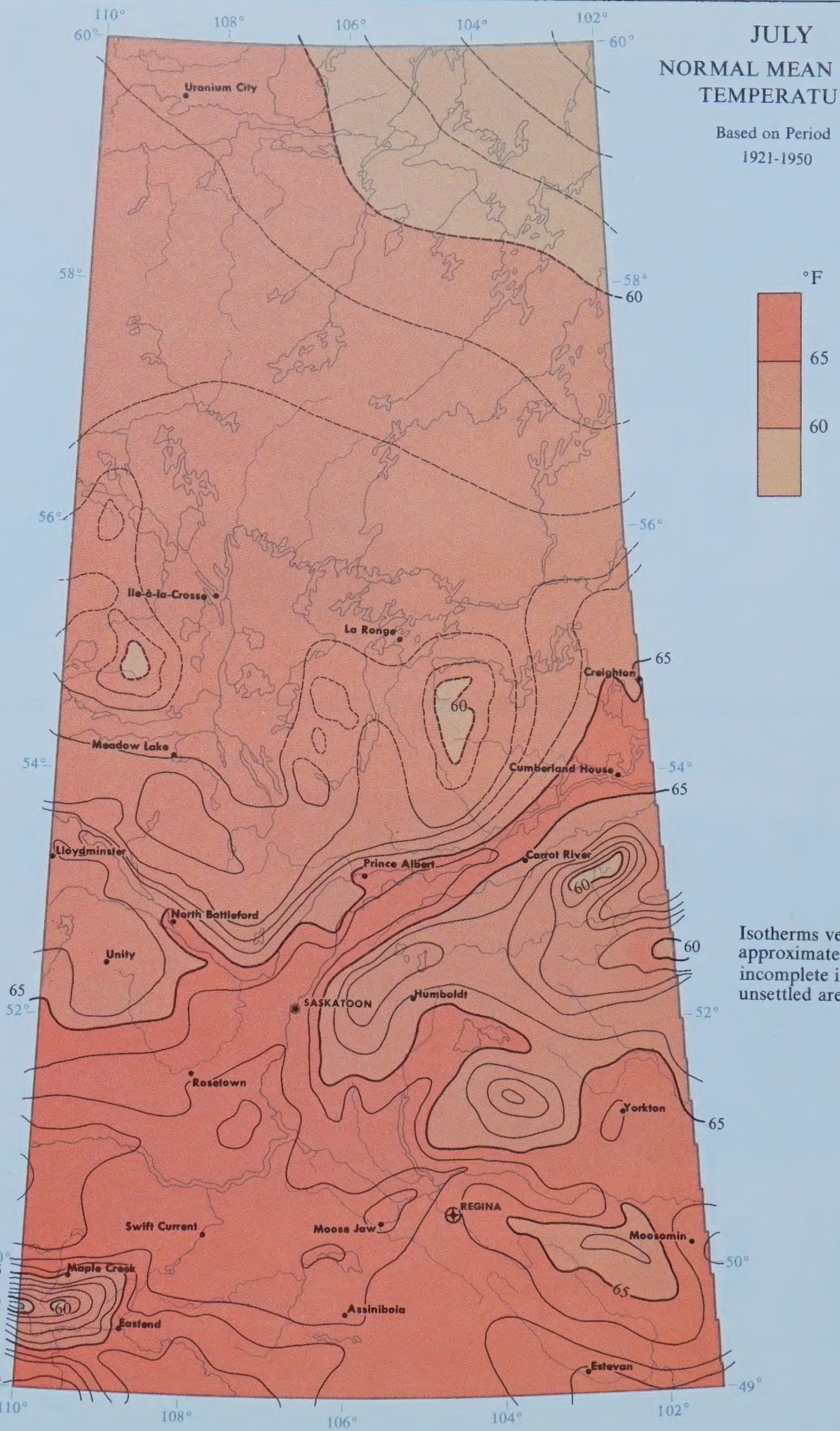
10
Uranium City
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan

Isotherms very approximate and incomplete in unsettled areas

JULY
NORMAL MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE

Based on Period
1921-1950


°F
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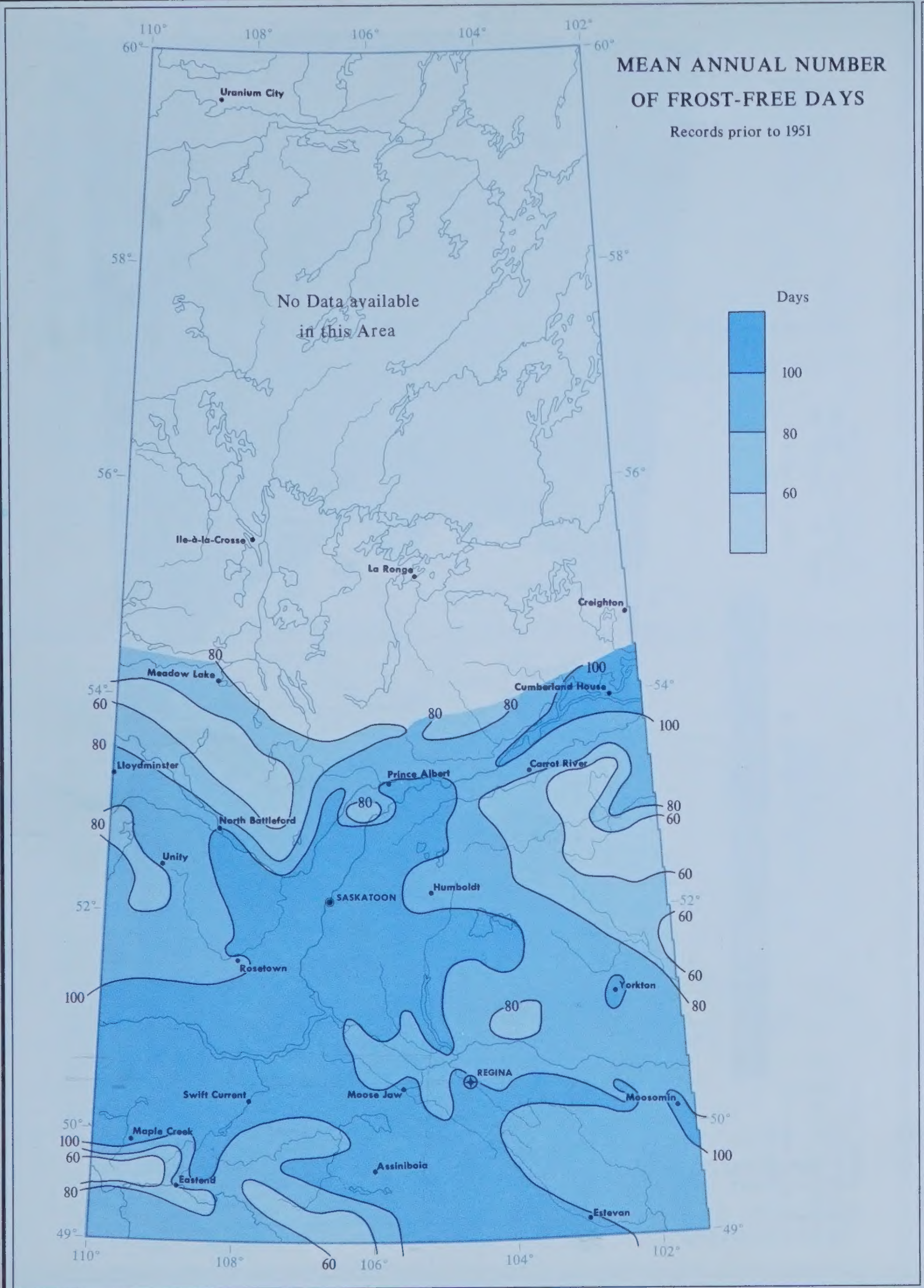
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
60
65
Uranium City
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan

Isotherms very approximate and incomplete in unsettled areas

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

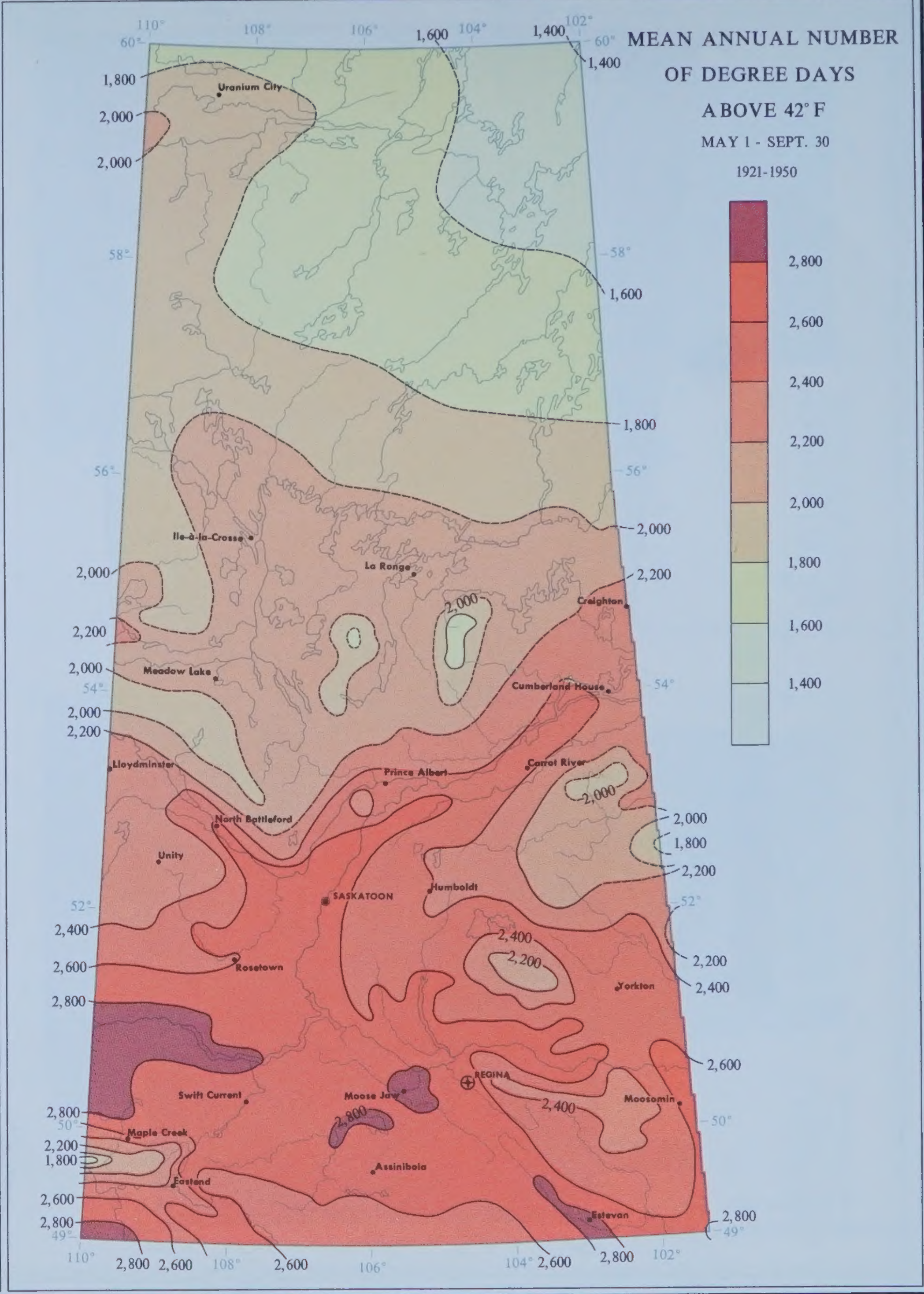
50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000



MEAN ANNUAL NUMBER OF FROST-FREE DAYS

Records prior to 1951

Days
100
80
60
No Data available in this Area
Uranium City
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
60
80
100



MEAN ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 42° F

MAY 1 - SEPT. 30

1921-1950

2,800
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
Uranium City
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

50 0 100 200 Miles

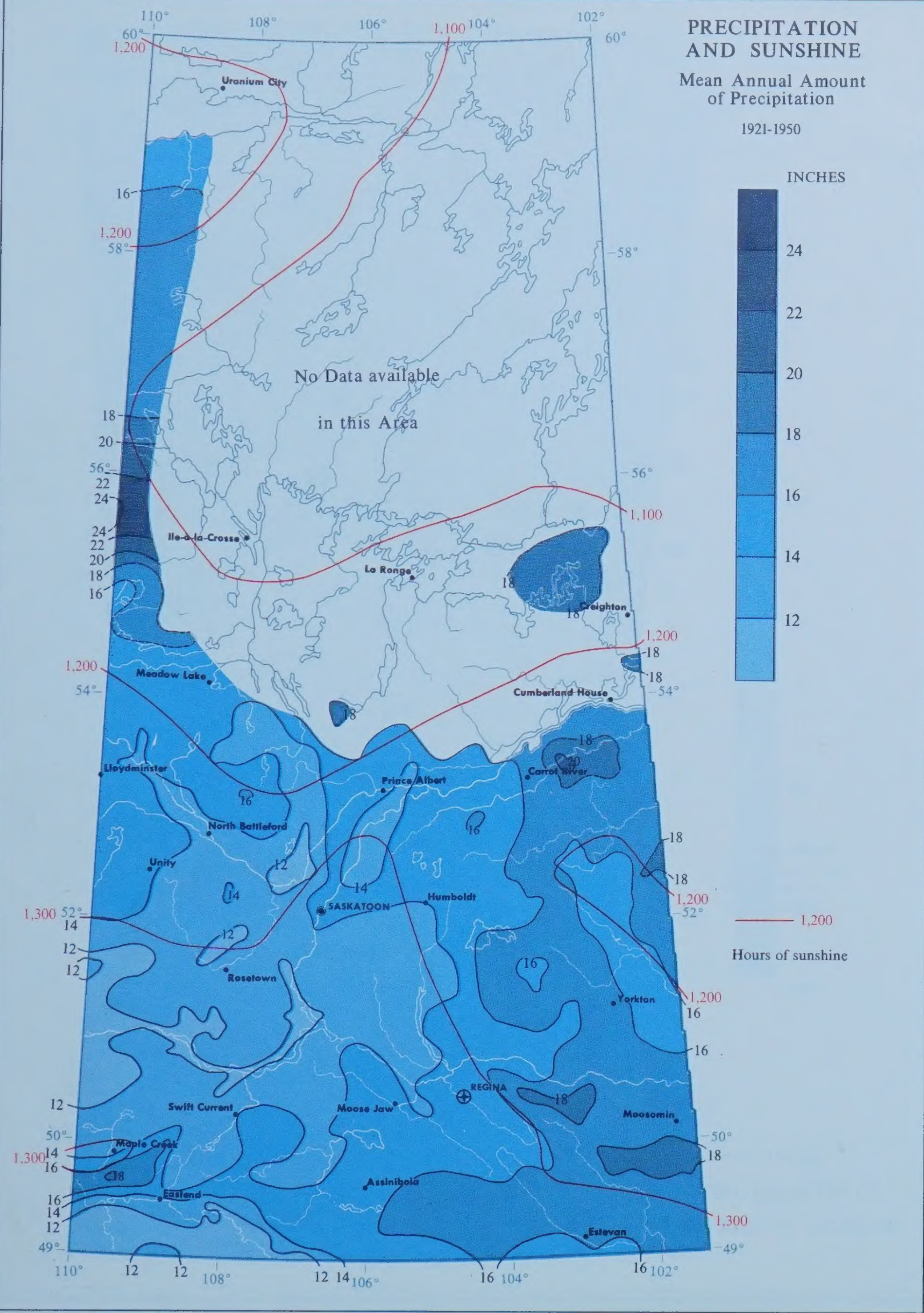
1:6,000,000

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

PRECIPITATION AND SUNSHINE

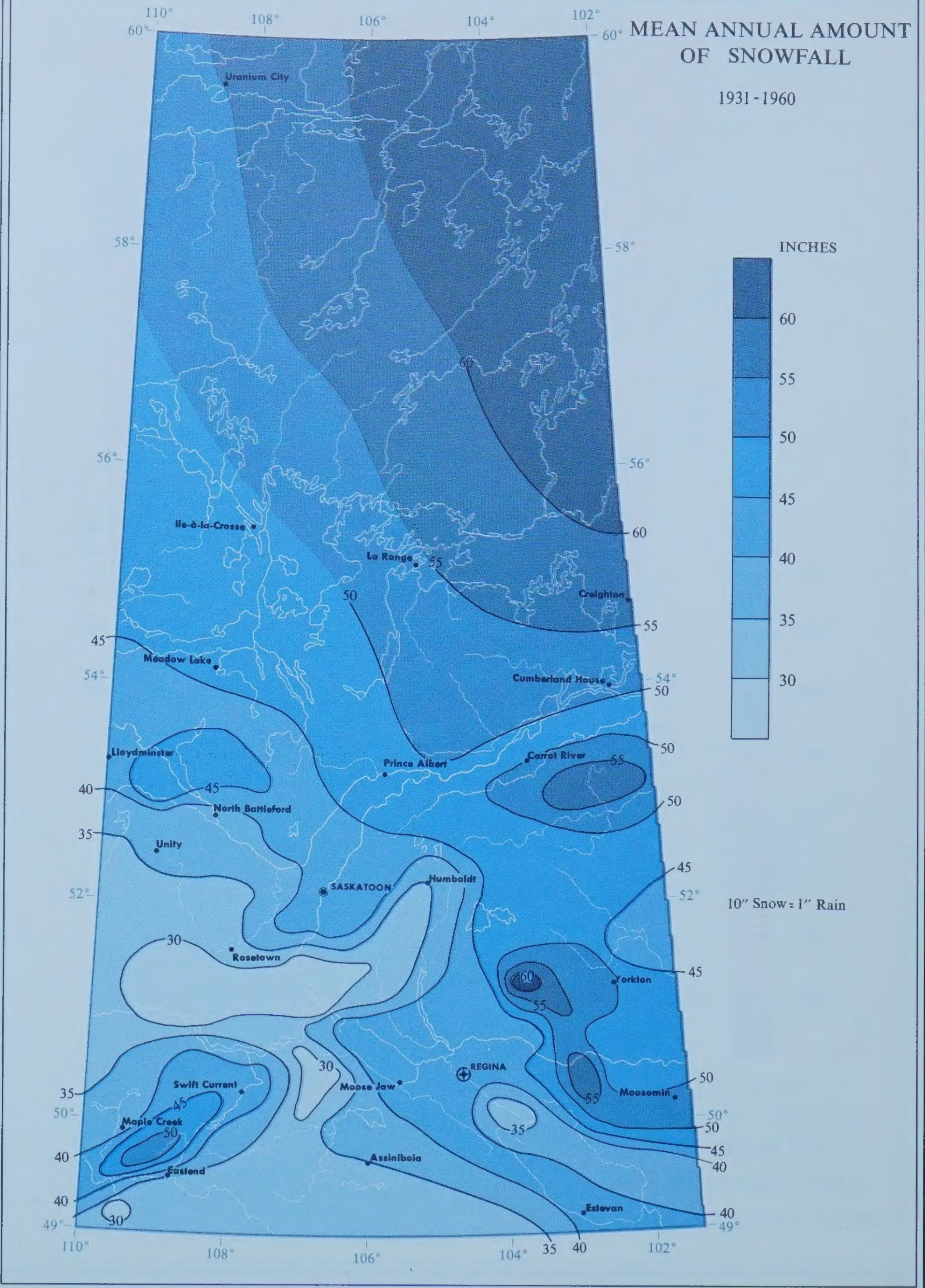
Mean Annual Amount of Precipitation

1921-1950


INCHES
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
1,200
Hours of sunshine
No Data available in this Area
1,100
1,200
1,300
Uranium City
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Cumberland House
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

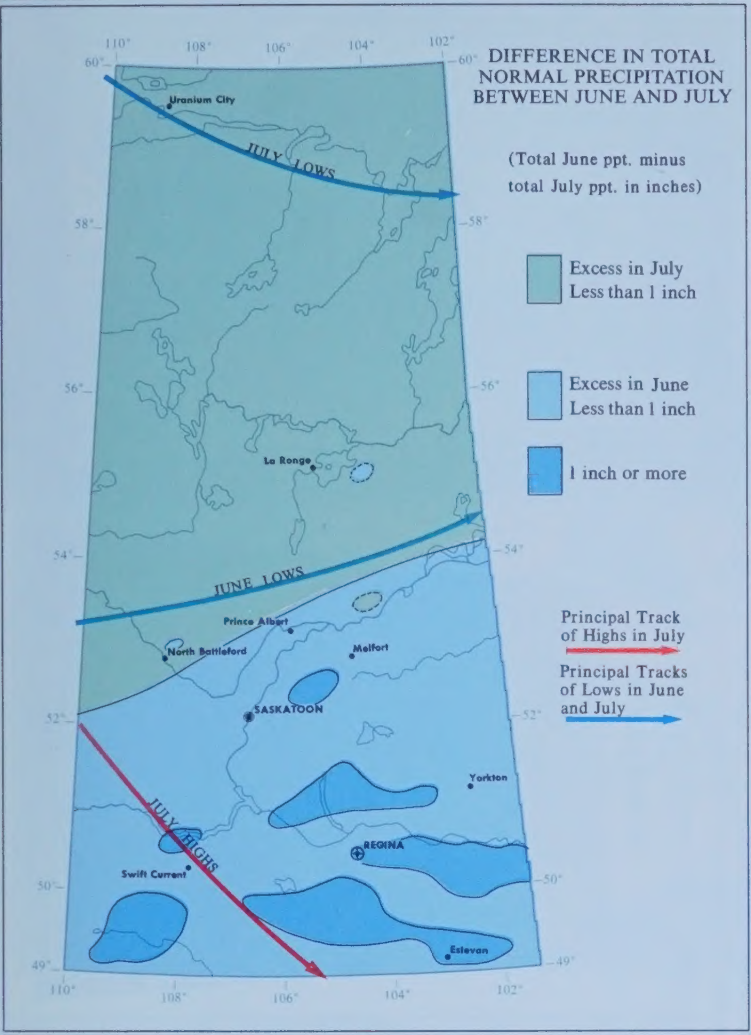
MEAN ANNUAL AMOUNT OF SNOWFALL

1931-1960


INCHES
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
10" Snow = 1" Rain
Uranium City
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Cumberland House
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

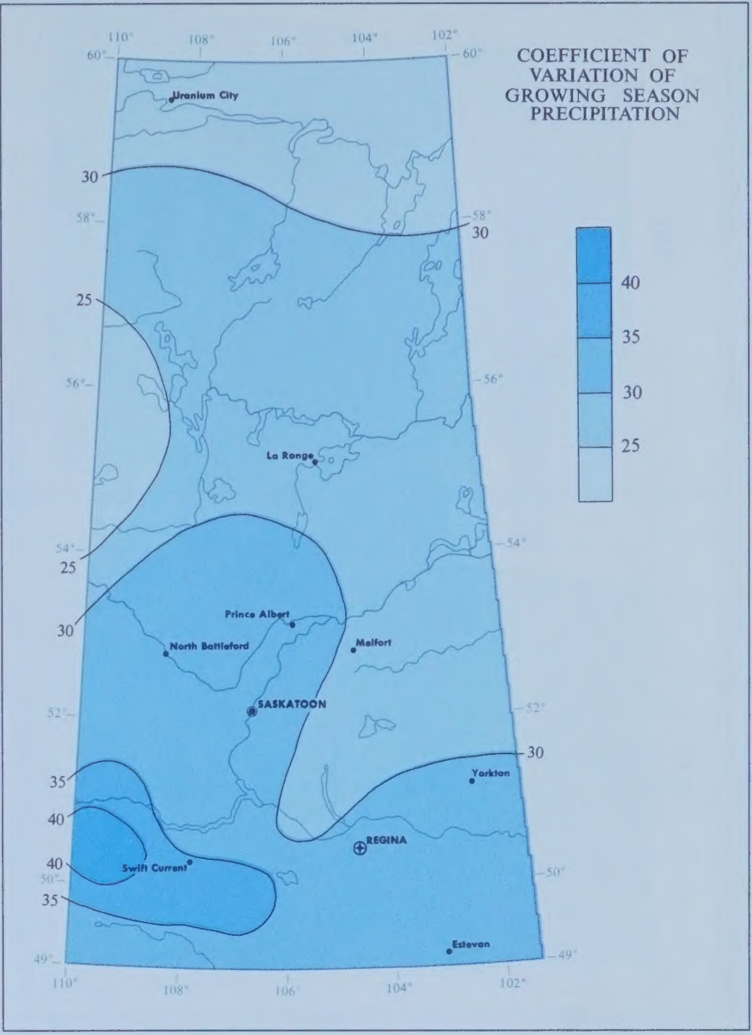
50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000



DIFFERENCE IN TOTAL NORMAL PRECIPITATION BETWEEN JUNE AND JULY

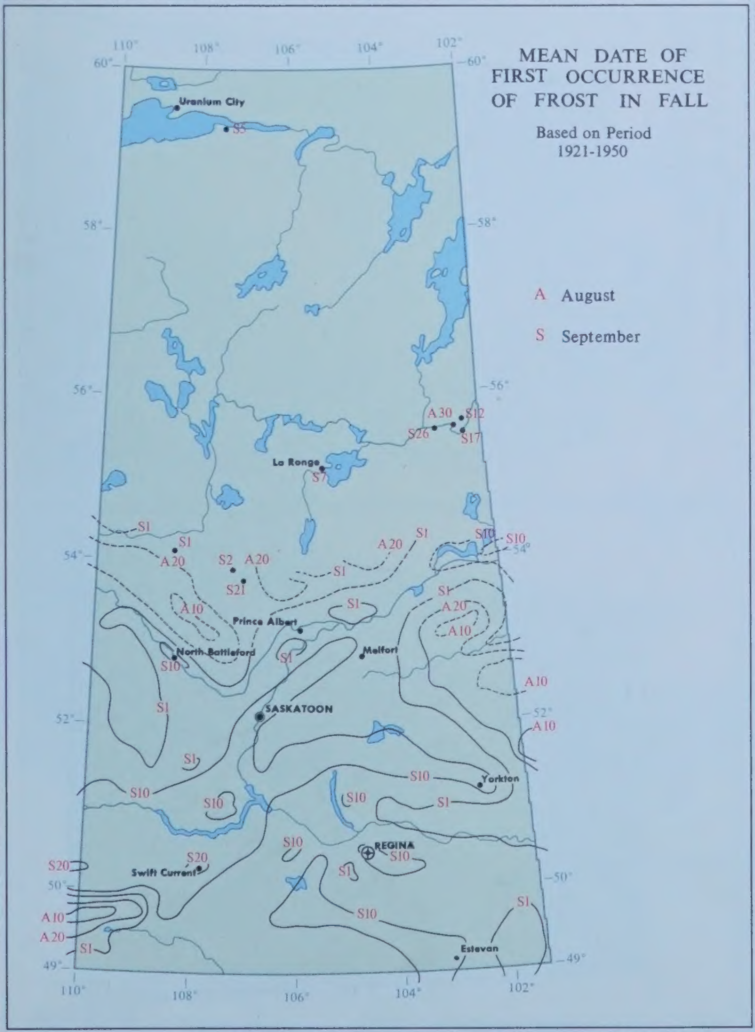
(Total June ppt. minus total July ppt. in inches)

Excess in July Less than 1 inch
Excess in June Less than 1 inch
1 inch or more
Principal Track of Highs in July
Principal Tracks of Lows in June and July
JULY LOWS
JUNE LOWS
JULY HIGHS
Uranium City
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°



COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION

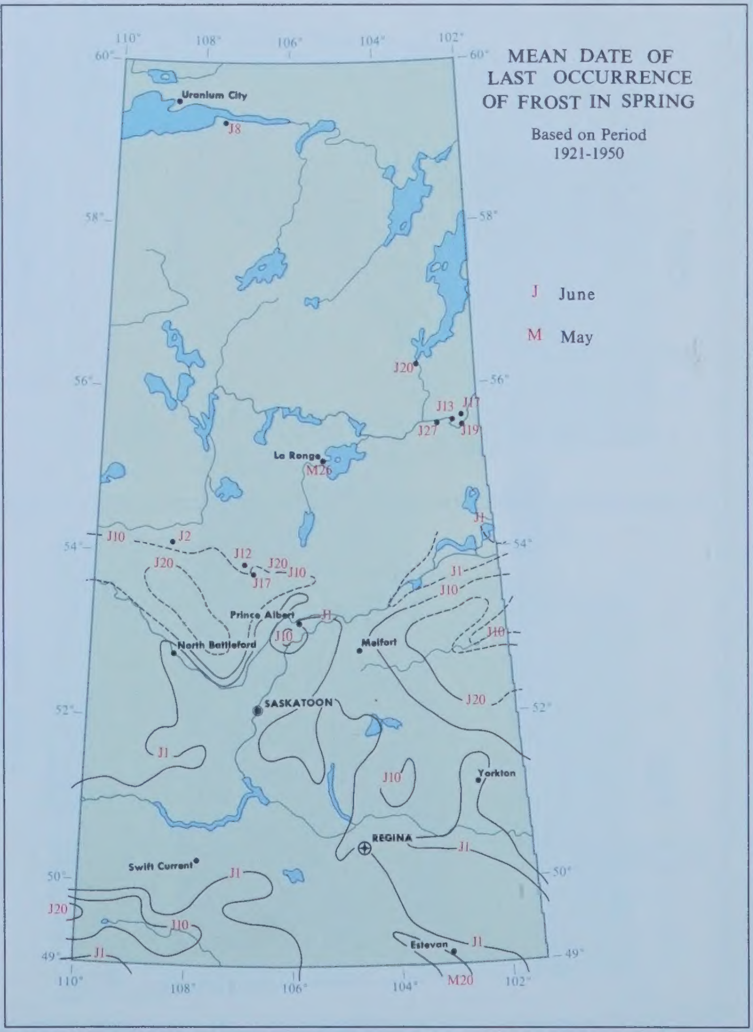
40
35
30
25
Uranium City
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°



MEAN DATE OF FIRST OCCURRENCE OF FROST IN FALL

Based on Period 1921-1950

A August
S September
Uranium City
S5
A30
S12
S26
S17
La Ronge
S7
S1
A20
S2
S21
A10
S10
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
S20
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°



MEAN DATE OF LAST OCCURRENCE OF FROST IN SPRING

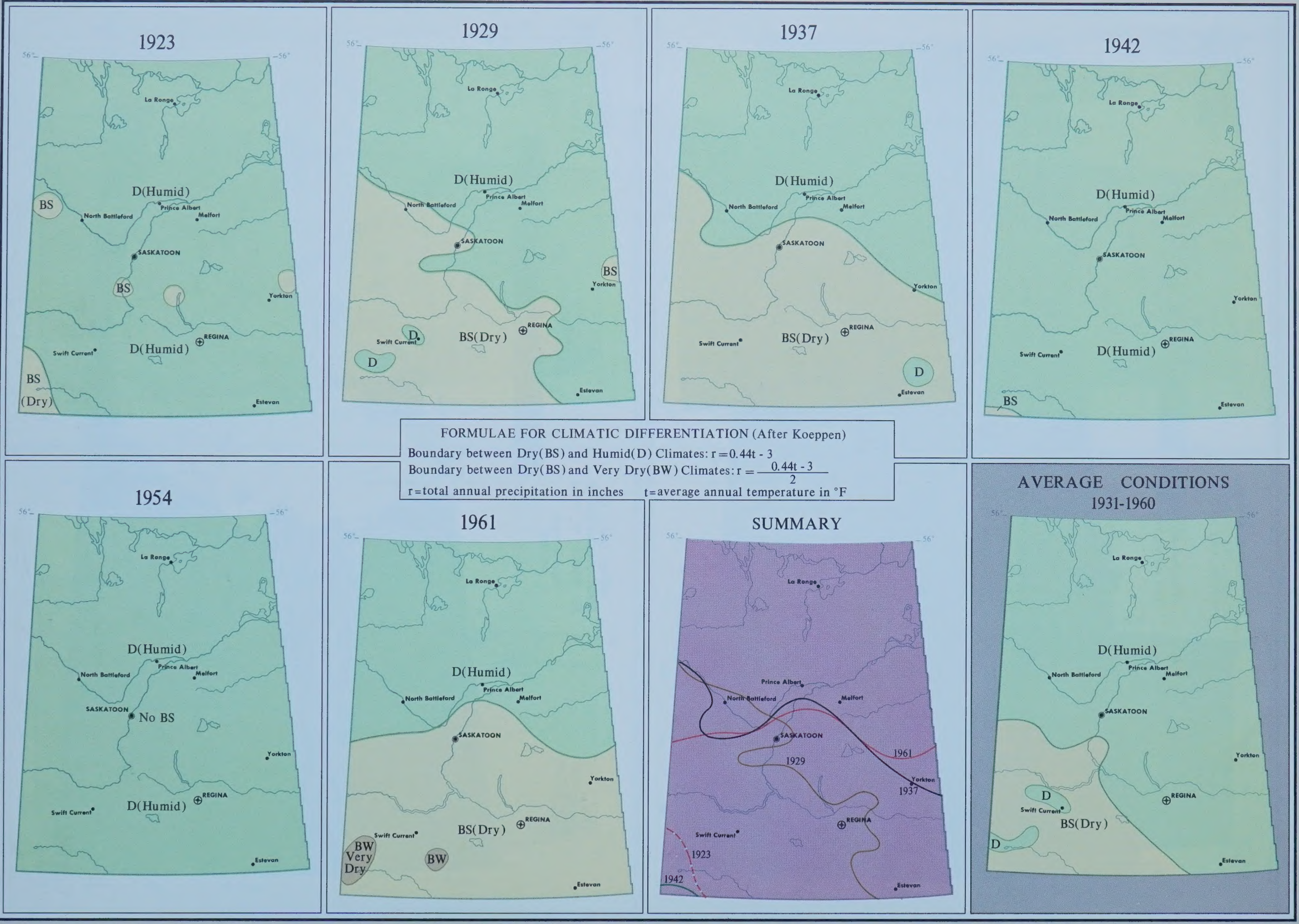
Based on Period 1921-1950

J June
M May
Uranium City
J8
J20
J13
J17
J27
J19
La Ronge
M26
J1
J10
J2
J12
J17
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
M20
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 300 Miles
1:9,000,000

FLUCTUATIONS IN DRY/HUMID BOUNDARIES FOR SELECTED YEARS


1923
BS
D(Humid)
BS
D(Humid)
BS (Dry)
1929
D(Humid)
BS
D
D
BS(Dry)
1937
D(Humid)
BS(Dry)
D
1942
D(Humid)
D(Humid)
BS
1954
D(Humid)
No BS
D(Humid)
1961
D(Humid)
BS(Dry)
BW Very Dry
BW
SUMMARY
1961
1929
1937
1923
1942
AVERAGE CONDITIONS 1931-1960
D(Humid)
D
BS(Dry)
D
La Ronge
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
Swift Current
REGINA
Estevan
56°
Latitudes north of Equator
50
0
100
200
300 Miles
1:9,000,000

FORMULAE FOR CLIMATIC DIFFERENTIATION (After Koeppen)

Boundary between Dry(BS) and Humid(D) Climates: $r = 0.44t - 3$

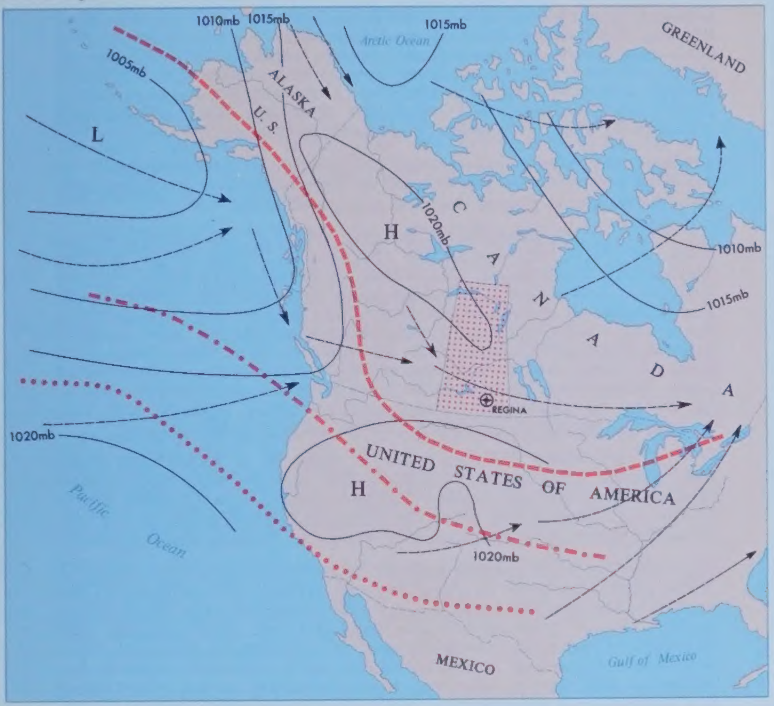
Boundary between Dry(BS) and Very Dry(BW) Climates: $r = \frac{0.44t - 3}{2}$

r = total annual precipitation in inches t = average annual temperature in °F

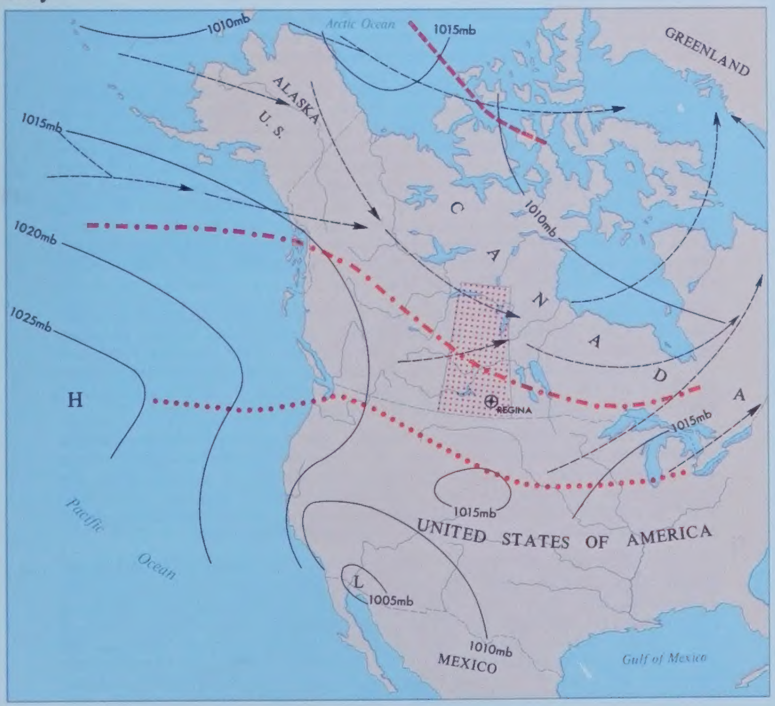
CLIMATE - SELECTED ASPECTS

Mean Sea-level Pressures; Principal Tracks of Lows; and Position of Frontal Zones (various sources)

January


1010mb
1015mb
1015mb
Arctic Ocean
GREENLAND
1005mb
L
ALASKA
U.S.
H
1020mb
CANADA
1010mb
1015mb
REGINA
1020mb
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
H
Pacific Ocean
1020mb
MEXICO
Gulf of Mexico

July


1010mb
Arctic Ocean
1015mb
GREENLAND
ALASKA
U.S.
1015mb
CANADA
1010mb
1020mb
1025mb
H
REGINA
1015mb
1015mb
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Pacific Ocean
L
1005mb
1010mb
MEXICO
Gulf of Mexico

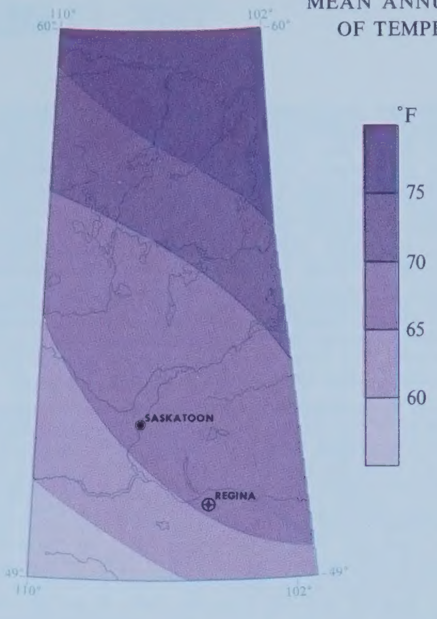
FRONTS

- – – – Continental arctic
- –·–·– Maritime arctic
- ········ Polar

-----→ Principal Tracks of Low

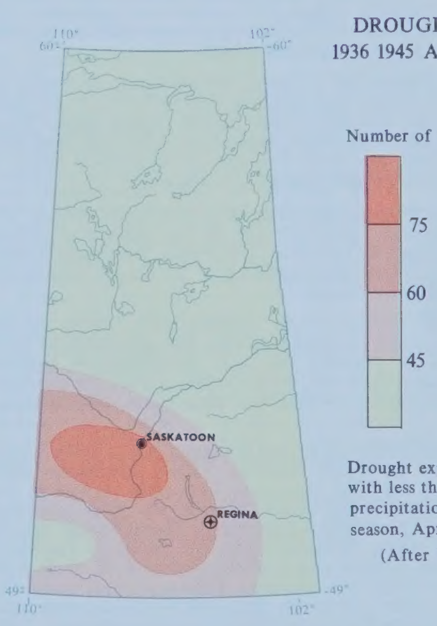
1:60,000,000

MEAN ANNUAL RANGE OF TEMPERATURE


110°
102°
60°
60°
49°
49°
110°
102°
SASKATOON
REGINA
°F
75
70
65
60

DROUGHT IN 1936 1945 AND 1949

Number of Days

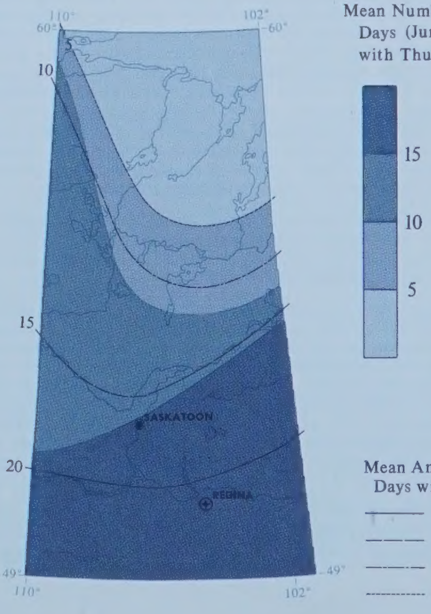

110°
102°
60°
60°
49°
49°
110°
102°
SASKATOON
REGINA
75
60
45

Drought expressed in days with less than 0.25 inch of precipitation during wet season, April 1 - Sept. 1

(After Villmow)

THUNDERSTORMS

Mean Number of Summer Days (June - Aug.) with Thunderstorms


110°
102°
60°
60°
10
15
20
49°
49°
110°
102°
SASKATOON
REGINA
15
10
5

Mean Annual Number of Days with Thunderstorms

- ——— 20
- — — 15
- —·— 10
- ------ 5

1:15,000,000

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

THE CLIMATE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan experiences a cold continental climate but due to large latitudinal expanse considerable variations in the climatic conditions occur from one place to another. The seasonal changes in temperature, atmospheric pressure, winds and precipitation are affected by the apparent migration of the sun across the equator, but many areal variations are the result of relief differences. Features such as the Cypress Hills, Porcupine Hills, the deeply incised river valleys, low lying areas and lakes greatly modify the distribution patterns of temperature, precipitation, wind velocity and other elements of climate.

Temperature: The Rocky Mountains form a barrier against the flow of humid and mild air from the Pacific; as a result, the interior plains are drier and the difference between summer and winter temperatures is greatly increased. The location of the province deep in the interior of a large land mass further emphasises the seasonal extremes.

Winter is considered to begin when the daily mean temperature drops below 32°F, i.e., about October 15 in the north and November 1 in the south. The coldest month is January, with mean daily temperature of 10° to 13°F in the southwest and -15°F or less in the northeast. Chinook winds induce milder conditions in the southwest during January. Spring, a short season of about one month, starts when the daily mean temperature rises above 32°F, and ends when it reaches 42°F, i.e. with the onset of summer. The latter season starts in the southwest about April 15 and in the northeast at the end of May. In the warmest month, July, the normal mean daily temperature rises to between 58° and 64°F in the north and 65° and 68°F in the south of the province. Much of the grain growing area has 50 to 70 days when the maximum temperature is 77°F or higher, while maximum temperatures of 100°F or more are not uncommon. From July onwards, temperature falls rapidly so that by the middle of October daily means of less than 42°F mark the beginning of the short autumn season.

Frost-Free Period: In southern Saskatchewan, the mean annual length of frost-free period (temperatures above 32°F) is between 80 and 100 days. However, the distribution pattern of this period is complicated by such local factors as relief, vegetation, soils, and lakes and rivers. Particularly, frosts are more frequent in depressions where they may be induced by downslope drainage of cold air.

Atmospheric Pressure, Air Masses, Fronts and Cyclones: The day to day weather conditions are the result of the passage of cyclones and anticyclones across the province. The origin, frequency, and path of these disturbances are mainly controlled by the distribution of semipermanent pressure and wind systems.

In winter, the two high pressure cells, one in the north and the other in the south of Saskatchewan, are separated by a trough of low pressure which provides the path for numerous cyclones and anticyclones which drift with the westerlies across the province. Passage of cyclones may bring cloudiness, precipitation and changing temperature conditions.

The continental Arctic and maritime Arctic fronts have predominant influence on the winter weather. Those depressions which cross the Rockies with occluded fronts are frequently revived at the continental Arctic fronts along the western edge of the plain, and then drift across the Prairies. Other cyclones affecting Saskatchewan are born over the Peace River region (Alberta lows), and along the maritime Arctic front over southern Alberta and northern Montana. In those years when most winter depressions are displaced farther north, warm air masses and chinooks are more frequent. But in other years when cyclones tend to follow a more southerly path, invasions of continental Arctic air masses are more common, causing extremely cold winters.

In summer, the pressure and wind belts are displaced northward and are highly modified. Due to the heating of the land mass, the continental high pressure of winter is replaced by a low pressure centred over the southwestern United States. Pressure gradients are much weaker so that wind velocities are reduced; and the general direction of wind is towards the interior of the continent. Due to the melting of ice and snow and the presence of water bodies, maritime Arctic or maritime Polar air masses dominate most parts of the prairie provinces in summer. However, occasionally the continental tropical air masses from the southwestern United States appear over southern Saskatchewan, inducing very hot dry weather and causing damage to crops.

The maritime Arctic and Polar fronts across western Canada tend to be weaker in summer and generate fewer cyclones. Thus, a significant portion of the summer precipitation is of non-frontal convective origin and related to the heating of the landmass.

Winds: The mean wind velocities represent a highly generalized statement of variable winds associated with moving cyclones and anticyclones. However, since the main cyclonic track (of the Alberta lows) lies across the middle of the province, the dominant winds are northerlies and northwesterlies in the northern half and westerlies in the south. The wind directions change with the shifting of cyclonic tracks in different seasons. Generally the winds are more variable and weaker in summer than in winter. Strongest winds are usually experienced in April and May when steep temperature and pressure gradients develop across the continent.

The winds in the northern part of the province are much less regular and weaker than those of the south, a result of the forest cover and its "sheltering" effect. For example, the mean wind velocities at most stations in the forested area are between 5 and 10 miles per hour, while those in the grasslands are between 12 and 16 miles per hour. High velocity winds of 30 to 65 miles per hour occur from time to time. Few tornadoes have been reported.

Chinook: The chinook effect is felt in southwestern Saskatchewan when westerly winds descend the eastern slopes of the Rockies in winter. The descending air is compressed and heated, resulting in dissipation of clouds, dryness and a significant rise in temperature. The Chinook heralds a clear sky and a sudden rise of temperature, accompanied by thaws; the abruptness and magnitude of change taper off eastward although the chinook influence is felt as far as Regina.

Precipitation: The average annual precipitation of Saskatchewan is between 12 and 16 inches but, because of comparatively low temperatures, its effectiveness is greater than the amount suggests.

Much of the precipitation is concentrated in the summer period, about 50 to 70 per cent of the annual total falling in the growing season, May to September. A considerable proportion of this is received from local convections and thunderstorms. The latter may develop either due to excessive heating of the land in the summer afternoon or along the fronts of the cyclonic system. Thunderstorms are most frequent between June and August, with the peak in July. They decrease in frequency towards the north and during the cooler season because of lower temperature and moisture content of the air. Damage may be caused by thunderstorms accompanied by severe lightning and hail, though, fortunately, heavy destruction to crops is often localized.

The fall, winter and spring receive about 30 to 50 per cent of the total annual precipitation. Normally fall receives more precipitation than spring, and winter receives the least; February is the driest month of the year. Occasionally, when the winter high pressure system over the continent weakens, depressions may move in, yielding heavy snowfall.

Snowfall: The total average amount of snowfall ranges from 30 to 35 inches in the southwest to about 50 to 60 inches in the northeast of the province. The hills and uplands are locally important traps. Precipitation in the form of snow is only 30 to 40 per cent of the annual total (usually, 10 inches of snow is accepted as equivalent to 1 inch of rain). Most snow is received in late autumn or early winter and again in late winter or early spring. The mid winter minimum is due to extremely low temperatures and the effect of the continental high pressure system.

Blizzards: This term refers to any storm in which the wind velocity is 25 miles per hour or more, the visibility half a mile or less due to blowing snow, and the temperature less than 10°F, or expected to fall below 10°F. Most blizzards are associated with cyclonic depressions having strong cold fronts and steep pressure gradients. The average annual number of blizzards is about 3 at Prince Albert, 7 at Saskatoon and 14 at Qu'Appelle. Blizzards are more severe and heavy drifting more frequent in the open grasslands than in the forests and parklands where trees reduce wind velocities and trap the drifting snow.

Droughts: Precipitation during the growing season is often insufficient to meet the moisture requirement of the crops. Thus, precipitation in the fall is needed to replenish the soil moisture for the following crop season, and even winter snowfall is helpful when a slow spring thaw may recharge the soil moisture. Crop yields may be affected by the precipitation amount of the preceding years. It has been observed that two successive dry years have a more detrimental effect upon the crop of the second year than a single contemporary dry season, and that a good third year may not compensate for two previous dry years. Among the years recording widespread drought are 1894, 1919, 1924, 1929, 1936, 1937, 1945, 1949, 1961 and 1967.

Climatic Types: Saskatchewan may be divided into different climatic regions. Their boundaries are arbitrarily drawn lines whose location depends upon the purpose of the classification. One popular system is the Koeppen classification which relates the main climatic boundaries to those of the main vegetation types: according to this classification, the province may be divided into three major climatic types.

(1) *BSK or Cold Steppe Climate*: The region of Steppe climate coincides with the grassland area of southwestern Saskatchewan. Here the potential loss of water through evaporation is greater than the precipitation received. Semiarid conditions prevail and are associated with grassland vegetation and grassland soils. Precipitation is lowest within this climatic type and shows maximum variability.

(2) *Dfb or Cold "Forest" Climate*: This subhumid climate corresponds very roughly with the areas of aspen grove and mixed forest vegetation, and, thus, with dark-brown and black to dark-gray wooded soil zones. Its northern boundary, approximately the northern limit of cultivation, experiences 80 days of frost free period and about 2,200 degree days. The summers are cool with mean daily July temperatures between 60° and 66°F, and winters are cold with mean daily January temperatures between +4°F and −5°F.

(3) *Dfc or Cold Snowy "Forest" Climate*: In this climate, coniferous forests are predominant. Summers are cool and very short (with less than four months over 50°F mean temperature), the frost free period is less than 80 days, and freezing may be expected even in the warmest month of the year. The extreme northeastern corner of the province is transitional to the Tundra climate.

(References: See Appendix)

A. K. Chakravarti

WATER RESOURCES

Despite the fundamental unity of all the water present in an area, discussion here of Saskatchewan's water resources is divided into two parts: surface and ground-water supplies.

It has been estimated that about 30,000 square miles, or approximately twelve per cent of the area are covered by water. Most of this is concentrated in the northern section of Saskatchewan, in the relatively shallow lakes found there. Parts of four major drainage basins occur in the province: the Mackenzie, Churchill, Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle-Assiniboine River systems. An area in the southwest contributes to the Milk River basin, though, as the hydrographic map shows, both this and other large areas of southern Saskatchewan are poorly integrated into these major systems and tend to have internal drainage. Whilst in such areas both melting snow and spring rains provide local water surpluses, and heavy summer rains may produce significant runoff, most of the surface water usually collects into local depressions and evaporates during the summer.

Studies of water surplus patterns in the settled areas of the prairies have been based upon comparisons between calculated potential evapotranspiration rates and precipitation data, allowances being made for water storage in the ground (such storage being expressed in inches of water) and its subsequent use. These theoretical surpluses represent the water which percolates beyond root depth or moves in surface flow after soil moisture storage capacities have been recharged to specified levels. Surface runoff may, however, occur before such recharge has been completed, as for example on finely textured soils during intense precipitation. Measured streamflows tend to be less than runoff totals owing to the influence of evaporation and transpiration.

Maximum and minimum extreme theoretical surplus patterns in the settled parts of the province can be compared as an illustration of the great range of variation in the water-balance characteristics present. Differences in storage capacities and infiltration rates add to both the temporal and spatial variability. A study of a thirty-year period has shown that almost all parts of southern Saskatchewan experienced at least one year without an overall water surplus, while the west-central portion had no surplus for over two-thirds of the period's years. Uniform 4 inch storage capacities were assumed in these calculations. In contrast, maximum annual surpluses have exceeded 4 inches in, for example, a large area about the Great Sand Hills. These conditions occasion new but temporary patterns of drainage to accommodate the overflow. Heavy runoff is generally caused by abnormally high autumnal rains, heavy snowfall during cold winters, late cold springs with heavy precipitation and/or intense early summer rains before the depletion of soil-moisture reserves. Usually, most of the summer precipitation, which forms a large part of the annual total, is evaporated or transpired; runoff tends to be slight, markedly seasonal and most unreliable. As shown on the map, the median annual runoff over much of southern Saskatchewan is under forty acre-feet per square mile of dry drainage area. The pattern shown there closely reflects that of the precipitation. To illustrate the seasonality of this runoff, recourse must be made to the average monthly streamflows at the stream-gauges shown on the map, but as with all the streamflow data and the runoff calculations based upon them, it is extremely difficult to estimate the proportion of runoff on any drainage basin which actually reaches channels.

Despite the paucity in numbers of long-established measuring gauges, there is sufficient data to permit one to generalize upon the streamflow characteristics of at least the settled portions of the province. An indication of the dependence of the area's rivers upon outside water resources is the fact that, together, the eastern slopes and foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta produce approximately 92 per cent of the average 8 million acre-feet annual flow at the Gardiner Damsite, a combination of summer snow-melt from the slopes and of spring snowmelt and spring/summer rainfall from the foothills. A similar relationship exists within the North Saskatchewan River at The Pas in Manitoba.

Although possessed of comparative stability in its average monthly streamflows when compared with the smaller prairie streams to the south, the Saskatchewan River does have a distinctive regime. Relatively low winter flows are followed by a rise in early spring owing to snowmelt in the foothills and prairies. A spring peak is usually attained at about mid-April, after which the flow tends to decrease; the river again begins to rise in May-June through snow runoff from the Rocky Mountains. The decline in flow from this summer flood leads to relatively low flows in August and September. A small but even base-flow is maintained during the winter months.

The annual variability in flow in the Saskatchewan River is chiefly determined by the total amount of snow available in the mountains, while the rate of summer runoff and hence the peaking is strongly affected by temperature changes in the same area, as well as by the onset and intensity of rainstorms in June and July. Generally the river's summer peak is the larger of the two maxima, while extreme floodflows, such as those of June 1953, typically occur when a rapid melt in the mountains coincides with the occurrence of major rainstorms in the foothills.

Fluctuations in the spring runoff from the prairies themselves are best shown in those streams whose courses are entirely confined there. April is the month of maximum discharge at most of the gauging stations south of the South Saskatchewan, though that month shares in the high variability of flow characteristic of each stream in each month of the year when compared with the stability of the Saskatchewan mainstreams. Most of these stations have experienced no flow in each month at least once since records began. Such low, highly variable flows are, however, to be expected given the nature of the precipitation and temperature regimes and the surface features of the prairies.

The conditions of water availability must be considered in relation to the changing water requirements of the province's people and industries. Between 1951 and 1960 the urban population of Saskatchewan increased 42 per cent from 370,681 to 527,484. The increase focused attention on the necessity for providing municipal utilities, especially waterworks systems. All of the cities were adequately served, but only 48 of the 106 towns and 3 of the 373 villages had a public waterworks system in 1960. Two major reasons have accounted for the absence of the utility: many difficulties have been experienced in obtaining a local source of water sufficient in both quantity and quality and in close proximity to the urban centre, and financial limitations have constrained community development also.

Surface water supplies are limited mainly to the mainstreams of the Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle Rivers and to the shallow, saline sloughs which have little use for domestic water supplies. Ground-water supplies are also regionally restricted. The better subsurface aquifers are limited in occurrence to buried pre-glacial and interglacial valleys and their associated artesian aquifers, to inter-till sands and gravels, and to a lesser degree the superficial sands and gravels of permeable fluvial and glaciofluvial deposits. Some bedrock aquifers are unattractive for domestic use because of high salinity, low permeability and costly drilling. Bedrock water is used, however, in potash mining and for secondary recovery of oil and gas on oilfield water flood projects.

Since the majority of small urban centers function as service and dormitory centers for the local farming community their financial and accumulated capital resources are small. To alleviate these financial problems and stimulate public waterworks development, the Government of Saskatchewan passed the Municipal Waterworks Assistance Act in 1960 through which payments of grants could be made to municipalities. Only the towns of Fleming and Zealandia have no waterworks system at present.

Of the remaining 222 villages with no public waterworks facilities, a total of 164 have gross taxable assessments below 200,000 dollars and have found the installation of conventional systems prohibitive even with government assistance. Since 1966, however, cheaper plastic systems have been introduced. This innovation may overcome the financial constraints on small rural communities, though most of these communities are found in some of the poorer areas of water resource potential, i.e., on the lacustrine clays of glacial Lake Regina and of the Saskatchewan River Plain between the branches of the Northern and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and on the recessional moraines and lacustrine clays of the Quill Lake - Yorkton Plains.

Rather than piecemeal ad hoc approaches to the installation of municipal waterworks and the issue of grant assistance, such regional multiple water resource development and management schemes as the Saskatoon-Southeast Water Supply System (see below) may resolve the water supply problems of small communities. Those settlements which lie on the Quill Lake Plains will be the first to benefit from an extension of this distribution system.

Clearly dominating the water resource development picture of Saskatchewan, the South Saskatchewan River Development Project began to be constructed in mid-1958, though the scheme had been mooted for a long period of time before the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration began serious investigations in 1943. It is a multiple-purpose scheme centering upon the erection of the Gardiner and Qu'Appelle Arm dams, the former being designed to control the flow of the South Saskatchewan River and provide for some eight million acre-feet of storage. Controlled releases through both dams are to satisfy a wide range of beneficiaries. It is anticipated that, under average conditions, release of water from reservoir storage for electricity generation in wintertime will contribute towards meeting high power demands at a season of low streamflows. The higher flows of spring and summer already mentioned will be stored in Diefenbaker Lake both to stabilize levels for recreation and provide stored water for winter power generation; at the same time, releases will be made to maintain minimum flows downstream, meet irrigation commitments and a variety of water requirements in the Qu'Appelle system. Only the irrigation and recreational phases are noted here.

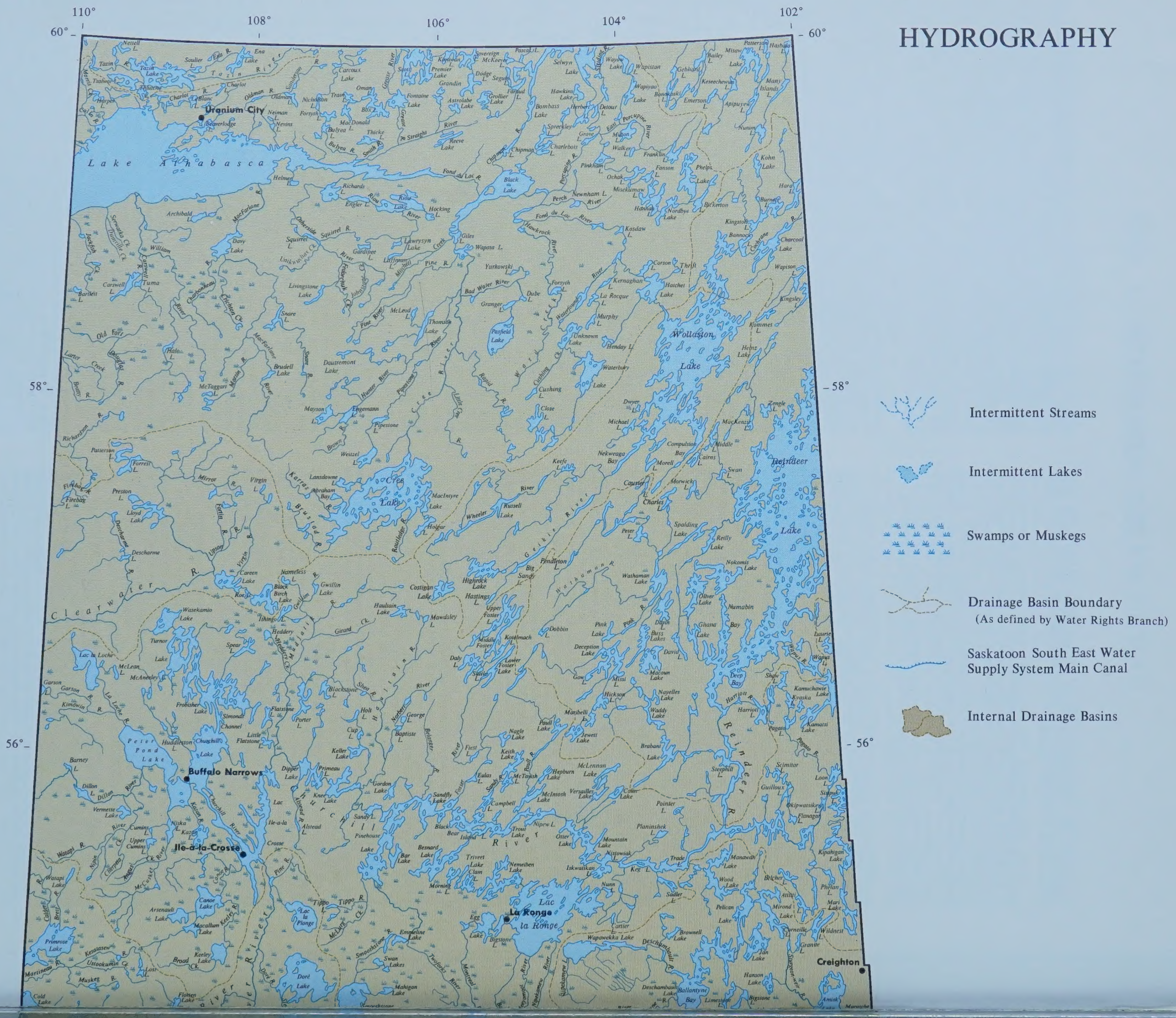
A major incentive favouring the project's construction was the initial anticipation that more than a half-million acres would be supplied with water for irrigation. More careful surveys of the available land resources well after construction had begun reduced this estimate to about 200,000 acres; present aims are set in terms of a 28,000 acre pilot project, set up through voluntary assembly in the Broderick-Outlook area, in an attempt to fulfil the Saskatchewan Government's initial obligation to have 50,000 acres ready for irrigation one year after completion of the dam itself. Planning is aimed at much larger farm acreages than have obtained in the Albertan schemes, that is for full-scale irrigation farming on units containing up to 300-400 irrigable acres. As for the development of recreational facilities through the project, three Provincial Parks have been proposed at the locations shown on the map to cover an aggregate of over 54 square miles. Other proposals include eight cottage areas, eight boat-launching sites and a regional park at Riverhurst. With the Blackstrap scheme, these sites should make up for the dearth of recreational sites in the vicinity of Saskatoon.

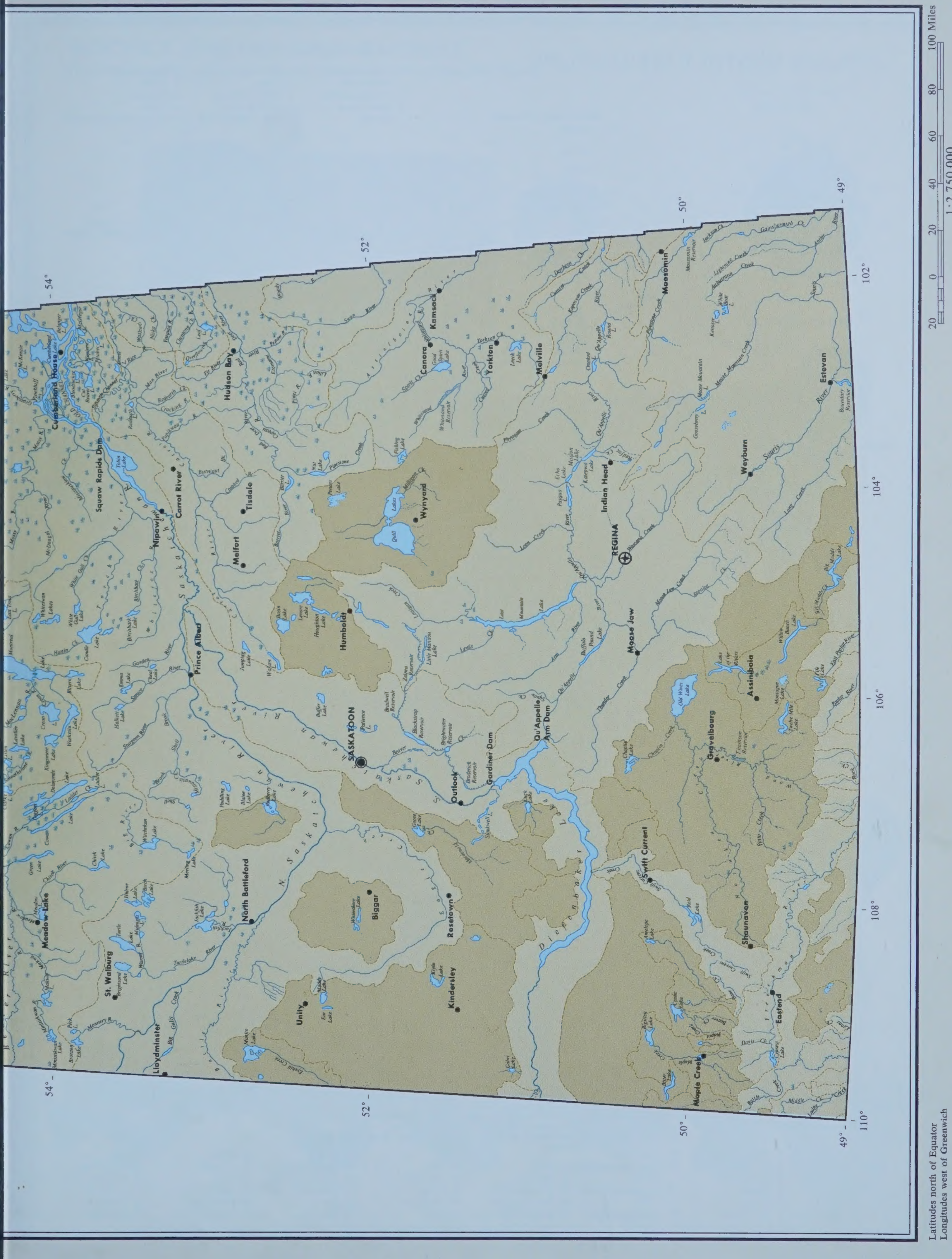
Closely associated with the South Saskatchewan Development Project is another multiple-purpose scheme which was given governmental approval in late 1965, the Saskatoon-Southeast Water Supply Project. Through a system of canals, reservoirs and pipelines, water from Diefenbaker Lake is to be supplied for domestic, municipal, industrial and irrigation purposes. Further, major water-based recreational facilities are being established in the Blackstrap Valley, Little Manitou Lake is being augmented to maintain its level, and water is to be made available on wetlands and project reservoirs for increased waterfowl production. Communities housing some 14,000 people in the project area have water supply problems which were expected to increase in severity both as these populations increased and per capita consumption expanded. Satisfaction of these needs is proceeding along with those of the potash industry. Shaft-mining potash operations involve some 800 acre-feet of water per million tons of annual potash production, and it is anticipated that requirements will exceed 3,000 acre-feet annually by the early 1970's. Some 1,500 acres of irrigable land can also be serviced by the project (north of the Brightwater Reservoir, the two areas to the north of the Blackstrap Reservoir and the areas about Allan).

It is clear that Saskatchewan is heavily dependent upon water supplies originating outside the province. Development has involved complex problems of divided control both of the resource itself and of the needed finances. These difficulties will increase when projected diversions from more northerly streams such as the Peace and Athabasca become necessary to cope with the demands both within Saskatchewan and in the continent as a whole.

(References; See Appendix) S. Raby and T. Richards

HYDROGRAPHY


Intermittent Streams
Intermittent Lakes
Swamps or Muskegs
Drainage Basin Boundary
(As defined by Water Rights Branch)
Saskatoon South East Water Supply System Main Canal
Internal Drainage Basins
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
Lake Athabasca
Uranium City
Wollaston Lake
Reindeer Lake
Cree Lake
Black Lake
Fond du Lac R.
Geikie River
Clearwater R.
Churchill River
Reindeer R.
Peter Pond Lake
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-a-la-Crosse
Lac la Ronge
La Ronge
Creighton
Lac la Loche
Wathaman R.
Foster R.
Cochrane R.

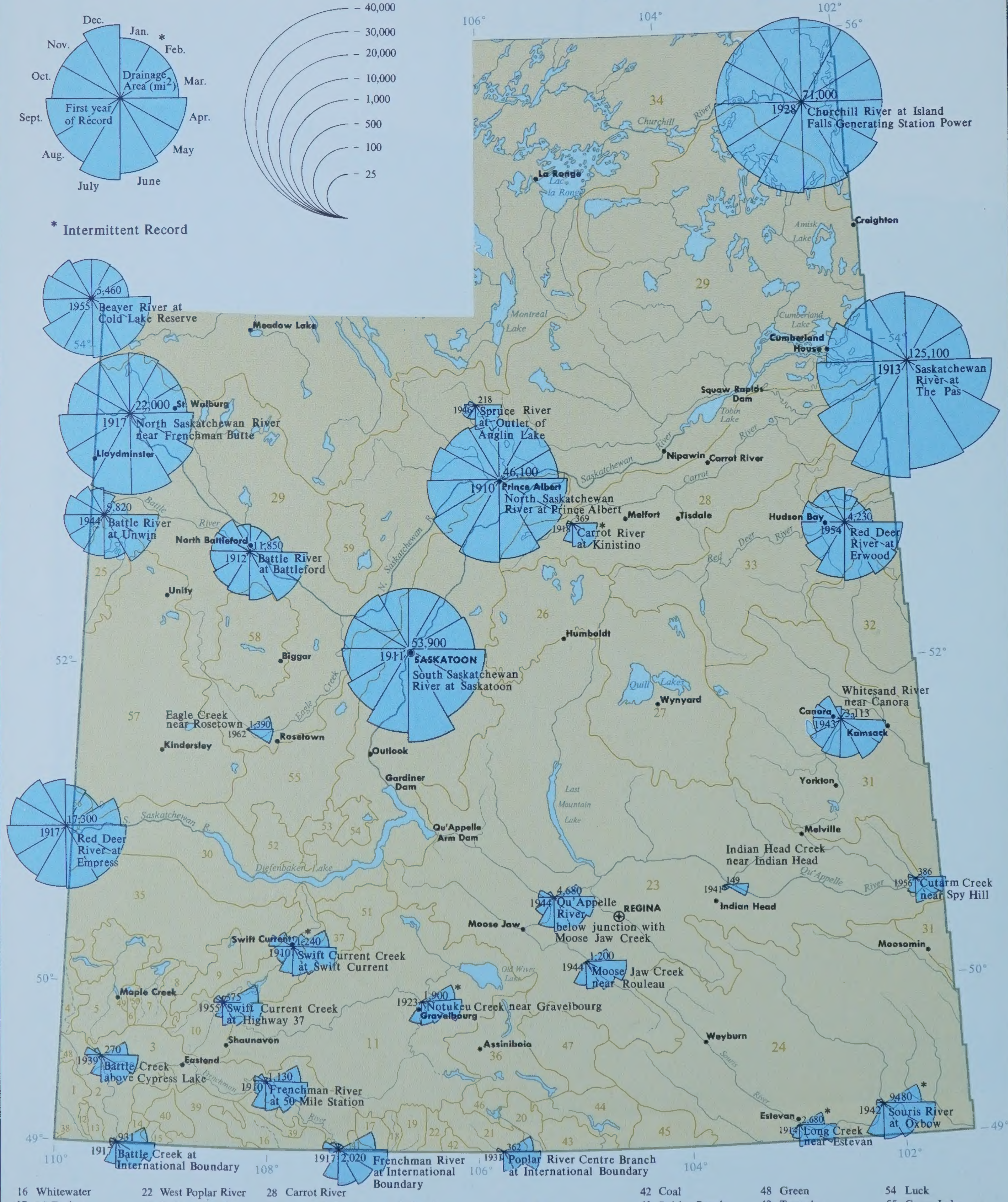

Cumberland House
Squaw Rapids Dam
Nipawin
Carrot River
Hudson Bay
Tisdale
Melfort
Prince Albert
Meadow Lake
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
North Battleford
Unity
Biggar
Kindersley
Rosetown
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Yorkton
Melville
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Indian Head
Moosomin
Weyburn
Estevan
Swift Current
Gravelbourg
Assiniboia
Shaunavon
Eastend
Maple Creek
Saskatchewan River
N. Saskatchewan River
S. Saskatchewan River
Diefenbaker Lake
Quill Lakes
Last Mountain Lake
Assiniboine River
Qu'Appelle River
Souris River
Beaver River
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
20
0
20
40
60
80
100 Miles
1:2,750,000

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

AVERAGE MONTHLY STREAMFLOW

Index of Drainage Basins

1 Lodge Creek
2 Battle Creek
3 Frenchman River
4 Many Island
5 Bigstick
6 Hay
7 Crane
8 Lake of Narrows
9 Antelope Lake
10 Swift Current Creek
11 Johnstone Lake
12 McRae
13 Woodpile
14 Lyons
15 East Branch Battle Creek


Dec.
Jan.
*
Feb.
Nov.
Oct.
Drainage Area (mi²)
Mar.
First year of Record
Sept.
Apr.
Aug.
May
July
June
* Intermittent Record
Cubic Feet per Second
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
1,000
500
100
25
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
5,460
1955 Beaver River at Cold Lake Reserve
22,000
1917 North Saskatchewan River near Frenchman Butte
9,820
1944 Battle River at Unwin
11,850
1912 Battle River at Battleford
218
1946 Spruce River at Outlet of Anglin Lake
46,100
1910 North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert
369 *
1913 Carrot River at Kinistino
71,000
1928 Churchill River at Island Falls Generating Station Power
125,100
1913 Saskatchewan River at The Pas
4,230
1954 Red Deer River at Erwood
53,900
1911 South Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon
1,390
1962 Eagle Creek near Rosetown
Whitesand River near Canora
3,113
1943
17,300
1917 Red Deer River at Empress
Indian Head Creek near Indian Head
149
1941
386
1956 Cutarm Creek near Spy Hill
4,680
1944 Qu'Appelle River below junction with Moose Jaw Creek
1,240 *
1910 Swift Current Creek at Swift Current
1,200
1944 Moose Jaw Creek near Rouleau
575
1955 Swift Current Creek at Highway 37
1,900 *
1923 Notukeu Creek near Gravelbourg
270
1939 Battle Creek above Cypress Lake
1,130
1910 Frenchman River at 50 Mile Station
9480 *
1942 Souris River at Oxbow
2,680 *
1914 Long Creek near Estevan
931
1917 Battle Creek at International Boundary
2,020
1917 Frenchman River at International Boundary
362
1931 Poplar River Centre Branch at International Boundary
Churchill River
La Ronge
Lac la Ronge
Creighton
Amisk Lake
Meadow Lake
Montreal Lake
Cumberland Lake
Cumberland House
Squaw Rapids Dam
Tobin Lake
Saskatchewan River
Nipawin
Carrot River
Carrot
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
Red Deer River
Battle River
North Battleford
N. Saskatchewan R.
Unity
Humboldt
Biggar
SASKATOON
Quill Lakes
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Eagle Creek
Rosetown
Kindersley
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Yorkton
Last Mountain Lake
S. Saskatchewan R.
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Melville
Diefenbaker Lake
Qu'Appelle River
Indian Head
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Swift Current
Old Wives Lake
Maple Creek
Shaunavon
Gravelbourg
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Souris River
Eastend
Frenchman River
Estevan

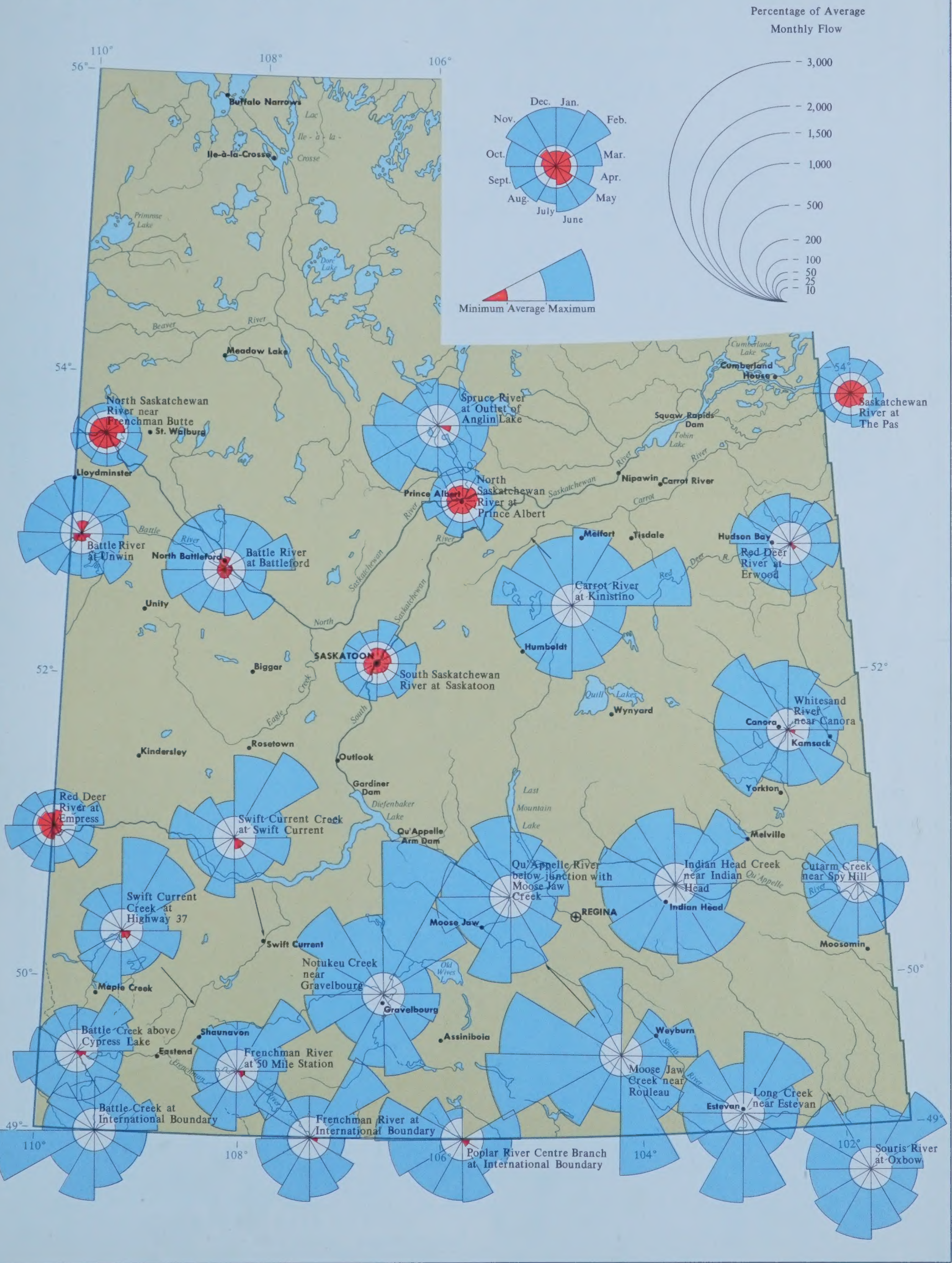
16 Whitewater
17 McEachern
18 Horse
19 Rock
20 East Poplar River
21 Middle Poplar River
22 West Poplar River
23 Qu'Appelle River
24 Souris River
25 Manito
26 Lenore
27 Quill Lakes
28 Carrot River
29 North Saskatchewan River
30 South Saskatchewan River
31 Assiniboine River
32 Shoal
33 Red Deer
34 Churchill River
35 Great Sandhills
36 Willowbunch
37 Rush
38 Wild Horse
39 Climax
40 Tate Lake
41 Bluff
42 Coal
43 Paisley Brook
44 Big Muddy Lake
45 Missouri Group
46 Fife
47 Shoe Lake
48 Green
49 Tannahn
50 Udal
51 Morse
52 White Bear
53 Coteau
54 Luck
55 Goose Lake
56 Red Deer River
57 Kindersley
58 Whiteshore
59 Redberry

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

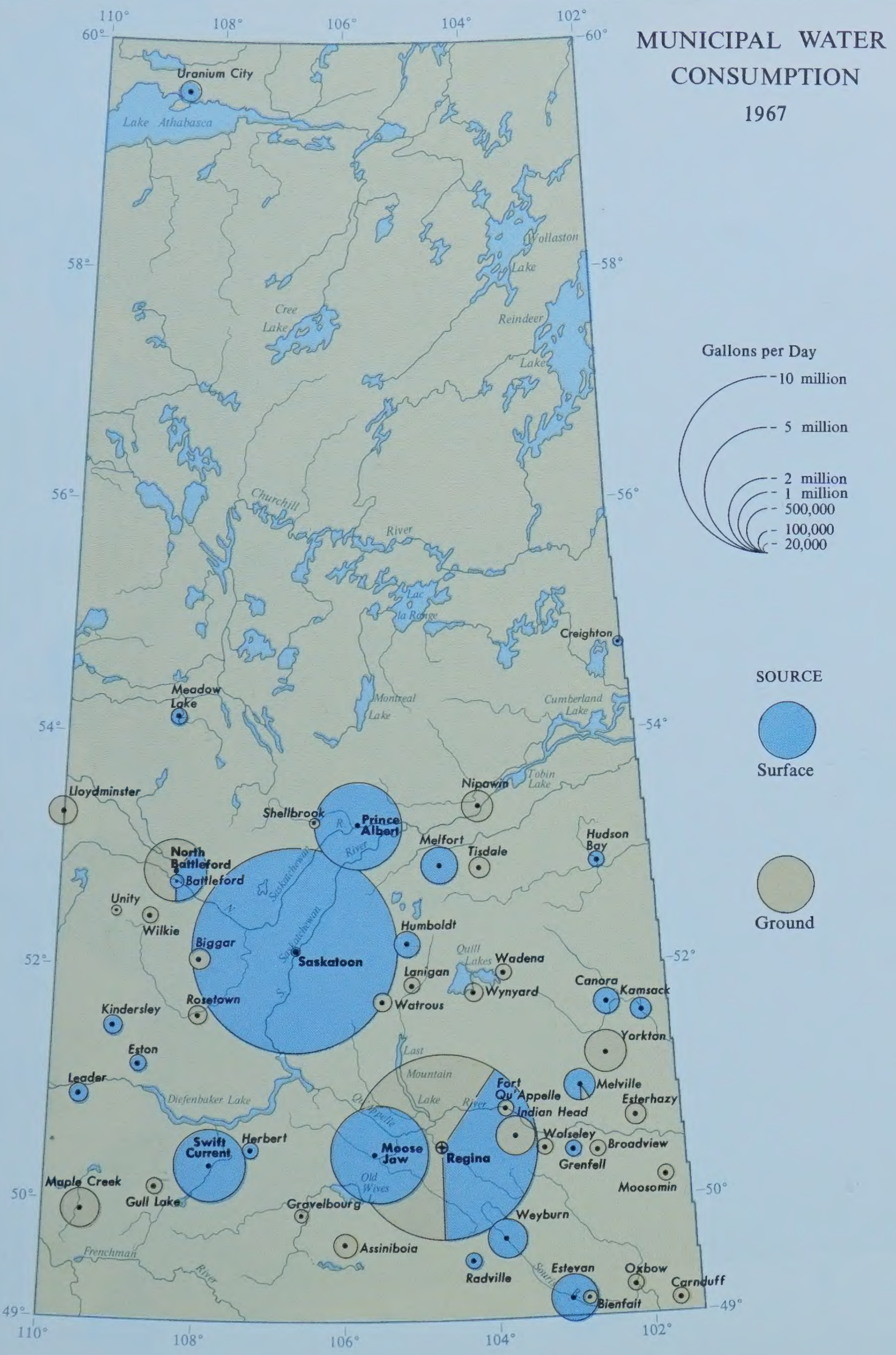
MONTHLY STREAMFLOW VARIATIONS

(Extreme monthly mean flows as percentages of average monthly flows)

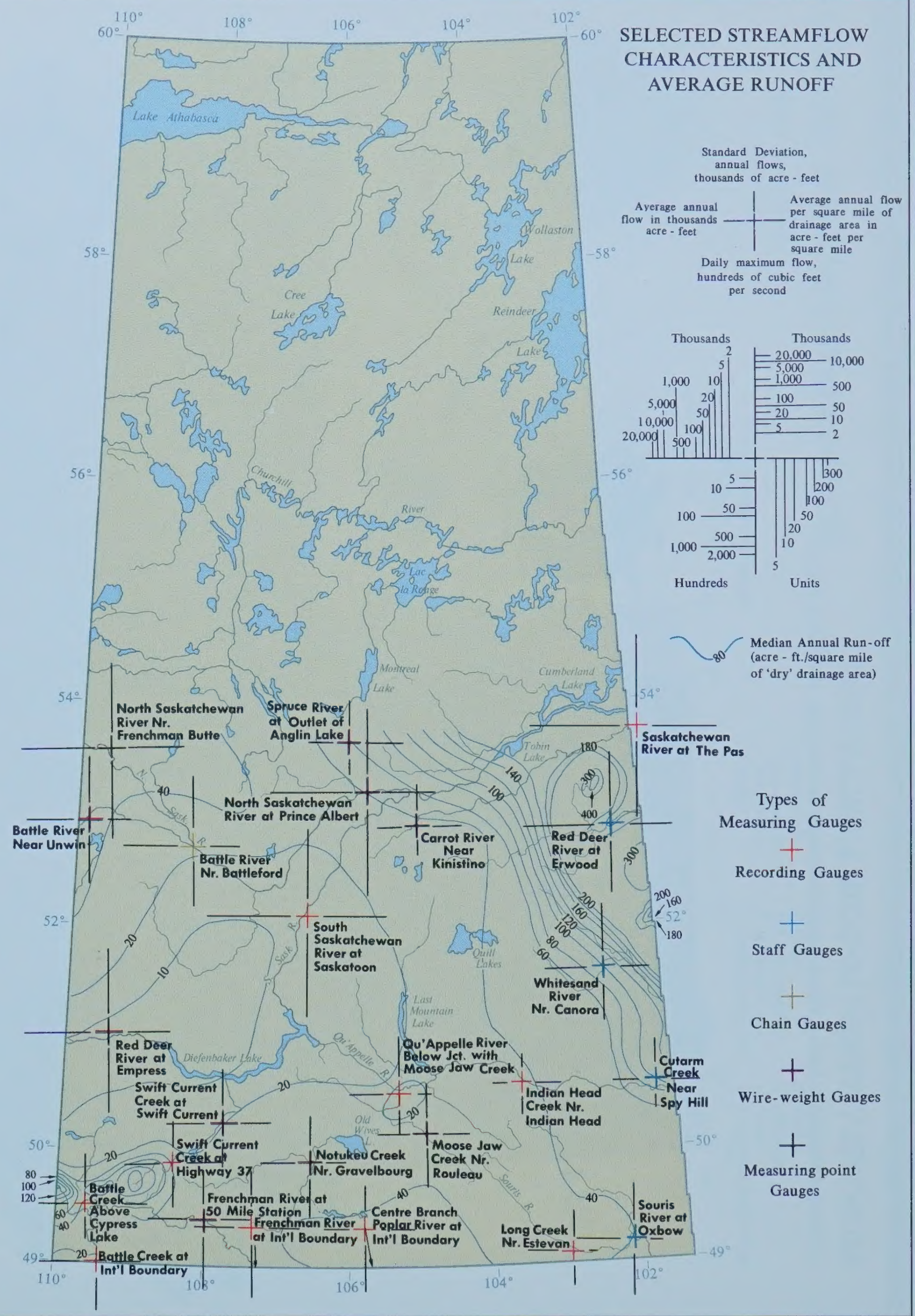

Percentage of Average
Monthly Flow
3,000
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
200
100
50
25
10
Dec.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Minimum
Average
Maximum
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Buffalo Narrows
Lac Ile - à - la - Crosse
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Primrose Lake
Doré Lake
Beaver River
Meadow Lake
Cumberland Lake
Cumberland House
North Saskatchewan River near Frenchman Butte
St. Walburg
Spruce River at Outlet of Anglin Lake
Saskatchewan River at The Pas
Squaw Rapids Dam
Tobin Lake
Lloydminster
North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Carrot River
Battle River at Unwin
Battle River at Battleford
North Battleford
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
Red Deer River at Erwood
Carrot River at Kinistino
Unity
Humboldt
SASKATOON
South Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon
Biggar
Eagle Creek
Quill Lakes
Wynyard
Whitesand River near Canora
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Diefenbaker Lake
Last Mountain Lake
Yorkton
Red Deer River at Empress
Swift Current Creek at Swift Current
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Melville
Qu'Appelle River below junction with Moose Jaw Creek
Indian Head Creek near Indian Head
Indian Head
Cutarm Creek near Spy Hill
Swift Current Creek at Highway 37
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Swift Current
Moosomin
Notukeu Creek near Gravelbourg
Gravelbourg
Old Wives L.
Maple Creek
Battle Creek above Cypress Lake
Shaunavon
Eastend
Frenchman River at 50 Mile Station
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Souris River
Moose Jaw Creek near Rouleau
Long Creek near Estevan
Estevan
Battle Creek at International Boundary
Frenchman River at International Boundary
Poplar River Centre Branch at International Boundary
Souris River at Oxbow
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

MUNICIPAL WATER CONSUMPTION 1967


Gallons per Day
10 million
5 million
2 million
1 million
500,000
100,000
20,000
SOURCE
Surface
Ground
Uranium City
Lake Athabasca
Wollaston Lake
Reindeer Lake
Cree Lake
Churchill River
Lac la Ronge
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Montreal Lake
Cumberland Lake
Tobin Lake
Nipawin
Lloydminster
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Battleford
Unity
Wilkie
Biggar
Saskatoon
Humboldt
Lanigan
Wadena
Wynyard
Watrous
Canora
Kamsack
Yorkton
Kindersley
Rosetown
Eston
Leader
Diefenbaker Lake
Last Mountain Lake
Fort Qu'Appelle
Melville
Esterhazy
Indian Head
Wolseley
Broadview
Grenfell
Moosomin
Swift Current
Herbert
Moose Jaw
Regina
Old Wives
Maple Creek
Gull Lake
Gravelbourg
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Radville
Estevan
Oxbow
Carnduff
Bienfait
Frenchman River
Souris
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

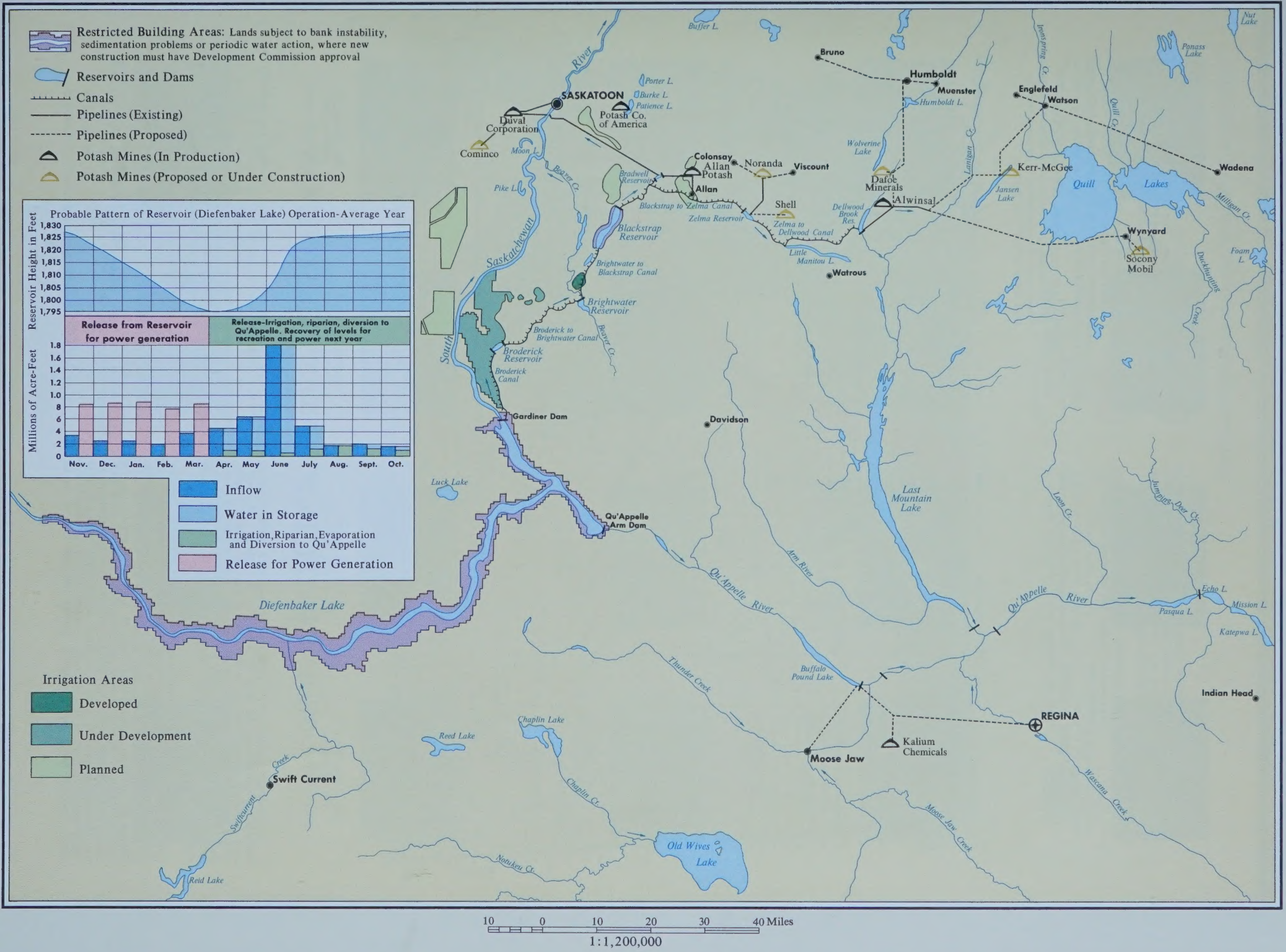
SELECTED STREAMFLOW CHARACTERISTICS AND AVERAGE RUNOFF


Standard Deviation, annual flows, thousands of acre - feet
Average annual flow in thousands acre - feet
Average annual flow per square mile of drainage area in acre - feet per square mile
Daily maximum flow, hundreds of cubic feet per second
Thousands
Thousands
Hundreds
Units
Median Annual Run-off (acre - ft./square mile of 'dry' drainage area)
Types of Measuring Gauges
Recording Gauges
Staff Gauges
Chain Gauges
Wire-weight Gauges
Measuring point Gauges
North Saskatchewan River Nr. Frenchman Butte
Spruce River at Outlet of Anglin Lake
Saskatchewan River at The Pas
Battle River Near Unwin
North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert
Carrot River Near Kinistino
Red Deer River at Erwood
Battle River Nr. Battleford
South Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon
Whitesand River Nr. Canora
Red Deer River at Empress
Qu'Appelle River Below Jct. with Moose Jaw Creek
Cutarm Creek Near Spy Hill
Swift Current Creek at Swift Current
Indian Head Creek Nr. Indian Head
Swift Current Creek at Highway 37
Notukeu Creek Nr. Gravelbourg
Moose Jaw Creek Nr. Rouleau
Battle Creek Above Cypress Lake
Frenchman River at 50 Mile Station
Frenchman River at Int'l Boundary
Centre Branch Poplar River at Int'l Boundary
Long Creek Nr. Estevan
Souris River at Oxbow
Battle Creek at Int'l Boundary

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS


Restricted Building Areas: Lands subject to bank instability, sedimentation problems or periodic water action, where new construction must have Development Commission approval
Reservoirs and Dams
Canals
Pipelines (Existing)
Pipelines (Proposed)
Potash Mines (In Production)
Potash Mines (Proposed or Under Construction)
Probable Pattern of Reservoir (Diefenbaker Lake) Operation-Average Year
Reservoir Height in Feet
1,830
1,825
1,820
1,815
1,810
1,805
1,800
1,795
Release from Reservoir for power generation
Release-Irrigation, riparian, diversion to Qu'Appelle. Recovery of levels for recreation and power next year
Millions of Acre-Feet
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
8
6
4
2
0
Nov.
Dec.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Inflow
Water in Storage
Irrigation, Riparian, Evaporation and Diversion to Qu'Appelle
Release for Power Generation
Irrigation Areas
Developed
Under Development
Planned
SASKATOON
River
South
Saskatchewan
Duval Corporation
Cominco
Moon L.
Pike L.
Beaver Cr.
Porter L.
Burke L.
Patience L.
Potash Co. of America
Bradwell Reservoir
Blackstrap Reservoir
Brightwater to Blackstrap Canal
Brightwater Reservoir
Broderick to Brightwater Canal
Broderick Reservoir
Broderick Canal
Gardiner Dam
Diefenbaker Lake
Luck Lake
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Colonsay
Allan Potash
Allan
Noranda
Viscount
Shell
Blackstrap to Zelma Canal
Zelma Reservoir
Zelma to Dellwood Canal
Little Manitou L.
Watrous
Dellwood Brook Res.
Alwinsal
Dafoe Minerals
Wolverine Lake
Buffer L.
Bruno
Humboldt
Muenster
Humboldt L.
Lanigan Cr.
Englefeld
Watson
Ironspring Cr.
Quill Cr.
Kerr-McGee
Jansen Lake
Quill Lakes
Wynyard
Socony Mobil
Wadena
Ponass Lake
Nut Lake
Milligan Cr.
Foam L.
Duckhunting Creek
Davidson
Last Mountain Lake
Arm River
Loon Cr.
Jumping Deer Cr.
Qu'Appelle River
Echo L.
Pasqua L.
Mission L.
Katepwa L.
Indian Head
Buffalo Pound Lake
Thunder Creek
Moose Jaw
Kalium Chemicals
REGINA
Wascana Creek
Moose Jaw Creek
Chaplin Lake
Chaplin Cr.
Reed Lake
Old Wives Lake
Notukeu Cr.
Swift Current
Swiftcurrent Creek
Reid Lake
10
0
10
20
30
40 Miles
1:1,200,000

GROUNDWATER IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

🟨 MAJOR AQUIFER SYSTEMS: May include several drift and bedrock aquifers which function as a hydrologic unit. Individual wells are capable of yielding more than 200 gallons per minute (gpm).

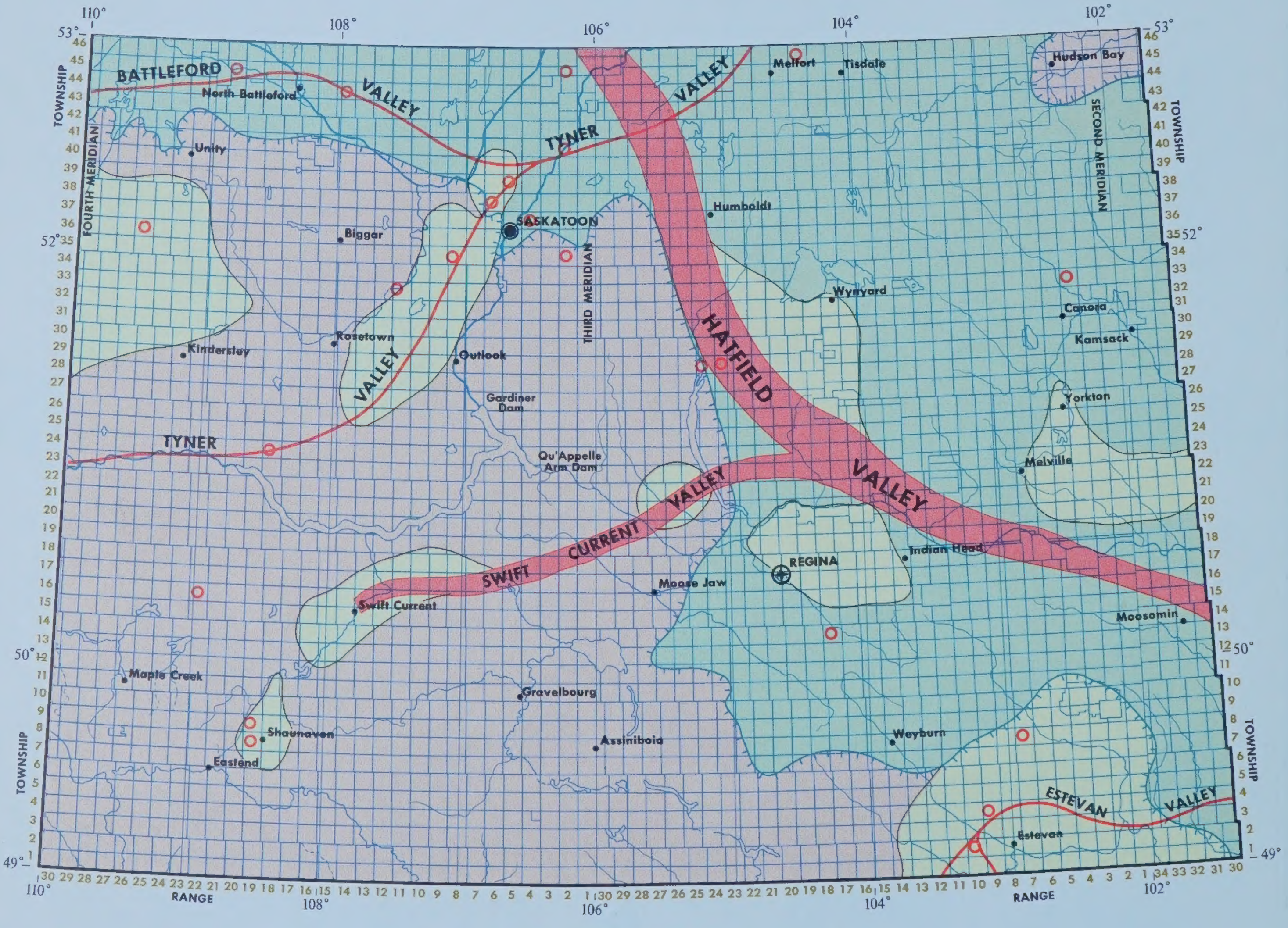
⬭ DRIFT AND BEDROCK AQUIFERS: These aquifers yield large amounts of water, but individual wells yield less than 100 gpm.

🟩 DRIFT AQUIFERS: These aquifers yield large amounts of water, but individual wells yield less than 100 gpm.

〰 PRECLACIAL VALLEYS: Aquifers are up to 300 feet thick and 2 miles wide. They function as collectors which intercept groundwater from a large area, and permit it to be produced from high yielding wells.

🟥 GLACIAL BEDROCK VALLEYS: Aquifers are up to 300 feet thick and 12 miles wide. The Hatfield Valley aquifer may prove to be the largest single aquifer system in Saskatchewan.

○ OBSERVATION WELL SITES: Each well is in a known hydrogeological environment and is designed to record natural water level changes on a continuous basis in areas remote from present pumping.


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
53°
52°
50°
49°
TOWNSHIP
RANGE
FOURTH MERIDIAN
THIRD MERIDIAN
SECOND MERIDIAN
BATTLEFORD
VALLEY
TYNER
VALLEY
HATFIELD
VALLEY
SWIFT
CURRENT
VALLEY
TYNER
VALLEY
ESTEVAN
VALLEY
North Battleford
Unity
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
SASKATOON
Biggar
Humboldt
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Yorkton
Melville
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
REGINA
Indian Head
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Shaunavon
Eastend
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Estevan

GROUNDWATER IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

In southern Saskatchewan groundwater occurs in voids between sedimentary particles in the zone of saturation. Only sands and gravels have sufficient permeability to be classified as aquifers (water bearing formations). Water bearing sands and gravels occur in bedrock and drift. Drift overlies bedrock and, for the most part, was deposited either directly by glaciers (till) or indirectly as lake and outwash deposits.

Drinkable groundwater occurs in sands in the Blairmore Formation near Hudson Bay, in sands in the Belly River Formation in west-central Saskatchewan, in sands in members of the Bearpaw Formation in southwestern Saskatchewan, and in sands in the Ravenscrag Formation in southern Saskatchewan; and in sands and gravels in the Tertiary sediments in southwestern Saskatchewan. Drinkable water also occurs in sands and gravels between till and bedrock, between tills, in the present-day surface, and in bedrock valley fills. The preglacial valley aquifers are up to 300 feet thick and two miles wide whereas the glacial bedrock valley aquifers are of similar thickness but up to 12 miles wide. The remainder of the drift aquifers are generally more extensive areally but are commonly less than 100 feet thick.

Each of the major aquifers shown in the map is capable of yielding millions of gallons per day. The combined yield of these major aquifers is estimated to be 500,000,000 gallons per day on a continuous basis. This amount of groundwater is equivalent to 10 per cent of the average annual flow of the South Saskatchewan River.

Groundwater may be classified into drift and bedrock water. Drift water is commonly high in calcium and magnesium and is consequently hard whereas the bedrock water is high in sodium and is consequently soft. Most groundwater ranges from 500 to 2,500 parts per million in total dissolved solids. While in southern Saskatchewan the groundwater is generally too highly mineralized for irrigation, most is suitable for human consumption.

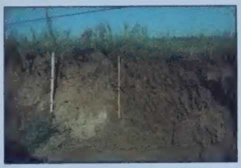
E. A. Christiansen, W. A. Meneley and S. H. Whitaker

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

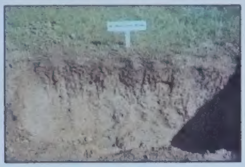
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

TYPICAL SOIL PROFILES AND LANDSCAPES

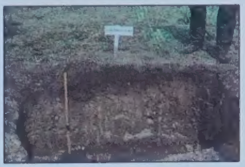
CHERNOZEMIC DARK COLOURED SOILS OF GRASSLAND REGION



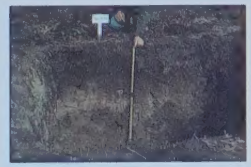
Brown soils of semi-arid,
short-grass mixed prairie
(Near Alberta border)



Dark Brown soils of
the semi-arid mid-grass
mixed prairie
(Near Moose Jaw)

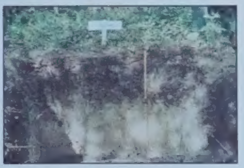


Black soils of
sub-humid Fescue Prairie
(Near Melville)

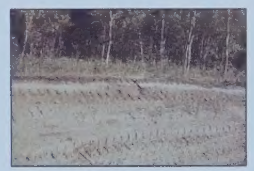


Thick Black Calcareous
soils of Parkland Prairie
(Near Yorkton)

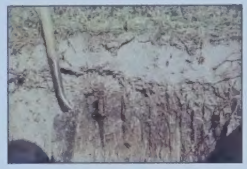
CHERNOZEMIC AND PODZOLIC SOILS OF GRASSLAND-FOREST TRANSITION AND FOREST REGION



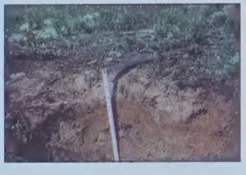
Dark Gray soil of
transition-grassland-forest
(Near Qu'Appelle)



Dark Gray Wooded soil of
Parkland-forest-transition
(Near Edenwold)

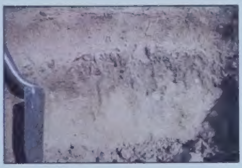


Gray Wooded soil of
mixed-wood Boreal forest
(Near Mistatim)

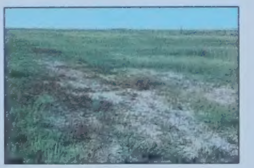


Podzol soil of northern
coniferous forest
(Near Stony Rapids)

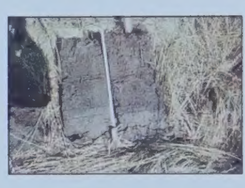
SOLONETZIC, REGOSOLIC, GLEYSOLIC AND ORGANIC SOILS



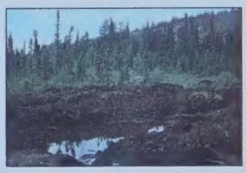
Dark Brown Solonetz
and Solod soil
(Near Davidson)



Saline Regosol
(Near Asquith)

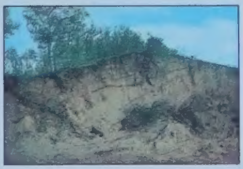


Peaty Gleysol
(Near Hudson Bay
Junction)

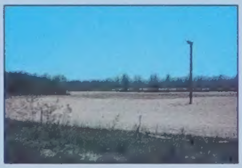


Organic Fibrisol
Sphagnum Peat
(Near Uranium City)

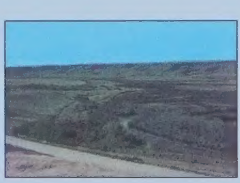
RELATIONSHIP OF SOILS TO PARENT MATERIAL, TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE



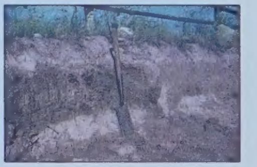
Regosolic soil
Dune Sands
(Near Pike Lake)



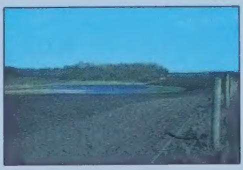
Gray Wooded soil
on very gently
undulating
lacustrine deposit
(Near Dorintosh)



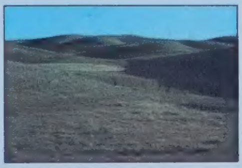
Regosolic soils
of valley slopes and
bottom lands
(Near Qu'Appelle Valley)



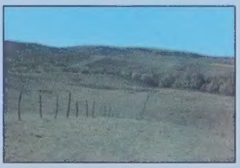
Gray Wooded soils
on glacial till
(Near Golden Ridge)



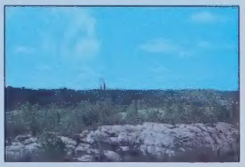
Black soils on undulating
glacial till plain
(Near Hubbard)



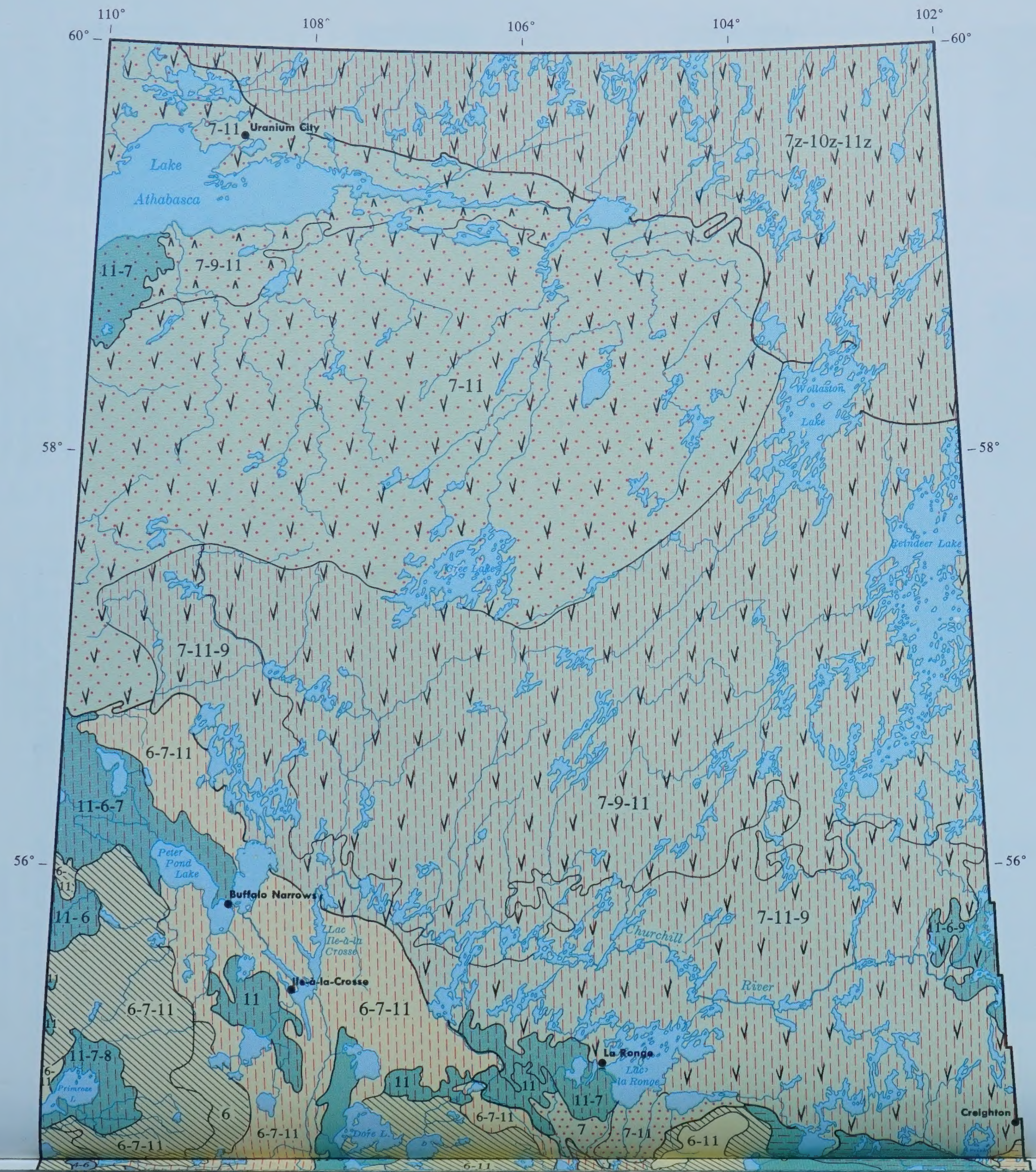
Dark Brown and Gleysolic
soils on moderately
rolling moraine
(Near Missouri Coteau)



Hilly topography with
exposures of bedrock
(Near Dirt Hills)

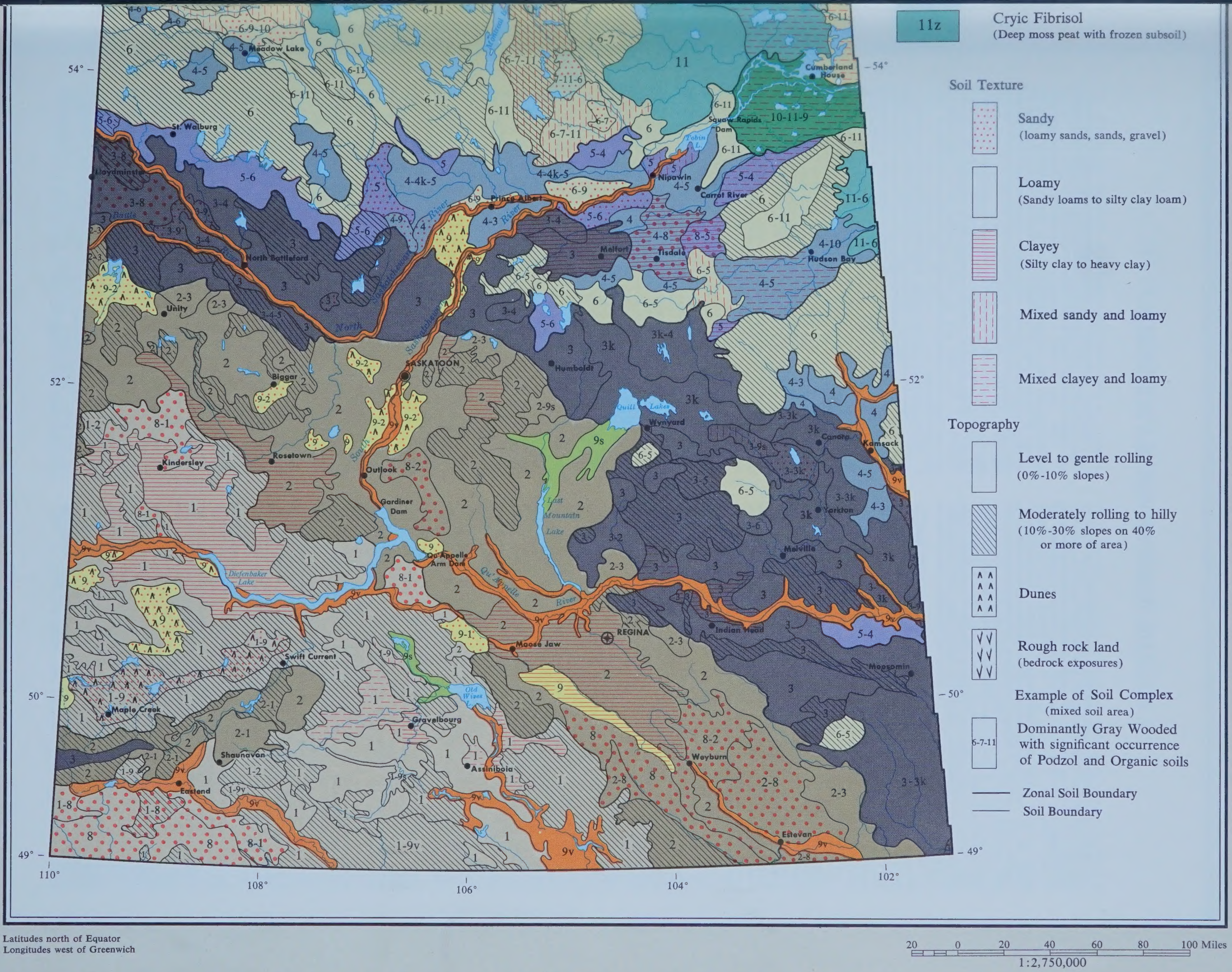


Rough rock land in
the Canadian Shield
(Near Flin Flon)


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
Lake Athabasca
Uranium City
7-11
7z-10z-11z
11-7
7-9-11
7-11
Wollaston Lake
Reindeer Lake
7-11-9
6-7-11
11-6-7
Peter Pond Lake
Buffalo Narrows
Lac Île-à-la Crosse
Île-à-la-Crosse
11-6
11-7-8
Primrose L.
6-7-11
11
6
7-9-11
7-11-9
Churchill River
11-6-9
La Ronge
Lac la Ronge
11-7
7
7-11
6-11
Doré L.
Creighton

DOMINANT SOILS

CHERNOZEMIC	(Dark coloured grassland soils)
1	Brown
2	Dark Brown
3	Black
3k	Black Calcareous
4	Dark Gray
4k	Dark Gray Calcareous
PODZOLIC	(Light coloured forest soils)
5	Dark Gray Wooded
6	Gray Wooded
7	Podzol
7z	Cryic Podzol (Podzol with frozen subsoil)
SOLONETZIC	(Hard, poorly structured soils)
8	Solonetz and Solod (Occurring in various zones)
REGOSOLIC	(Weakly developed soils)
9	Undifferentiated Regosols
9s	Saline Regosol
9v	Valley Complex (Chiefly Regosolic soils of valley slopes and bottoms)
GLEYSOLIC	(Wet, poorly drained mineral soils)
10	Peaty Gleysol
10z	Cryic Peaty Gleysol (Peaty Gleysol with frozen subsoil)
ORGANIC	(Wet, poorly drained peat soils)
11	Fibrisol


11z
Cryic Fibrisol
(Deep moss peat with frozen subsoil)
Soil Texture
Sandy
(loamy sands, sands, gravel)
Loamy
(Sandy loams to silty clay loam)
Clayey
(Silty clay to heavy clay)
Mixed sandy and loamy
Mixed clayey and loamy
Topography
Level to gentle rolling
(0%-10% slopes)
Moderately rolling to hilly
(10%-30% slopes on 40% or more of area)
Dunes
Rough rock land
(bedrock exposures)
Example of Soil Complex
(mixed soil area)
6-7-11
Dominantly Gray Wooded with significant occurrence of Podzol and Organic soils
Zonal Soil Boundary
Soil Boundary
Meadow Lake
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
North Battleford
Unity
Biggar
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Carrot River
Squaw Rapids Dam
Tobin L.
Cumberland House
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
Humboldt
Wynyard
Quill Lakes
Last Mountain Lake
Canora
Kamsack
Yorkton
Melville
Indian Head
Regina
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Qu'Appelle River
Diefenbaker Lake
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Shaunavon
Eastend
Gravelbourg
Old Wives L.
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Estevan
North Saskatchewan River
South Saskatchewan River
Battle River
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:2,750,000

THE SOILS OF SASKATCHEWAN

A broad interpretation of the soils of Saskatchewan is provided by the soil map and accompanying photographs of soil profiles and landscapes. Only the larger areas of the more important soils, together with their dominant textures and topography, are shown. Systematic soil surveys have been undertaken only in the settled area, i.e., roughly south of a line from Cumberland House on the east through Meadow Lake on the west. Soil information for Northern Saskatchewan, less detailed and accurate, is based on scattered soil examinations and on the interpretation of climatic, forest and geologic studies.

The following is intended to provide a general guide to the understanding of Saskatchewan's soils.

Soil Forming Factors: Soils are formed by the combined effects of the natural factors of climate, vegetation, parent (geological) material, topography, drainage, and time. To these may be added man, because of his role in changing the original soil.

Over broad regions and long periods of time, differences in climate and the related natural vegetation are the most significant factors in soil formation. In Saskatchewan differences in climate have induced a parallel banded arrangement of vegetation. In the south-west the association is of dry (semi-arid) climate and prairie vegetation; this complex gives away, eastward and northward, to parkland and, then, to mixed woods forest as climate becomes more moist. Further north, under subarctic climate, coniferous forest is dominant. Such differences in climate and vegetation are reflected in the colour and other characteristics of the surface layers of soils. Soil colours vary with the amount of organic matter in the soil which, in turn, depends upon the amount and kind of vegetative cover. Thus, light brown colours are associated with the thin grass cover of the dry south-west; the darker brown to black with thicker stands of grasses in more humid sections; and lighter (grayish) colours with the forested areas where both vegetation and other biological conditions are less favourable to the accumulation of organic matter. Major soil zones are identified by the prevailing colours of the surface layers.

The broken down rock material in which the soil develops is known as parent material. Both soil texture and the original supply of mineral elements necessary to plant growth are inherited from the parent material. Most Saskatchewan soils have developed in glacial deposits, in materials laid down by ice or deposited by water from melting ice. Glacial till, the material carried and deposited by ice, is the most widespread of the parent materials. Loamy soil textures are mainly coincident with deposits of glacial till, while some sandy and silty clay loams are associated with material deposited by water. Coarse textures, sand and gravel, occur on glacio-fluvial deposits (materials laid down from moving melt water) or on dune areas (sand re-worked by wind). Clay textures correlate broadly with fine muds deposited in glacial lakes.

Topography and drainage are related factors which influence soil development mainly through their effect on soil moisture and soil temperature. Uneven (undulating to rolling) topography is common in glaciated areas, and the landscape consists of a succession of knolls or ridges, intermediate slopes, and flat lower land often containing sloughs. The knolls and ridges are the driest sites, since most of the rainfall is lost through run-off and little water is available for plant growth. Hence the soils are thin and low in organic matter. On the gently sloping land more water enters the soil, resulting in deep, well drained soils and better plant growth. The lowest lands frequently receive too much surface water and the soils become poorly drained. Topography and drainage also affect the temperature of the soil: northerly and easterly-facing slopes are cooler and more moist than southerly and westerly facing slopes.

The formation of a well-developed soil is a slow process, and time as a factor is recognized by noting the degree of development shown by the various soils.

The Soil Profile: The combined effects of the soil forming factors are expressed in the development of a number of soil layers or horizons, extending from the surface into the unaltered parent material below. This whole succession of horizons is called the soil profile, and soil identification is based on the recognition of the various horizons that make up the profile. The horizons vary in colour, thickness, texture, structure, and composition in different soils.

In describing soils, three main horizons are recognized from the surface downwards, and are indicated by the letters A, B, C respectively.

The A horizon is the uppermost layer and constitutes part or all of the plough layer in cultivated soils. Usually the upper part of this horizon contains most of the organic matter and is darker coloured than the rest of the profile. In certain soils the A horizon, or its lower part, is light in colour.

In the B horizon, texture is frequently heavier (more clayey) than in the A and the colour is often brownish. If lime carbonate is present the colour may be grayish.

The C horizon lies below the B and represents the relatively unaltered parent material. An accumulation of lime carbonate frequently occurs in the upper portion of this horizon. In most Saskatchewan soils the C horizon usually occurs at depths of two to four feet or more.

Dominant Saskatchewan Soils: The areas distinguished on the map by numbers 1 to 7 are major soil zones in which the dominant soils show the effects of climate and vegetation upon soil formation. In the Brown, Dark Brown, and Black soil zones of the grasslands the dominant soils have dark coloured A horizons, and brownish coloured B horizons underlain by light coloured (grayish) horizons of lime carbonate accumulation. The Black Calcareous soils (3k) differ in having thin or no brownish B horizons, so that the light coloured lime carbonate horizon is closer to the surface. These remarks also apply to Dark Gray Calcareous (4k) soils.

The Dark Gray soils are former grassland soils which have been slightly affected by the invasion of trees and shrubs. Their A horizons are lighter coloured than those of the Black soils.

Dark Gray Wooded soils are also considered as former grassland soils, that have been strongly modified by a wooded (forest) vegetation. The A horizon is dark in the upper portion and of lighter colour in the lower part, while the B horizon is higher in clay than both the A and C. The Dark Gray and Dark Gray Wooded soils are transitional between the Black and Gray Wooded soils.

Gray Wooded and the Podzol soils represent the typical forest soils. The Gray Wooded profile has a thick, light grayish A horizon, and a clayey B horizon; the C usually contains lime carbonate. The Podzol soils have a thin, light gray to white A horizon and a bright brown B horizon; lime carbonate is lacking and the Podzols are more acid than the Gray Wooded.

Solonetzic soils are associated with salty (saline) parent materials, and are characterized by "tough" B horizons which interfere with water penetration and root development. Light coloured lower A horizons are present, and in the Solod profile this horizon is thick, with the B horizon usually occurring at a greater depth than in the Solonetz profile.

Regosolic or weakly developed soils have thin or no A horizons, no B horizons; thus sometimes only the parent material (C horizon) is present. Saline Regosols are high in salts.

The Gleysolic or poorly drained mineral soils frequently have a surface layer of peat over thin to thick dark A horizons. The B horizon (not always present) and the C horizons are dull gray in colour and marked with rusty, yellowish and bluish streaks and stainings. The Organic soils have a thick layer of peat (18 inches or more) over a poorly drained mineral subsoil.

Soil Use: The cultivated areas include chiefly Chernozemic Brown to Dark Gray, Dark Gray Wooded, and Solonetzic soils. Only a small proportion of the Podzol, Gray Wooded, Regosolic, Gleysolic and Organic soils are cultivated. The better agricultural lands consist of loamy to clayey textured soils of nearly level to gently rolling topography. Climate favours the production of cereal crops, with wheat predominating.

In the settled areas, Regosolic and Gleysolic soils and the strongly rolling to hilly types of other soils are used for grazing and native hay production.

Commercial forest production is largely confined to the Gray Wooded and Podzol soils lying between the northern fringe of agricultural settlement and the rough rock land which is part of the Pre-Cambrian Shield. The latter area has a very short growing season, while the soils consist mainly of sandy Podzol and deep peat soils. Hence the area is not suited to the production of crops or forest products, but may be useful for recreation and the preservation of wildlife, native vegetation and water.

Soils constitute a renewable resource and it is necessary that they be protected, in all areas, against spoilage by deforestation, erosion, depletion of fertility, by pollution from mines and industrial plants. Saskatchewan soils provide forty percent of the arable land in Canada. As such they need be used well at this time to ensure that future population will have equal opportunity.

H. C. Moss and J. S. Clayton

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NATURAL VEGETATION OF SASKATCHEWAN

The natural vegetation of Saskatchewan is determined by a complex of climatic, physiographic and soil factors. Only two of the major vegetation zones of North America are represented. Grassland has developed in the semi-arid climate of the southwest while, under subhumid conditions, Boreal Forest occupies the north.

Within each of these major vegetation regions the climatic gradient is matched by a gradual change in the relative prominence of various plant species. In addition, intimate but complex relationships exist between climate, vegetation, soils and physiography. Vegetation and soils are frequently out of phase because plant communities are more labile than soils, responding more rapidly to such disturbances as climatic fluctuations, fire and cropping. Thus, there are many exceptions to the generalization that vegetation patterns and soil patterns show similar distributions.

Locally the mosaic of soil types and irregularity of surface features result in different combinations of species. For the purpose of mapping, vegetation types are characterized by the dominant species, which are those that contribute most to the mass of vegetation present. It is possible to denote here only those areas within which a similar grouping of dominants is repeated regularly in the predominant local physiographic position. In some areas the upland soils are so intermixed and the surface so irregular that a mixture of types has been mapped.

The map does not indicate changes that have occurred as a result of the activities of man since settlement by Europeans, although the natural vegetation of many areas has been so destroyed and modified that some of the types mapped are in danger of extinction.

GRASSLAND AND GROVE REGION

Despite almost complete alienation of land for agricultural settlement, many parts have never been tilled for such reasons as the stony nature of some soils developed on glacial till, excessive slopes, poor surface moisture in sandy soils, and semi-arid conditions. These uncultivated areas have been grazed by domesticated livestock but enough have escaped modification to permit characterization of the original plant cover. Protection from fire subsequent to settlement has permitted the continued growth of patches of trees and shrubs that were previously subjected to intermittent burning.

Two of the seven grassland associations of North America are represented—the Mixed Prairie and the Fescue Prairie. Five major types of Mixed Prairie (A-E) have been recognized here, two of which (D and E) are distinctive to the Canadian grasslands. The Fescue Prairie borders the Mixed Prairie along its cool and moist margin. Patches of aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) occur within the grassland near the forest margin, constituting the Aspen Grove region (G).

Six species of grasses dominate in the normally drained soils of the Mixed Prairie. These are common spear grass (*Stipa comata*), porcupine grass (*Stipa spartea* var. *curtiseta*), western wheat grass (*Agropyron smithii*), northern wheat grass (*Agropyron dasystachyum*), June grass (*Koeleria cristata*), and blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*). The dominant of normal upland in the Fescue Prairie is rough fescue (*Festuca scabrella*). All except blue grama are mid-grasses, usually developing leaves that are 4 to 8 inches in height and flowering stems of 6 to 18 inches. Blue grama has shorter leaves and commonly forms the lower layer of the grassland, together with dwarf sedges (*Carex* spp., especially *C. eleocharis*). It is this mixture of short grasses and mid-grasses that identifies most Saskatchewan grassland types as Mixed Prairie.

Common spear grass and porcupine grass are bunch grasses that commonly grow intermixed. The former is predominant in dry situations, giving way to the latter in moister habitats. Where these two species dominate on normal upland soils, they jointly contribute between 40 and 50 per cent of grass growth, but are absent in areas of heavy clay. Often, common spear grass forms almost pure stands in stabilized sand within sandhill complexes.

The two wheat grasses are turf formers that tend to be favoured in clay and clay loam soils. Western wheat grass is more abundant in drier and sandier sites, while northern wheat grass grows abundantly in more favourable positions. Where these species are described as dominants, they jointly comprise from 15 to 60 per cent of grass yield.

June grass, a bunch grass that occurs in all grasslands, is considered as a dominant only on upland clay soils, where it contributes almost 25 per cent of grass produced.

Blue grama, unlike the other grasses discussed, is a warm season grass which begins growth in early May (about one month later than the cool season mid-grasses). A low turf-forming grass, it contributes up to 35 per cent of the standing crop of grass in the driest areas, reaching its greatest abundance on clay loam soils. It is of minor consequence in the moister and cooler regions.

Rough fescue, a bunch grass adapted to the wetter and cooler portions of the grassland, accounts for 50 to 70 per cent of the forage yield in Fescue Prairie.

A large number of species are associated with the dominant grasses but they vary much in their distribution. A few are grasses and sedges, but many more species of forbs (non-grassy herbs) are present, as well as a few low-growing shrubs. By far the most abundant subdominant forb, everywhere, is pasture sage (*Artemisia frigida*) which makes up at least 75 per cent of the non-grassy components of the prairie.

The various grasses respond similarly to grazing and drought. Those that are relatively more abundant in drier regions tend to increase relative to the dominants of moister sites during periods of drought and during excessive grazing. Conversely, during a series of moist years such species as porcupine grass and northern wheat grass increase relative to other species.

Within the boundaries of the Mixed Prairie and the Fescue Prairie there are many situations in which the regional dominants do not grow because of specific characteristics of the local environment. The most common of these special habitats — sandhills, valleys, salt flats and sloughs — have been recognized as complexes (1-4 on the map). Each of these has such a complex flora that it is difficult to generalize on its species composition.

Where conditions are sufficiently moist, small stands of aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) occur within the grassland zone; they are located on slopes protected from the drying influence of the sun, in and around moist depressions, in sandhills, and in elevated areas. Where such habitats occur with sufficient frequency the aspen grove region (G) is recognized. Farther north, decreasing temperature and length of growing season, together with slightly higher precipitation, support zonal forest (H); within that region, grassland survives in the southern fringe only on exposed, south-facing slopes.

Blue grama-wheat grass (A): This grassland occurs south of the Cypress Hills on solonetz soils that, because of the thinness of the glacial till, have been modified by underlying shales. The surface soils vary from light loam to clay loam in texture but the relatively impermeable subsoil evidently favours wheat grasses. Western wheat grass is the major species occurring where the surface has been removed in "burn-outs" of the solonetzic soils. Where top soil remains, blue grama reaches its greatest abundance.

Blue grama and wheat grasses are of approximately equal dominance following periods of average moisture supply and when grazing pressure is not excessive. While blue grama occupies three to four times the area of wheat grasses, the taller growth of the latter compensates sufficiently so that the forage yield is about equal. Because of the differential response of wheat grasses and blue grama to excessive grazing and drought, the latter species is favoured sufficiently under these conditions so that this vegetation has been incorrectly designated by some authors as the "short-grass prairie".

In this semi-arid region the other principal grassland type on upland soils is the spear grass—blue grama—wheat grass type, which occurs where the deposits of glacial till are sufficiently deep to avoid modification of the soil by shale.

Spear grass-blue grama (B): This is limited to sandy loam soils of the dry part of the brown soil zone where common spear grass and blue grama are the most important contributors to the vegetative cover. Spear grass yields two to three times as much as blue grama. Thread-leaved sedge (*Carex filifolia*) reaches its greatest prominence in this type.

Spear grass-blue grama-wheat grass (C): This type occupies the drier part of the brown soil zone, occurring on soils including loam, light loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam and loamy sand. It also occurs on soils of sandy loam texture in the moister part of the brown soil zone and in the dark brown soil zone. Together, common spear grass and porcupine grass contribute 30 to 45 per cent of the forage yield. The relative vigour and abundance of wheat grasses varies inversely with that of blue grama so that the community has a spear grass-blue grama character during drought, while in favourable periods the swing is towards that of the spear grass-wheat grass type. Similar variations result from differences in growing conditions consequent upon topographic position.

Wheat grass-June grass (D): This type formerly occupied areas of lacustrine clay soils which, because of high moisture-holding capacity, are considered very suitable for tillage. Nearly a quarter of the cultivated area in the brown and dark brown soil zones was previously occupied by this type.

The most abundant species are wheat grasses and these account for about 60 per cent of the forage yield; northern wheat grass is more abundant than western wheat grass. June grass reaches its greatest prominence here while green spear grass (*Stipa viridula*) is the only associated grass of any importance. With very heavy grazing, species characteristic of loam soils invade this type.

Spear grass-wheat grass (E): The well-developed soils of intermediate texture throughout most of the dark brown soil zone and the adjacent parts of the brown soil zone are dominated by the spear grasses and wheat grasses of the spear grass-blue grama-wheat grass type. However, the more vigorous species of each pair (porcupine grass and northern wheat grass) are relatively more abundant than their more drought resistant associates. This community comprises the grassland component on the black soils in the Aspen Grove region of southeastern Saskatchewan, but, westward, gives way to Fescue Prairie in the vicinity of the boundary between the dark brown and black soil zones.

The dominant mid-grasses comprise 70 to 80 per cent of the forage yield. Blue grama, while usually present, is only abundant in the warmest and driest sites; it contributes, even during drought, less than 10 per cent of the forage yield, though it comprises as much as 25 per cent of the grass area.

The spear grass-wheat grass type was the most extensive Mixed Prairie community in Saskatchewan prior to farm settlement but now much has largely given way to grain production. Along the moister edge undisturbed sites are limited to stony or rolling areas, but towards the brown soil zone the increasing aridity results in the occurrence of an increasing number of representative natural stands.

Fescue (F): Fescue Prairie occupies the black soil between the clumps of aspen in the Aspen Grove region along the north of the Mixed Prairie from central Saskatchewan westward. It also occurs on the benchlands and upper slopes of the Cypress Hills at elevations from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the adjacent plains. This distribution is associated with regions of higher moisture effectiveness than Mixed Prairie, due to lower temperatures and because of 1 to 2 inches of higher annual precipitation than in the surrounding grasslands.

This, the most vigorous community of grassland on upland soil, is dominated by rough fescue. The foliage frequently reaches 12 inches in height and the seed stalks 2 feet. The reaction to intensive grazing is to increase the importance of porcupine grass and, particularly in the Cypress Hills, of oat grass (*Danthonia intermedia*).

Aspen Grove (G): Fire protection, provided by settlement, has permitted the southern edge of the forest to extend into grassland areas which were formerly treeless. However, the apparent failure of aspen (the only important tree species of the forest edge) to produce seedlings in southern Saskatchewan has limited the extent of this expansion to vegetative spread along the forest margin and the margins of groves. There is no indication of continuing invasion of the grassland zone; the increasing prominence of aspen, thus, is associated only with the uninterrupted growth of existing patches made possible by protection from fire. In this unit—a mosaic of grassland and forest—the most common associated grassland type is Fescue Prairie in the west and spear grass-wheat grass in the southeast. The unit includes those parts of the black soil zone that do not now support aspen forest.

This Aspen Grove region does not include isolated small groves in favoured locations within the grassland zone. In elevated areas and on cooler slopes aspen tends to be favoured and groves occur; locally favourable soil moisture conditions account for the presence of aspen groves among sandhill, valley and slough-moist prairie complexes within the Grassland Region.

AZONAL COMPLEXES

The vegetation types described above occupy situations in which plant succession has proceeded, since glacial retreat, to the extent that the vegetation and soil are in balance with the climate. Where factors other than the zonal climate are more important in determining the character of the native vegetation, the plant cover is more variable and must be considered as a complex. These complexes are most commonly associated with differences in local availability of moisture and tend to be conspicuous features in the grassland rather than the forest zone.

Sandhill complexes (1): Dune sands present a complex and variable environment for the growth of plants, especially in areas where erosion or deposition have occurred recently. The instability of the sand surface and the physical conditions imposed by sand particles result in a habitat supporting but a few, well adapted plant species. Five physiographic types are recognizable, namely: active complexes, in which erosion and deposition are taking place; stabilized blowouts, which show evidence of recent erosion; stabilized dunes, which show no evidence of recent erosion; dune depressions, usually located on stabilized dunes and showing no evidence of recent erosion; and sand flats, which are level, stabilized areas between dunes.

In active complexes the most important grasses are Indian rice grass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), Canada wild rye (*Elymus canadensis*), wheat grasses, sand grass (*Calamovilfa longifolia*) and sand dropseed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*). A variety of forbs occur, the most characteristic of which are narrow-leaved psoralea (*Psoralea lanceolata*), sunflower (*Helianthus petiolaris*), skeleton weed (*Lygodesmia juncea*), sage (*Artemisia campestris*), and hoary golden-aster (*Chrysopsis villosa*). The characteristic shrub is silverberry (*Elaeagnus commutata*).

In stabilized blowouts most of the pioneer grasses have been replaced by more permanent species. The principal grasses and sedges are as follows: sun-loving sedge (*Carex heliophila*), wheat grasses, sand grass, June grass and common spear grass. Five of the principal species of active complexes survive as components of this type and of these, sand grass and narrow-leaved psoralea are the typical sand species. Two low-growing shrubs, creeping juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*) and bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), are very abundant in this habitat. The most characteristic forbs are goldenrod (*Solidago missouriensis*) and pale comandra (*Comandra pallida*).

On stabilized dunes common spear grass is a conspicuous dominant of the grassland community. Many of the associated species are those that occur in stands of spear grass-blue grama and spear grass-blue grama-wheat grass on sandy loam soils. Several shrubs are characteristic, especially in protected locations on dunes, the most abundant being rose (*Rosa spp.*), silverberry, western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos vecidentalis*) and choke cherry (*Prunus virginiana*). The Great Sand Hills lie within the area of distribution of sage brush (*Artemisia cana*), which is adapted to growth on sandy soils; This species is consequently the most abundant shrub on the dunes in the southwest.

In sand flats the shrub layer is more conspicuous and dense than in other parts of the sandhills. Those shrubs mentioned above as characteristic of dunes are present but willow (*Salix bebbiana*) and buffalo berry (*Shepherdia argentea*) also are typical. Small aspen clumps up to 12 feet in height are found even in the most arid sand dune areas of the brown soil zone, but in the dark brown soil zone they occupy larger patches which approach forest in character. There is frequently a ground layer of creeping juniper and a variety of grasses and forbs characteristic of stabilized sandy locations.

On sandhills near the northern edge of the grassland zone, forests of jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) and white spruce (*Picea glauca*) are evident. The permeable soils provide a favourable environment not only for deep-rooted trees, but also for shrubs such as junipers, cherries and alder. In the moister depressions between dunes, the broad-leaf trees such as birch and aspen often dominate, with a dense undergrowth of shrubs, herbs and grasses.

Valley complexes (2): The variety of habitats within river valleys and old drainage channels is so great that the description of the vegetation must be very general. Among the factors affecting the character of the vegetation are: aspect of slope; steepness of slope; depth of valley; character of substratum and degree of salinity. The river valleys constitute major invasion routes for plants that survived the last glaciation beyond the edge of the ice sheet. Examples of species that have migrated along the rivers are oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) which extends into the Qu'Appelle Valley from the east, and American elm (*Ulmus americana*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo*), and cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), all of which reach their northern limits in the Saskatchewan delta area. Accompanying the the tree flora is a rich assemblage of shrubs such as the sand bar willow (*Salix interior*), high bush cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), and elderberry (*Sambucus pubens*). Reed and sedge marshes are common.

In the brown soil zone, areas of saline soils frequently occur in valley bottoms and on slopes below eroding shale exposures. Thus, the vegetation types occurring in valleys range from sparse stands of salt-tolerant species to vigorous stands of forest.

Saline complexes (3): Among the factors that are important in plant distribution in saline areas are the type of salt present, the degree of salt concentration, and the frequency and amount of flooding. The vegetation of such areas can be classified into two groups, namely: hydrophytic communities that are subject to periodic flooding; and halophytic communities that occur where water seldom accumulates on the surface. The dominant species vary greatly with respect to salt tolerance. The grasses that dominate most commonly are, in order of decreasing salt tolerance, alkali grass (*Puccinellia airoides*), salt grass (*Distichlis stricta*), wild barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), muhley (*Muhlenbergia richardsonis*) and various species of wheat grass. The most abundant non-grasses are arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritima*) and salt wort (*Salicornia rubra*). The principal shrub of such areas in parts of the brown soil zone is greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*), although sage brush also is common.

Within the area dominated by halophytic vegetation, six plant species are dominant. These are salt wort, arrowgrass, alkali grass, salt grass, wild barley and wheat grasses. These are listed in order of their occurrence from the deepest part of the depression towards its extremity. Only the most extensive areas of saline communities are mapped.

Slough-moist prairie complexes (4): Sloughs are depressions that contain standing water for at least a few weeks in spring. They range in size from a few yards in diameter to small lakes several acres in extent. The dominant species include: awned sedge (*Carex atherodes*), thatch grass (*Scolochloa festucacea*), tall mannagrass (*Glyceria grandis*), spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*), bulrush (*Scirpus acutus*), wild barley, reed grasses (*Calamagrostis spp.*) and the submerged water milfoil (*Myriophyllum exalbescens*). In the open grasslands the margins commonly support a fringe of shrubs, particularly of willow; in the dark brown and black soil zones aspen is associated with such depressions.

In areas where a slough environment exists over a large, flat area the vegetation is often similar to that of sloughs.

FOREST REGION

The forests of Saskatchewan occur in four major zones, two on the Precambrian Shield in the northern half of the province and two between the Shield and the grassland region. In the far north, east of Lake Athabasca, lies the subarctic lichen-woodland, an open coniferous forest with a prominent ground cover of grey and yellow "reindeer moss". Extending southward to the drainage of the Churchill River is the northern coniferous forest, characterized by closed-crown stands of spruce and pine wherever the granitic bedrock is mantled with soil. This is a complex area of lakes, bogs, forest patches and rock outcrop. Along the edge of the Shield and southward the soils deepen over softer sedimentary rocks and a richer mixedwood forest of conifers and broad-leaf trees on grey wooded (podzolic) soils is typical. Here is the productive southern boreal forest zone, the source of spruce, pine and poplar for lumber and pulp. The fourth zone, the aspen belt, is transitional from boreal forest to grassland. It is dominated by deciduous trees, especially the poplars, and a variety of tall shrubs, forbs and grasses occur on its grey-black soils.

Outliers of forest are present throughout the grassland region, for example as in the Cypress Hills, where elevation and topography promote greater precipitation effectiveness.

Within the forest zones there are extensive areas of wetlands which have been described as bog, muskeg, fen and marsh. Bogs form where surface waters are stagnant and acid, encouraging the proliferation of peat mosses which may, in time, support open stands of small black spruce and tamarack. Such treed bog is usually called "muskeg". Fens are composed of less acid peat-forming mosses and sedges which colonize surfaces where water seeps slowly over gentle slopes; they frequently develop a surface pattern of raised organic ridges with intervening wet troughs, i.e., "string fens" or "string bogs". An open cover of tamarack, willow and birch is usual in the drier fens. Marshes occupy silted areas along the fluctuating margins of rivers and lakes; they are characterized by sedges, rushes, cattails and reeds, and often occur within a pattern of bog, fen and forest patches.

The apparent zonation of forest vegetation in Saskatchewan is a result of the differing tolerances and adaptations of the dominant species. In the colder north, black spruce (*Picea mariana*) dominates both on the Precambrian rock uplands and on the peaty lowlands. Southward, however, where competition is more intense, it is abundant only on wetlands, and at the southern border of the boreal forest it is found only in bogs. Commonly associated undergrowth species are low shrubs such as Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*) and peat mosses (*Sphagnum spp.*).

White spruce shows a different adaptation. It is most prominent on the deep-soiled uplands in the southern boreal forest, while northward, as soils become shallower and colder, it is confined to river and lake margins and to the warmer sites on south-facing slopes. White spruce is usually accompanied by tall shrubs and herbs, such as willows, alder (*Alnus rugosa*), sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*), as well as the feather mosses (*Hylocomium proliferum* and *Calliergon schreberi*).

Balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), a relatively uncommon associate of white spruce, is largely confined to the southern boreal forest. It occurs on moist sites and sometimes forms extensive stands where topographic features afford protection from fire. When destroyed by fire it is very slow to reinvade.

Tamarack (*Larix laricina*) is intolerant of shade but very tolerant of wet substrata. Accordingly it characterizes open fens and bogs from the far north to the edge of the boreal forest. It is a common associate of black spruce and peat mosses in bogs, and of dwarf birches and feather mosses in fens.

Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) is an aggressive pioneer tree that regenerates readily after disturbance. Its presence invariably indicates past fires and it is most common on such fire-prone sites as sand plains and rocky uplands. Sometimes it forms pure stands on clay plains and till soils although it is usually replaced on these better sites by invading spruces. Characteristically the jack pine has an undergrowth of heath shrubs such as blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtilloides*) and bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) together with feather mosses and lichens (*Cladonia spp.*).

Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) has habitat preferences similar to white spruce. It flourishes on deep glacial soils in the mixedwood zone, declining in vigour to the north and to the south where, respectively, colder and drier conditions are encountered. Tall shrubs such as cherry (*Prunus spp.*), saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) and hazel (*Corylus cornuta*) frequently grow with the aspen.

Balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) is better adapted than aspen to wet sites; it is most prominent on calcareous alluvium along rivers where it usually has a dense undergrowth of willows, alder and red-osier dogwood.

White birch (*Betula papyrifera*) is genetically variable and wide in ecological tolerance. It occurs conspicuously throughout the forest zone on sandy soils, on organic terrain, and on eroding stream banks and escarpments. Like jack pine it is apparently favoured by frequent fires.

Successional relationships are simple. In northern Saskatchewan fire or logging tends to perpetuate the best adapted species, the spruces and jack pine, although white birch may form an early stage in succession. Wet, peaty soils regenerate more rapidly than the drier upland sites where new forests may be very slow in developing.

Within the mixed wood zone farther south, disturbance on the better soils favours the broadleaf trees at the expense of the conifers. When pure poplar stands are formed by logging or fire, they may not convert to mixed conifer-and-broadleaf stands for a long time. Under favourable conditions, where a white spruce seed source remains and where the soil surface is moist, the spruce will invade and eventually replace the aspen. With increasing age, an appreciable component of balsam fir may appear in the white spruce stands.

Jack pine is perpetuated by fires, especially on sandy soils. On moist sites the pine is usually invaded by white spruce (in the south) or by black spruce (in the north). Tamarack also behaves as a pioneer species that is replaced in time by the spruces.

Aspen Forest (H): The forest-grassland transition is occupied by an almost pure poplar forest which southward is fragmented into groves surrounding depressions and sloughs. Outliers occur on highlands such as the Moose Mountain and the Cypress Hills. Although aspen is the predominant species there is some minor mixture of balsam poplar and white birch. Undergrowth is often quite dense, with tall shrubs such as cherry and saskatoon, as well as herbs and grasses.

Mixedwood Forest (J, K, L with M,P,R,S): At the southern edge of the boreal forest where the conifers thin out and aspen becomes dominant the vegetation pattern is simplified. Black spruce and tamarack are confined to wet places or at least are very rare on uplands where white spruce mixes with the poplar. As usual, jack pine characterizes the fire-prone sites and the dry soils. A rich undergrowth of tall shrubs and herbs typifies the forests that have a predominant broadleaf component.

Above approximately the 4,200-foot contour on the north-facing slope of the Cypress Hills there is a coniferous forest of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) and aspen with white spruce, balsam poplar and paper birch as local dominants. Pure stands of each species occur, as well as the various mixtures. The pine stands have a sparse undergrowth of willow, bearberry and heath plants, in contrast to the rich, layered undergrowth in the broadleaf tree stands. Spruce stands are best developed along the margins of streams and lakes where they are associated with moisture-loving shrubs such as red-osier dogwood, currants and viburnum. Marsh communities are found around springs and streams, but no bogs and fens occur. The Cypress Hills contain plants, not found elsewhere in the province, which are related to the flora of the Rocky Mountains.

The characteristic forest association in a northwest-southeast zone across central Saskatchewan is mixed aspen, white spruce, balsam poplar, white birch and balsam fir. On sandy soils the jack pine dominates, and it is also abundant on hills and slopes where fires have run. Wetlands are scattered throughout, with prominent fens, bogs and muskeg. On rolling uplands such as the Pasquia Hills, there are large areas covered by aspen and paper birch. Pure coniferous stands of white spruce and balsam fir tend to occur on lower slopes and in valleys, while the plateaus and poorly drained flatlands are dominated by black spruce and tamarack.

A low lying area in east central Saskatchewan carries a predominantly wetland vegetation in which there are extensive open forests of black spruce and tamarack, with intervening swamps and bogs. Through this winds the Saskatchewan River whose "Delta", with its floodplain and levees, constitutes the most productive forest land in Saskatchewan. Large white spruce, balsam poplar and aspen, with balsam fir and white birch, border the numerous cut-off channels and drainage ways. Also present locally are elm, green ash and Manitoba maple, along with extensive shrub communities of alder and birch. On slightly higher land and back from the floodplain, the ridges of sand and gravel—beach remnants of post-glacial lakes—carry pine and spruce forests with heath-shrub undergrowth.

West and northwest of the Saskatchewan lowlands, bordering the Shield, lie the Upper Churchill mixedwoods. Jack pine stands are extensive on sandy soils derived from the underlying Cretaceous sediments, while intervening poorly drained areas are forested with black spruce and tamarack. Where soil conditions are favourable, white spruce and aspen are important. There are large areas of bog, muskeg and fen. Because of repeated fires, much of the area has been burned over and the present forest cover does not reflect the true forest potential.

Mixedwood to Northern Coniferous Forest Transition (L,P,S): Extensive areas north of Lac la Ronge and near the eastern provincial boundary carry a productive forest wherever glacial deposits form a moderately deep mantle over the granitic bedrock. Similar forests appear at a more northern latitude near the Alberta border where morainic and lacustrine deposits partly overlie Cretaceous sediments. About two-third of these forests consist of mixed stands of white spruce and aspen with lesser amounts of the other boreal conifers. Poorly drained sites are dominated by black spruce which is also prominent on the thin-soiled ridges. Jack pine is not an abundant species except locally. Open sedge fens and sparsely treed muskegs are common throughout the conifer-broadleaf forests.

In the northwest, the transition to the northern coniferous forest on the Shield is through a vegetation in which jack pine is the major species. Birch and aspen are prominent and there are areas, such as east of Frobisher Lake, where the proportion of white spruce is high. Bog and muskeg are prevalent, with associated black spruce and tamarack.

Northern Coniferous Forest (P, M, N, S, R): Black spruce is the most prominent tree in the area west of Reindeer Lake; it forms open stands on the thin-soiled uplands and closed forests on deeper soils or in wetter areas. On the extensive rock outcrops, jack pine accompanies the spruce and dominates on recently burned places. Fires are also responsible for the scattered white birch stands. On the better soils are mixedwood stands (spruce, fir and poplar) which are more typical of the southern boreal forest and the transition zone north of Lac la Ronge. *Sphagnum* peat bogs and muskeg mantle the depressions between rock outcrops.

South of Lake Athabasca and extending over a very large area, the sandy soils derived from underlying Precambrian sandstones have favoured the dominance of jack pine. Past fires have opened the forests but there is a trend toward denser cover as succession goes on. Moist flats and depressions carry stands of black spruce and tamarack, while aspen and balsam poplar, with some white spruce, are found locally along creeks and drainage channels. A small amount of balsam fir is associated with some of the forests along the southern part of the area. About one-fifth of the Precambrian sand area is occupied by treed muskeg, bogs and some fens.

Eastward, toward Wollaston Lake, lies a tract of pine-spruce forest surrounded by the predominately pine stands. The soils here are somewhat finer-textured than elsewhere, and they were molded into drumlin forms, with intervening flutings, by the last glacial advance.

The dune area on the south shore of Lake Athabasca is mainly a jack pine woodland, with some spectacular stretches of open, moving sand. In the infrequent wetter areas, white birch is prominent, together with green alder (*Alnus crispa*) and black spruce. Some of the low areas are dominated by mixed pine-spruce stands or by black spruce muskeg. Narrow belts of open white spruce forest occur along the south shore of the lake, occupying protected depressions and stream valleys; these narrow woodland strips contain a number of rare herbs not found elsewhere in Saskatchewan. Scattered spruce occur on the stony beach ridges where jack pine apparently has been unable to establish itself.

North of Lake Athabasca, black spruce and jack pine are dominant on sandy soils over Precambrian bedrock. The forest vegetation is similar to the forests within the lichen woodland to the east. There is an appreciable component of aspen and paper birch on upland sites, however, and these species with the jack pine indicate widespread past fires. The deeper soils bear a closed black spruce forest with a feather-moss ground cover. Black spruce muskeg occupies the lowlands, and white spruce appears infrequently on south-facing slopes.

Lichen Woodland (Q, S): Forest stands in the sub-arctic boreal forest are park-like and dominated by black spruce. Common associates are jack pine and paper birch, species that reflect the influence of frequent fires. The open stands have a sparse undergrowth of shrubs and a nearly continuous ground cover of lichen species in the genera *Cladonia, Cetraria and Stereocaulon*. In moist depressions, such as valleys and on lake margins, the spruce cover is denser and the undergrowth is dominated by feather mosses, principally species of *Hylocomium* and *Hypnum*.

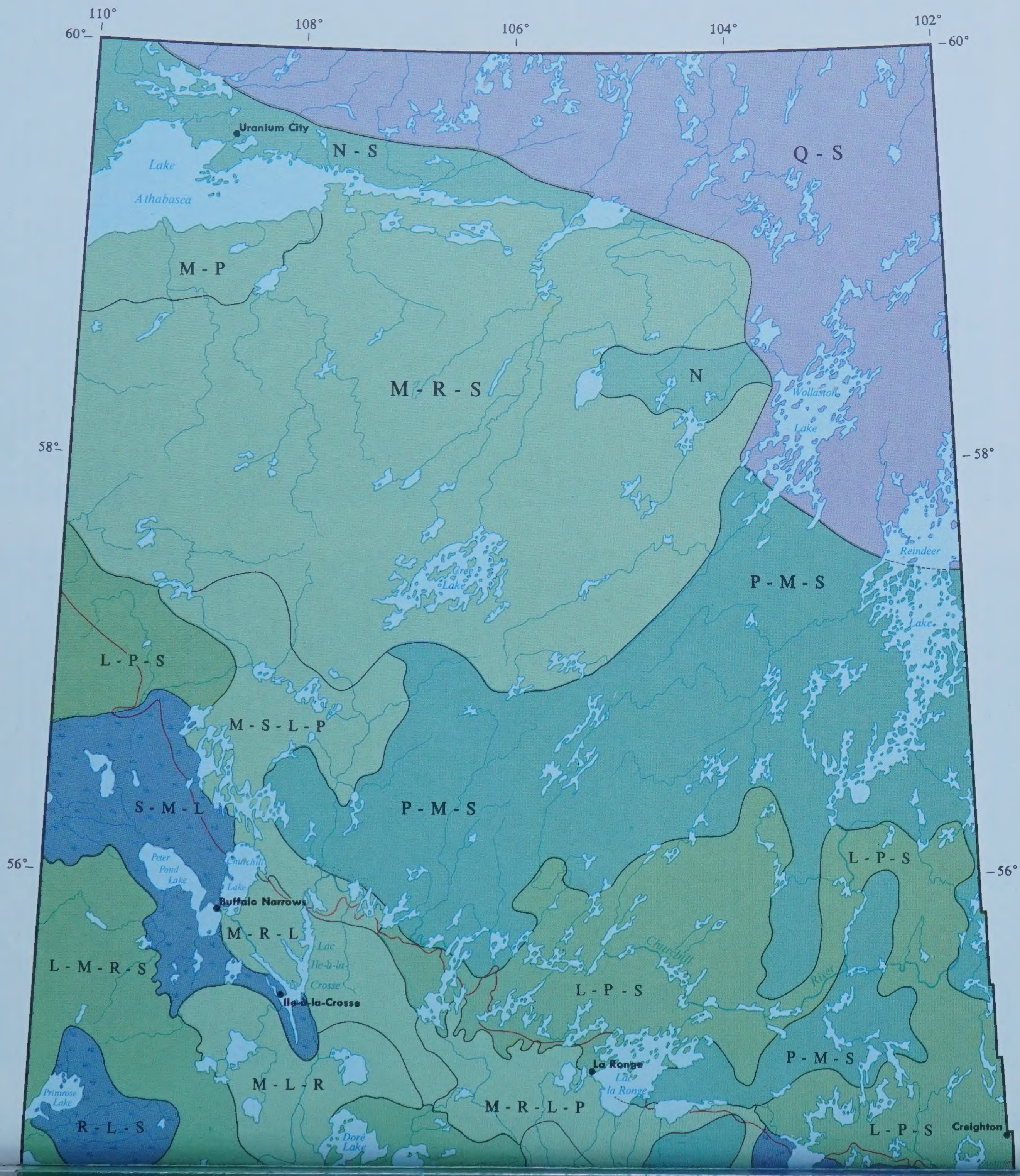
CONCLUSION

In no other province are the apparent zonal relationships between climate, soils and the distribution of native species displayed so clearly, from the warm dry grassland in the southwest to the cold dry lichen-woodland in the northeast. To some extent the latitudinal sequences are matched by an altitudinal zonation on highlands such as the Cypress Hills, where the change from the low-lying grasslands to aspen forest and mixedwoods on the highest levels can be seen. The time dimension has been mentioned only briefly but the history of the land surface and of its living forms must also be known if the present environment is to be fully understood. Thus the zonations of vegetation may partly reflect time sequences of migration after the ice withdrew, the far northern zones formed by the mobile species on young terrain and those in the south by the slower travellers in a much older environment.

R. T. Coupland and J. S. Rowe

(References: See Appendix)

NATURAL VEGETATION

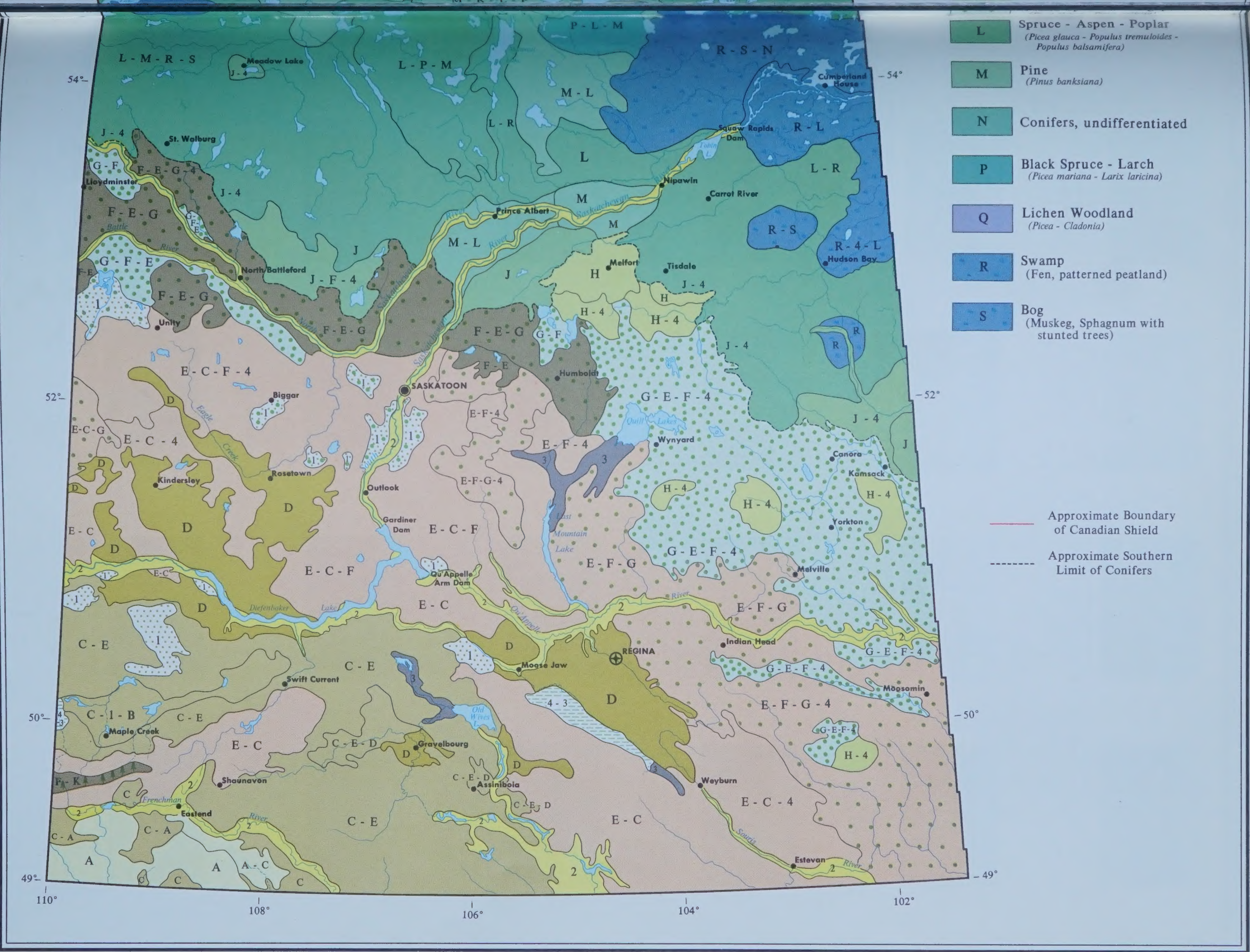

110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
Q - S
N - S
Uranium City
Lake
Athabasca
M - P
M - R - S
N
Wollaston
Lake
P - M - S
Reindeer
Lake
L - P - S
M - S - L - P
S - M - L
Peter
Pond
Lake
Churchill
Lake
Buffalo Narrows
M - R - L
L - M - R - S
Lac
Île-à-la-
Crosse
Île-à-la-Crosse
M - L - R
R - L - S
Primrose
Lake
Dore
Lake
Churchill
River
La Ronge
Lac
la Ronge
M - R - L - P
Creighton

GRASSLAND AND GROVE REGION

A	Blue Grama - Wheat Grass *(Bouteloua gracilis - Agropyron smithii)*
B	Spear Grass - Blue Grama *(Stipa comata - Bouteloua gracilis)*
C	Spear Grass - Blue Grama - Wheat Grass *(Stipa spp. - Bouteloua gracilis - Agropyron spp.)*
D	Wheat Grass - June Grass *(Agropyron dasystachyum - Koeleria cristata)*
E	Spear Grass - Wheat Grass *(Stipa spartea var. curtiseta - Agropyron dasystachyum)*
F	Fescue *(Festuca scabrella)*
G	Aspen Grove *(Populus tremuloides)*
1	Sandhill Complexes
2	Valley Complexes
3	Saline Complexes
4	Slough - Moist Prairie Complexes

FOREST

H	Aspen *(Populus tremuloides)*
J	Aspen - Spruce *(Populus tremuloides - Picea glauca)*
K	Cypress Hills Forest White Spruce - Lodgepole Pine


L Spruce - Aspen - Poplar (Picea glauca - Populus tremuloides - Populus balsamifera)
M Pine (Pinus banksiana)
N Conifers, undifferentiated
P Black Spruce - Larch (Picea mariana - Larix laricina)
Q Lichen Woodland (Picea - Cladonia)
R Swamp (Fen, patterned peatland)
S Bog (Muskeg, Sphagnum with stunted trees)
Approximate Boundary of Canadian Shield
Approximate Southern Limit of Conifers
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
Meadow Lake
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
North Battleford
Unity
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Carrot River
Squaw Rapids Dam
Cumberland House
Hudson Bay
Melfort
Tisdale
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Biggar
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Yorkton
Melville
Indian Head
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Shaunavon
Eastend
Gravelbourg
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Estevan
Saskatchewan River
Battle River
Eagle Creek
Diefenbaker Lake
Last Mountain Lake
Quill Lakes
Qu'Appelle River
Old Wives L.
Frenchman River
Souris River
L - M - R - S
L - P - M
P - L - M
R - S - N
M - L
L - R
R - L
L
M
J
J - 4
J - F - 4
F - E - G
G - F
G - F - E
F - E - G - 4
E - C - F - 4
E - C - 4
E - C - G
E - C
E - C - F
E - F - 4
E - F - G - 4
E - F - G
G - E - F - 4
H
H - 4
R - S
R - 4 - L
R
D
C - E
C - E - D
C - 1 - B
C - A
A - C
A
C
F - K
E - C - 4
4 - 3
1
2
3

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

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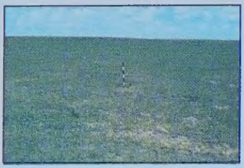
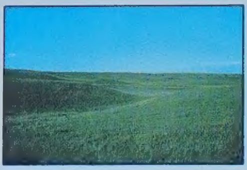
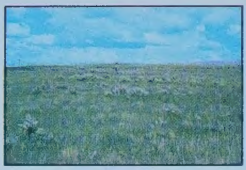
TYPICAL NATURAL VEGETATION AND SITES



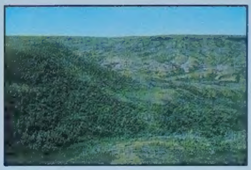
Blue grama-wheat grass prairie showing burnouts, near Altawyn, southwestern Saskatchewan.



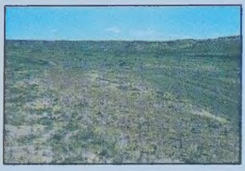
Spear grass-wheat grass on prairie glacial till soils east of Swift Current.



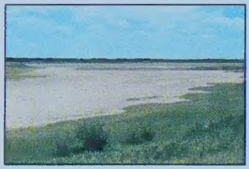
Spear grass-blue grama prairie on loamy sand near Webb. The grey shrub is sage brush *(Artemisia cana).*



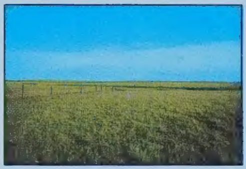
Valley complex in the Frenchman River Valley east of Val Marie.



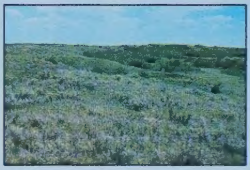
A saline version of the valley complex in the Frenchman River Valley east of Val Marie. The reddish species is western sea-blite *(Suaeda depressa).*



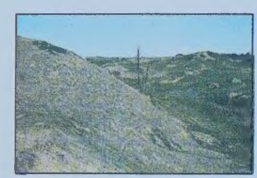
The saline complex in Patience Lake east of Saskatoon. In some years the salt is covered by salt wort *(Salicornia rubra).* The grassy communities along the margin are composed mostly of salt grass *(Distichlis stricta),* foxtail barley *(Hordeum jubatum)* and wheat grass.



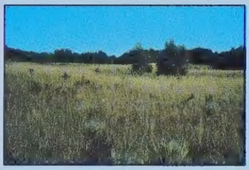
Wheat grass-June grass prairie near Matador. The land on the left side of the fence has been tilled.



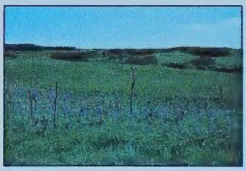
The vegetation complex on sand dunes in the Great Sand Hills east of Fox Valley. The tree is aspen *(Populus tremuloides),* the large shrub is willow *(Salix sp.),* and the grey shrub is sage brush *(Artemisia cana).*



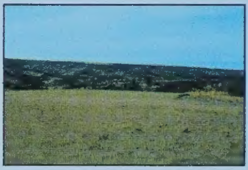
Sand dunes near Dundurn. The low shrub is creeping juniper *(Juniperus horizontalis).* The dead tree is cottonwood *(Populus deltoides* var. *occidentalis).*



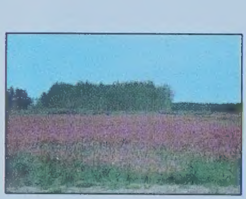
An advanced stage of succession on sandy soils near Pike Lake. The dominant grass is common spear grass *(Stipa comata)* and the grey forb is pasture sage *(Artemisia frigida).* The tree is aspen *(Populus tremuloides).*



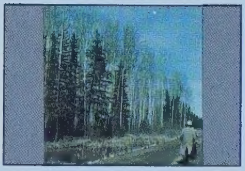
Aspen grove vegetation near Melville. The grey shrub is silverberry *(Elaeagnus commutata).*



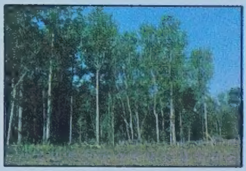
Fescue prairie on tableland in the Cypress Hills near Fort Walsh. The slopes in the background are forested with aspen *(Populus tremuloides)* and lodgepole pine *(Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia).*



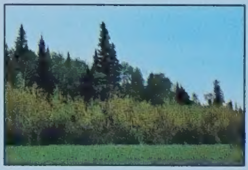
Fireweed *(Epilobium angustifolium)* appears after poplar and mixedwood forests are clear cut or burned. Meadow Lake.



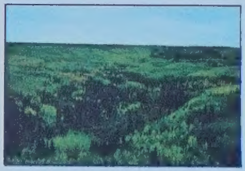
Boreal mixedwood forest, with white spruce *(Picea glauca)* gradually replacing aspen *(Populus tremuloides).* Lac La Ronge.



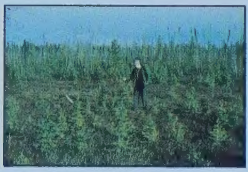
Deciduous woodland *(Populus spp.)* along the Saskatchewan River, Cumberland House.



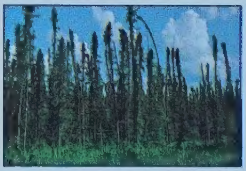
Mixed white spruce *(Picea glauca)* and poplar *(Populus spp.)* showing autumn change in leaf colour. Northern Saskatchewan.



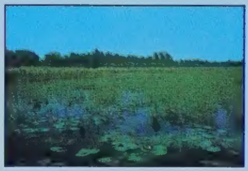
Mixedwoods from the air in the fall. White spruce *(Picea glauca)* is dark green, aspen *(Populus tremuloides)* and white birch *(Betula papyrifera)* show yellow and orange.



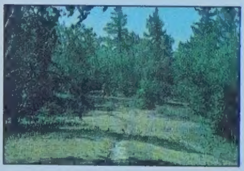
Black Spruce *(Picea mariana)* on peatland. Lac La Ronge.



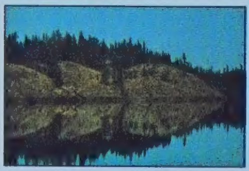
Mature black spruce *(Picea mariana).* Note the typical club tops on wet sites. Northern Saskatchewan.



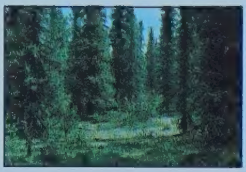
Marsh vegetation, showing water-lily *(Nuphar variegatum)* with rushes and reeds in the background. Saskatchewan River Delta (Cumberland House).



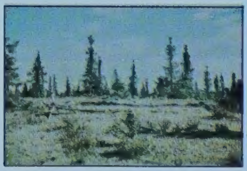
Jack pine *(Pinus banksiana)* with a lichen ground cover. A caribou trail runs down the sandy ridge.



Black spruce *(Picea mariana)* on lichen-covered rock knob. Fond du Lac River.



Lichen woodland of black spruce *(Picea mariana)* with *Cladonia* covering the ground. Northeastern Saskatchewan.



Open black spruce *(Picea mariana)* with dwarf birch *(Betula glandulosa)* on dry sand. Northeastern Saskatchewan.

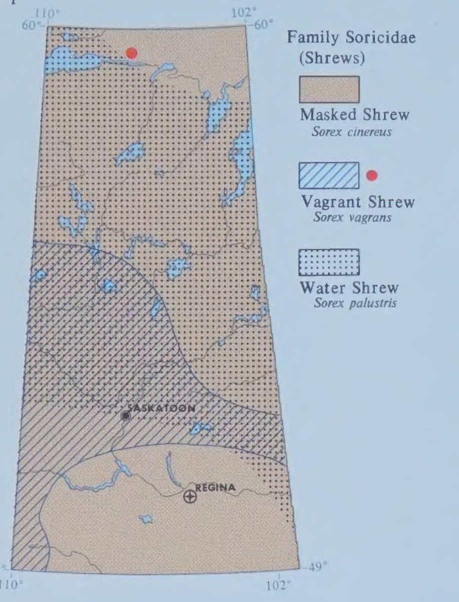
ZOOGEOGRAPHY

SECTION 5

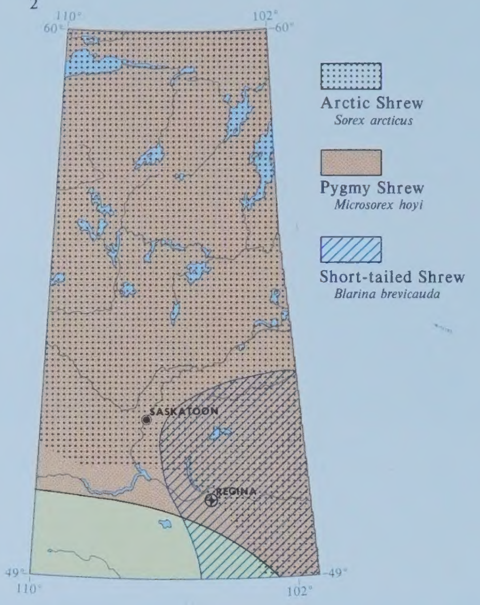
MAMMALS

ORDER INSECTIVORA (INSECTIVORES)

1


110°
102°
60°
49°
SASKATOON
REGINA
Family Soricidae (Shrews)
Masked Shrew
Sorex cinereus
Vagrant Shrew
Sorex vagrans
Water Shrew
Sorex palustris

2


110°
102°
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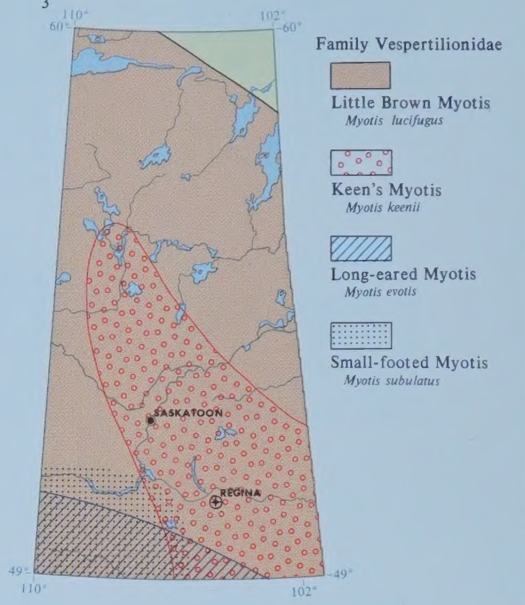
49°
SASKATOON
REGINA
Arctic Shrew
Sorex arcticus
Pygmy Shrew
Microsorex hoyi
Short-tailed Shrew
Blarina brevicauda

ORDER CHIROPTERA (BATS)

3


110°
102°
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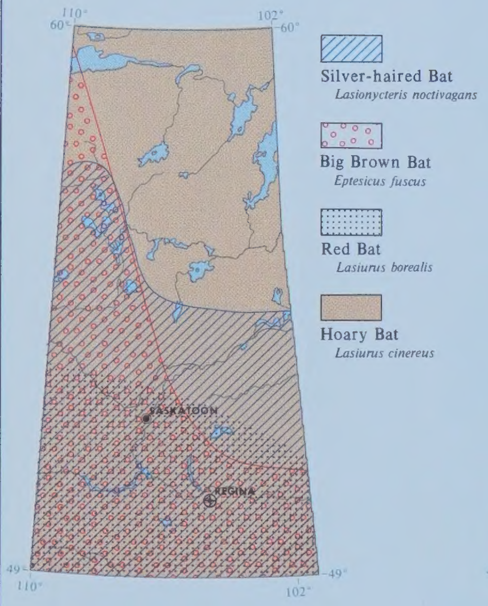
49°
SASKATOON
REGINA
Family Vespertilionidae
Little Brown Myotis
Myotis lucifugus
Keen's Myotis
Myotis keenii
Long-eared Myotis
Myotis evotis
Small-footed Myotis
Myotis subulatus

4


110°
102°
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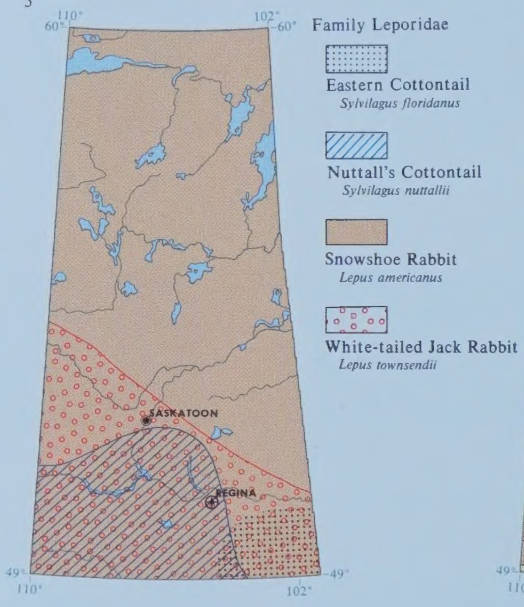
SASKATOON
REGINA
Silver-haired Bat
Lasionycteris noctivagans
Big Brown Bat
Eptesicus fuscus
Red Bat
Lasiurus borealis
Hoary Bat
Lasiurus cinereus

ORDER LAGOMORPHA (RABBITS AND HARES)

5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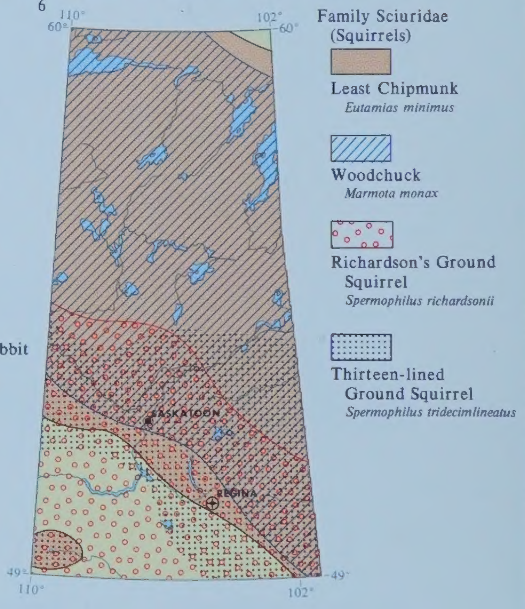
SASKATOON
REGINA
Family Leporidae
Eastern Cottontail
Sylvilagus floridanus
Nuttall's Cottontail
Sylvilagus nuttallii
Snowshoe Rabbit
Lepus americanus
White-tailed Jack Rabbit
Lepus townsendii

ORDER RODENTIA (RODENTS)

6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102°
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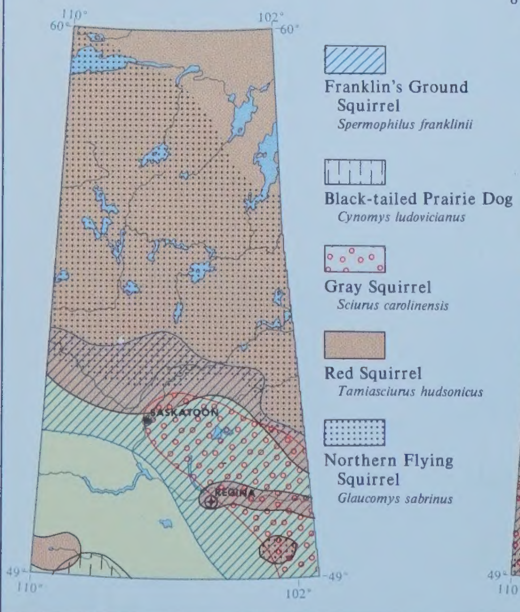
SASKATOON
REGINA
Family Sciuridae (Squirrels)
Least Chipmunk
Eutamias minimus
Woodchuck
Marmota monax
Richardson's Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus richardsonii
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus tridecimlineatus

7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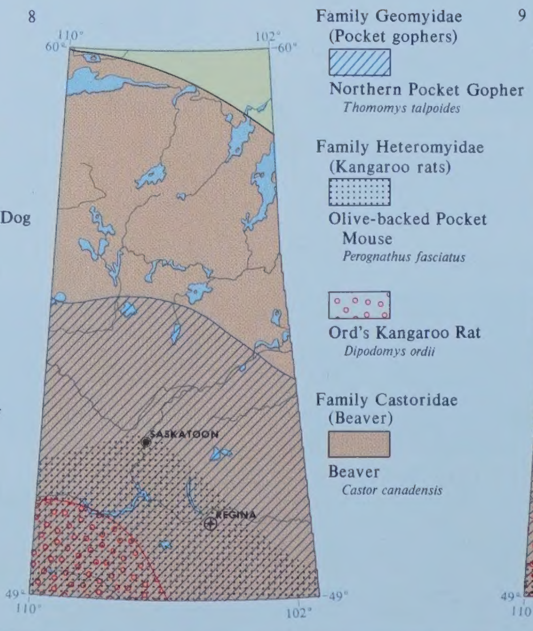
SASKATOON
REGINA
Franklin's Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus franklinii
Black-tailed Prairie Dog
Cynomys ludovicianus
Gray Squirrel
Sciurus carolinensis
Red Squirrel
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus
Northern Flying Squirrel
Glaucomys sabrinus

8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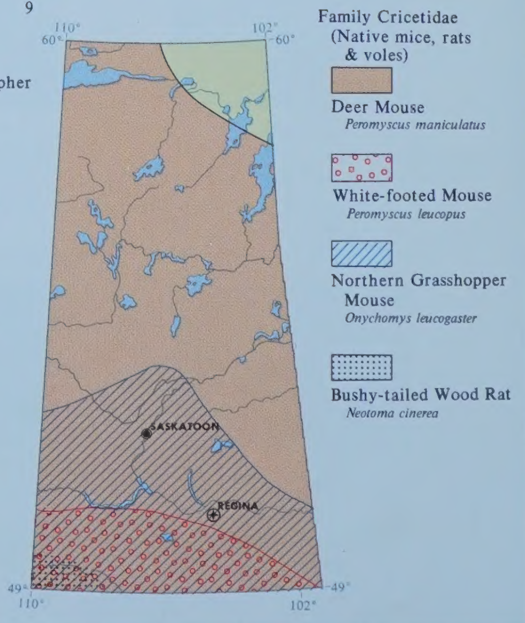
SASKATOON
REGINA
Family Geomyidae (Pocket gophers)
Northern Pocket Gopher
Thomomys talpoides
Family Heteromyidae (Kangaroo rats)
Olive-backed Pocket Mouse
Perognathus fasciatus
Ord's Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys ordii
Family Castoridae (Beaver)
Beaver
Castor canadensis

9


110°
102°
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SASKATOON
REGINA
Family Cricetidae (Native mice, rats & voles)
Deer Mouse
Peromyscus maniculatus
White-footed Mouse
Peromyscus leucopus
Northern Grasshopper Mouse
Onychomys leucogaster
Bushy-tailed Wood Rat
Neotoma cinerea

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

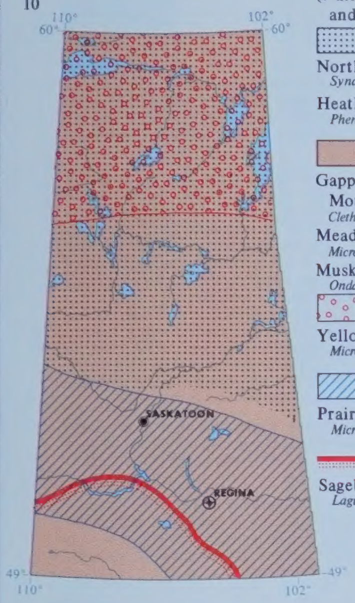
200 0 200 400 Miles
1:15,000,000

MAMMALS

━ Habitat of Species terminates along Solid Line

ORDER RODENTIA (RODENTS)

10


110°
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SASKATOON
REGINA
49°
49°
110°
102°

Family Cricetidae
(Native mice, rats and voles)

░

Northern Bog Lemming
Synaptomys borealis

Heather Vole
Phenacomys intermedius

■

Gapper's Red-backed Mouse
Clethrionomys gapperi

Meadow Vole
Microtus pennsylvanicus

Muskrat
Ondatra zibethicus

⚬

Yellow-cheeked Vole
Microtus xanthognathus

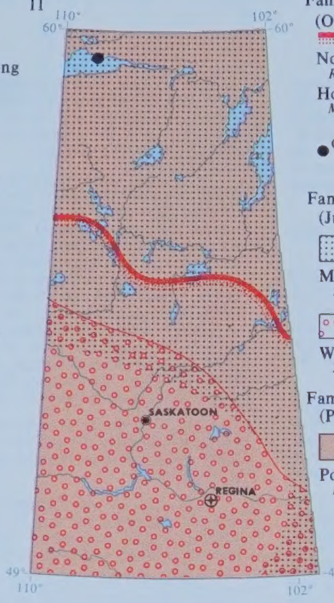
▨

Prairie Vole
Microtus ochrogaster

━

Sagebrush Vole
Lagurus curtatus

11


110°
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SASKATOON
REGINA
49°
49°
110°
102°

Family Muridae
(Old world rats and mice)

━

Norway Rat
Rattus norvegicus

House Mouse
Mus musculus

● Occurrence of House Mouse

Family Zapodidae
(Jumping mice)

░

Meadow Jumping Mouse
Zapus hudsonius

⚬

Western Jumping Mouse
Zapus princeps

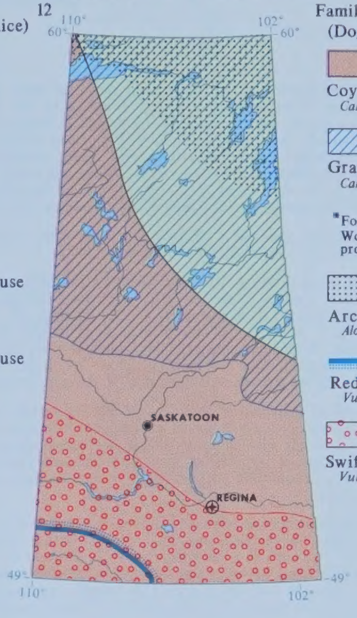
Family Erethizontidae
(Porcupines)

■

Porcupine
Erethizon dorsatum

ORDER CARNIVORA (CARNIVORES)

12


110°
102°
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60°
SASKATOON
REGINA
49°
49°
110°
102°

Family Canidae
(Dogs, foxes and wolves)

■

Coyote
Canis latrans

▨

Gray Wolf
Canis lupus

*Former Range of Wolf was entire province

░

Arctic Fox
Alopex lagopus

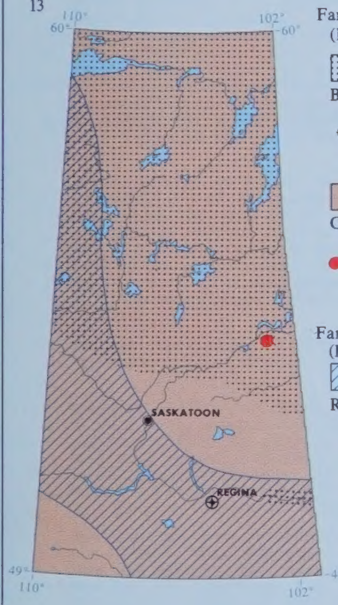
━

Red Fox
Vulpes fulva

⚬

Swift Fox
Vulpes velox

13


110°
102°
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60°
SASKATOON
REGINA
49°
49°
110°
102°

Family Ursidae
(Bears)

░

Black Bear
Ursus americanus

*Former Range of Black Bear was entire province

■

Grizzly Bear
Ursus horribilis

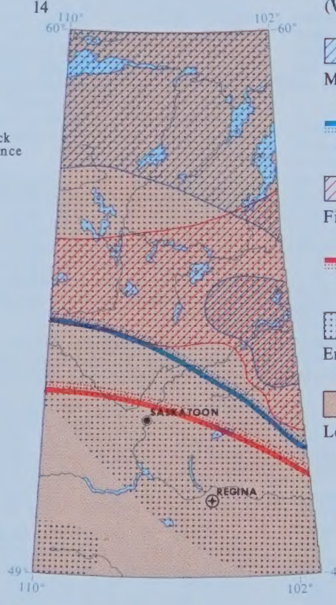
● Recent Report of Grizzly Bear

Family Procyonidae
(Raccoons)

▨

Raccoon
Procyon lotor

14


110°
102°
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SASKATOON
REGINA
49°
49°
110°
102°

Family Mustelidae
(Weasels, skunks, otters etc.)

▨

Marten
Martes americana

━ Former Range

▨

Fisher
Martes pennanti

━ Former Range

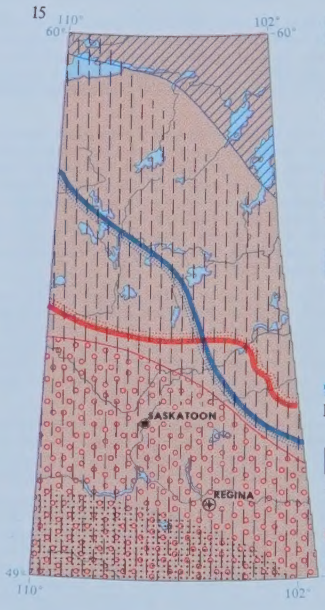
░

Ermine
Mustela erminea

■

Least Weasel
Mustela rixosa

15


110°
102°
60°
60°
SASKATOON
REGINA
49°
49°
110°
102°

⚬

Long-tailed Weasel
Mustela frenata

░

Black-footed Ferret
Mustela nigripes

■

Mink
Mustela vison

▨

Wolverine (Glutton)
Gulo luscus

*Former Range of Wolverine and Otter was entire province

━

Badger
Taxidea taxus

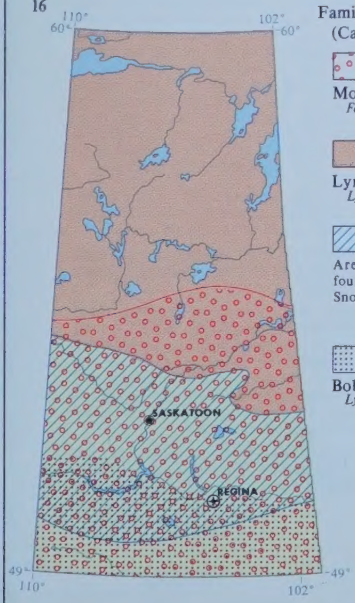
▥

Striped Skunk
Mephitis mephitis

━

River Otter
Lutra canadensis

16


110°
102°
60°
60°
SASKATOON
REGINA
49°
49°
110°
102°

Family Felidae
(Cats)

⚬

Mountain Lion
Felis concolor

■

Lynx
Lynx canadensis

▨

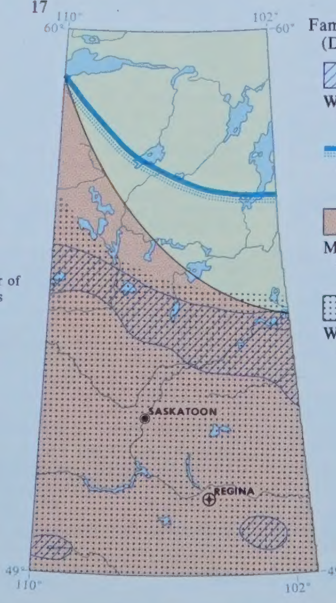
Area where Lynx is found when the number of Snowshoe Hare declines

░

Bobcat
Lynx rufus

ORDER ARTIODACTYLA (EVEN-TOED UNGULATES)

17


110°
102°
60°
60°
SASKATOON
REGINA
49°
49°
110°
102°

Family Cervidae
(Deer)

▨

Wapiti (Elk)
Cervus canadensis

━ Former Range

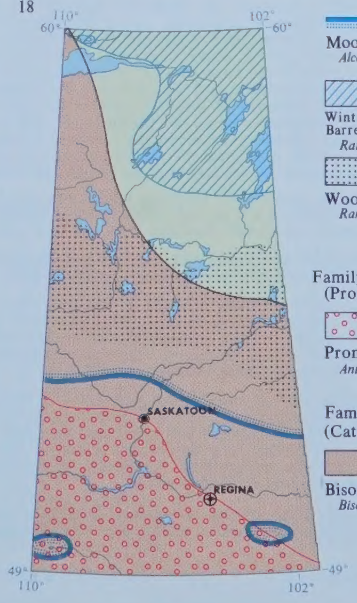
■

Mule Deer
Dama hemionus

░

White-tailed Deer
Dama virginianus

18


110°
102°
60°
60°
SASKATOON
REGINA
49°
49°
110°
102°

━

Moose
Alces alces

▨

Winter Range of Barren Ground Caribou
Rangifer tarandus arcticus

░

Woodland Caribou
Rangifer tarandus sylvestris

Family Antilocapridae
(Pronghorn)

⚬

Pronghorn (Antelope)
Antilocapra americana

Family Bovidae
(Cattle)

■

Bison (Buffalo)
Bison bison

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

200 0 200 400 Miles
1:15,000,000

MAMMALS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Seventy-eight species of wild mammals occur or have occurred in Saskatchewan in historic times. They include nineteen families in six orders and range in size from the pigmy shrew, which averages 3.5 inches in length and 0.1 ounces in weight, to the bison which may be twelve feet long and weigh 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. Rodents are the most abundant order, with thirty species, and the carnivores are the next most abundant, with twenty-two. There are eight species of bats, seven of even-toed ungulates, six shrews, and four species of hares and rabbits. The Norway rat and the house mouse are introduced commensals of man.

The number of species of mammals in an area is determined by the faunal history, climate and availability of habitats.

There is a general trend, correlating with a climatic gradient, for the number of plant and animal species to decline with increased latitude. For example, in Costa Rica (10°N) 163 species of mammals occur in an area 150 miles square, whereas on Melville Peninsula, N.W.T., (70°N) in an area of similar size, only 13 species occur. In Saskatchewan 62 species occur in the south (49°N) and 37 species in the north (60°N), thus reflecting this climatic gradient; the total number of species in the province also follows the species gradient of the continent.

The variety of mammal habitats is greatly increased by diversified topography. Mountainous areas typically have more physical contrasts and, thus, more habitats for plants and animals than plains areas at the same latitude. This explains, in part, the higher number of species in southern Alberta (some 75), and in southern British Columbia (about 80), as compared with 62 species on the prairies of southern Saskatchewan.

Origin: The Saskatchewan mammal fauna has been derived from three sources: northeast Eurasia, South America, and groups which evolved in North America. Although North America is now separated from Eurasia by Bering Strait, a northern land connection existed between the two continents for most of Tertiary time. While some mammal groups such as horses and camels originated in North America and dispersed to the old world, Eurasia has contributed many more species to North America than it received in return. The land connection between North and South America, broken for most of the Tertiary, was re-established in the late Pliocene and since then, many South American mammals have dispersed into North America.

The pronghorn is the only surviving species of a once large family (Antilocapridae) which was restricted to North America throughout its history. The rodent families, Geomyidae (pocket gophers) and Heteromyidae (kangaroo rats) are also thought to have originated in North America. One South American mammal, the porcupine, occurs in Saskatchewan. The remaining families are of old world or obscure origins.

Ranges: Twenty-five of Saskatchewan's mammals have geographic ranges which are confined to the boreal (or northern forest) regions; the ranges of eighteen extend over both boreal and more southerly "temperate" areas; and 33 of the province's mammals have ranges south of the boreal forest. Many of the northern species have circumpolar distribution and are considered to be the same species as their old world counterparts such as the moose, wolf, caribou or reindeer, and ermine. Others are very closely related to old world species, for example the wolverine and the old world glutton, the new and old world river otters, and the American and European bison.

The prairie has been an effective barrier to the spread of mammal species across the continent south of the boreal forest, as well as being a distinct habitat to which a number of mammals have adapted. Fifteen of the province's mammals are restricted to the arid and semi-arid plains of the continental interior. Four mammals (Keen's myotis, short-tailed shrew, grey squirrel and eastern cottontail) reach the western limits of their range, and one (Nuttall's cottontail) reaches the eastern limits of its range within the province.

The continental glaciers isolated eastern and western populations of some Pleistocene mammals which, in some instances, became distinct species before the glaciers dissipated. The eastern cottontail and the western Nuttall's cottontail, whose geographic ranges come together in Saskatchewan, are examples of such species.

Populations: The numbers of most mammals vary irregularly but the variation is usually much less than would be expected on the basis of the reproductive capacity of the species. This tendency for animal numbers to return to a mean value suggests that populations are naturally regulated or controlled. The irregularity of their fluctuations indicates that the control mechanism is very complex. Climatic extremes such as drought or above average rainfall can reduce animal numbers or accelerate their increase; but the factors usually considered responsible for population control are the amount of food, predation and disease. All these factors affect breeding success but variations in breeding are not great enough to control a species. It is variation in mortality that is now considered decisive in controlling animal numbers.

Some species, however, do fluctuate regularly in numbers, the fluctuations occurring as fixed-period population cycles which usually involve a herbivorous mammal and its predators, and, frequently, the gallinaceous birds in the same area. The period of the cycles is about four years on tundra and temperate grasslands, and about ten years in the boreal forest. In Saskatchewan the ten year cycle affects primarily the snowshoe hare and the lynx, and to a lesser extent the red fox and other mammalian predators of the hare such as the marten and fisher. The populations of two gallinaceous birds, the ruffed grouse and the sharp-tailed grouse, as well as two large predatory birds, the great-horned owl and the goshawk, are also cyclic. There is a ten year cycle involving muskrat and mink, apparently unrelated to the hare-lynx cycle, which may also be manifested in the province.

Meadow vole populations fluctuate with a four year periodicity in temperate areas of North America and probably also in Saskatchewan. Weasels, fox and other mammalian predators usually fluctuate with the four year microtine rodent cycle.

When the cyclic herbivore declines in numbers the predators may emigrate from the area. In such years lynx and goshawk occur far south of their normal range.

The province is indirectly affected by the four year cycle of the brown lemming and the collared lemming on the tundra. The arctic fox population cycles with the lemmings and the number trapped in the northern part of the province fluctuates similarly. Snowy owls migrate in large numbers far south of their usual winter range after a summer of peak lemming population.

These cycles are still unexplained although the regularity of the fluctuations suggests that the mechanism is simple. The increase in the population of the herbivore is associated with accelerated breeding and increased longevity. The decline of the herbivore populations may be brought about by food shortage or predation; disease appears to be unimportant. The decline of the grouse populations may be caused by the predators or food shortage.

Natural History: Each species of mammal lives in a habitat which provides the basic needs of food, cover and a nesting site. The requirements of each species are unique in some way, and members of the species are able to find and recognize their habitat. Within its habitat each mammal restricts its daily movements to a definite area called a home range. This usually contains one or more nest or refuge sites, and on it the animal performs its normal activities of food gathering, mating, and caring for the young.

A home range is frequently permanent, as for many mice and shrews; but some species of small mammals are known to change their home ranges occasionally, while some migratory mammals have seasonal home ranges. Home ranges are approximately proportional to the size of the species; thus, meadow voles have one quarter of an acre, deer-mice and the vagrant shrew about half an acre, the snowshoe rabbit some twenty acres, and the lynx up to several square miles. In general males have larger home ranges than females, and carnivores have larger ranges than herbivores. In social animals, such as prairie dogs and some carnivores (the Canidae), the social group shares a common home range. Herds of grazing animals also may have a home range. Adult mammals usually remain in a home range for most of their lives. Young animals leave their natal nest or burrow to locate and occupy a home range of their own, such dispersal frequently resulting from the hostile behaviour of adults. Dispersal, among other effects, reduces the local population and insures that all suitable habitat is occupied.

An area which is defended from members of the same species is a territory. Mammals usually defend only part of the home range and, here, they may protect food stores, as does the red squirrel, or nesting sites and dens, as do the muskrat and beaver.

Only a few of Saskatchewan's mammals are migratory. Most of the bats migrate, although the big brown bat commonly hibernates in buildings and other species possibly may winter in caves or old mine shafts. Migratory behaviour is also known in large ungulates such as the bison, barren-ground caribou and pronghorn.

Mammals are active at various times of the day. Most are nocturnal but shrews and meadow voles are active for short periods both day and night. Ground squirrels, chipmunks, the gray and red squirrel, and many carnivores, including weasels, are active during daylight; so also are most ungulates, although they may rest during the middle of the day. Most of this activity is concerned with obtaining food. It is estimated that rabbits may spend up to ninety per cent of their active time feeding while pronghorns spend three-quarters of their time feeding in winter and about two-thirds in summer. Carnivores may bolt large quantities of food after making a kill; a wolf, for example, can eat one-fifth of its body weight at one meal. Thus an 80 pound wolf may eat 16 pounds of meat, but it may not get another prey for many days. Some mammals also store food. Woodchucks, ground squirrels, jumping mice and chipmunks, which are hibernators, store food for use if they wake up when food is still scarce. The red squirrel stores large quantities of spruce cones, and beavers cache fresh branches in their ponds for winter food.

Mammals use a surprising variety of homes. Burrowing rodents such as pocket gophers, which rarely leave their burrow system, nest in a side chamber. Ground squirrels, which have elaborate burrows, do the same; red squirrels use burrows in the winter but in summer the females build tree nests in which the young are born. Many carnivores, such as badgers, skunks and foxes, build dens which usually have two or more entrances. Aquatic rodents, beaver and muskrat, build elaborate houses. Many mammals nest in hollow trees, as do the racoon and northern flying squirrel, or, like the jack rabbit, build a simple shelter on top of the ground.

Mammals usually do not remain paired; typically the female alone raises the young. Some of the large canids (wolves, foxes) do form pair bonds and the males help feed and raise the family.

Influence of Man: Human influence has greatly altered the mammal population of the province. European contact over the past three centuries added trade in furs and trade goods to the indigenous food gathering and hunting economy. Following agricultural settlement in the south, increased protection from fires encouraged the growth of poplar in the park belt, while forest clearing led to meadows, croplands, and brush areas along the edge of the northern forest. This alteration of habitats had a great effect on the native mammals.

Only two species, the bison and the black-footed ferret, were extirpated from the province, and one species, the swift fox, is probably gone. Further, two large carnivores, the grizzly bear and the mountain lion, possibly are near extinction for there are few recent records of their occurrence. The wolf and black bear also have been eliminated from settled areas but persist in the forested regions.

Human activities have facilitated an increase in the numbers of some mammals. Rodents such as the meadow vole and deer mouse are more abundant on disturbed weedy land than on undisturbed prairie. The pocket gopher, ground squirrel, and prairie dog are scarce or absent on virgin prairie but become abundant on disturbed and over-grazed land. The black-tailed prairie dog increased greatly following the extermination of the bison and subsequent over-grazing of the range by cattle. Since then, massive poisoning campaigns have almost exterminated it throughout the great plains and the few small groups near Val Marie are the only colonies of the species in Canada. Rabbits and hares similarly increase in over-grazed or disturbed areas. Small carnivores such as the ermine, long-tailed weasels, red fox and coyote, have persisted, or even increased, in agricultural areas because of the abundant rodent and lagomorph population.

Continued trapping in the northern forest has undoubtedly reduced the numbers of some fur bearing species, but their economic importance to the region will probably insure that the harvest is managed to secure a continued crop.

Man and Mammals: Man has been closely associated with his fellow mammals throughout his history. They have been important sources of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, tools (bone), transportation and protection (dog).

Some mammals, both domesticated and wild, can transmit diseases to man. For example, a small worm (*Echinococcus multi-locularis*) usually found in the intestines of dogs and native carnivores occurs in the province; man can be infected by accidentally eating the eggs and thus can harbour the infective stages of the worm. Foxes, dogs, skunks, and bats (with other carnivores) can contract and spread rabies. Rabbits and ground squirrels can transmit rabbit fever or Tularemia to man while western equine encephalitis virus has been isolated from many vertebrates, including Richardson's ground squirrel and deer mice.

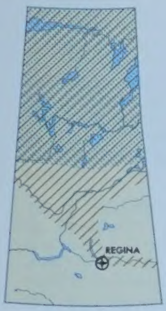
Range Maps: These attempt to show both present and historic ranges of the species. The selection of scientific and common names and the sequence of orders and families are based on The Mammals of North America, by E. R. Hall and K. R. Kelson.

(References: See Appendix)

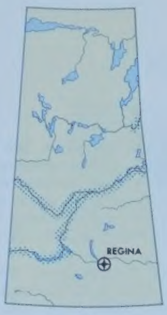
W. J. Maher

FISH AMPHIBIANS REPTILES

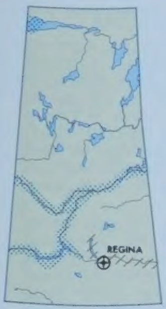
COMMERCIAL FISH



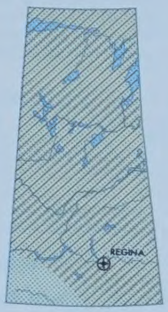
Lake Trout
▨ Whitefish



Sturgeon

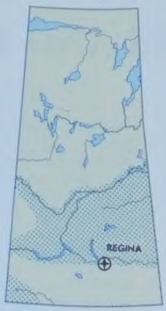


Goldeye
▨ Buffalo (fish)

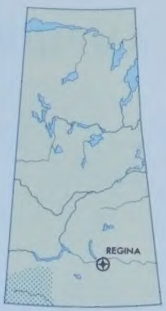


Burbot
Lake Herring (Cisco)
Northern Pike (Jackfish)
Sucker
▨ Walleye

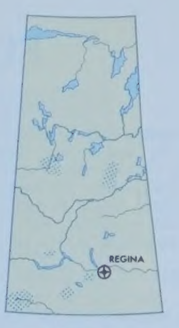
INTRODUCED FISH



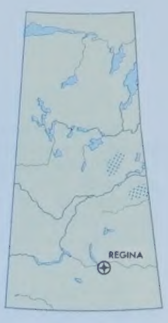
Carp



Brown Trout

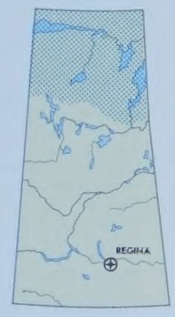


Rainbow Trout

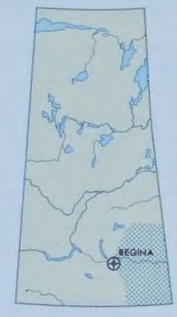


Brook Trout

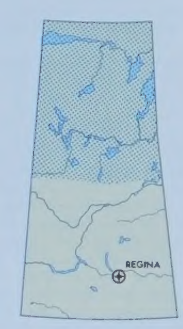
SPORT FISH



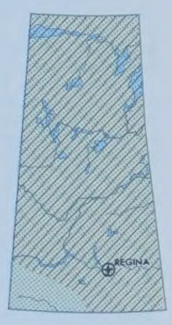
Arctic Grayling



Catfish (Bullhead)

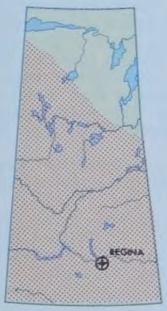


Lake Trout

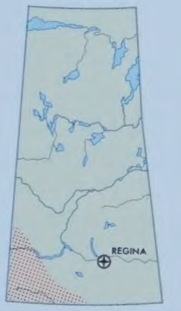


Northern Pike (Jackfish)
Yellow Perch
▨ Walleye

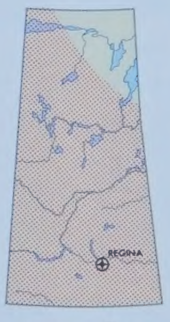
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES



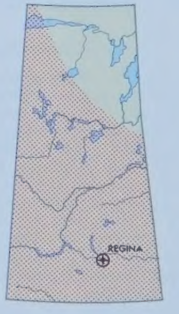
Canadian Toad



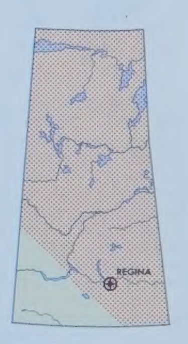
Great Plains Toad



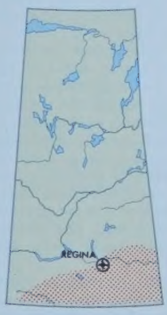
Leopard Frog



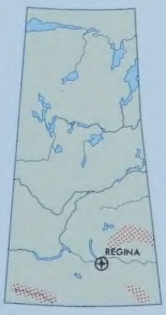
Boreal Chorus Frog



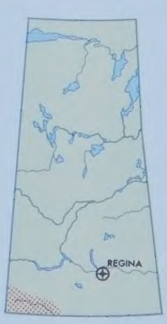
Wood Frog



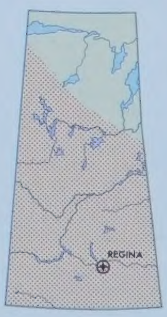
Painted Turtle



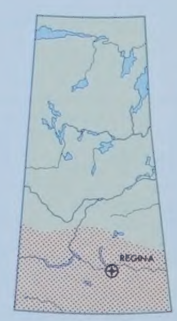
Snapping Turtle



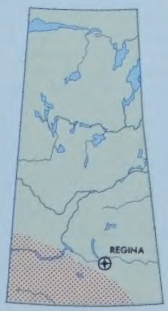
Horned Lizard



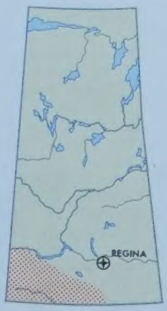
Red-sided Garter Snake



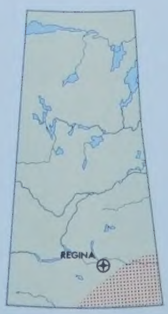
Plains Garter Snake



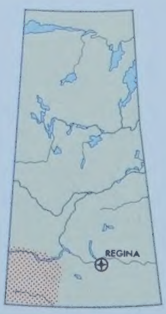
Bullsnake



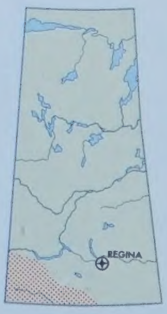
Plains Hognose Snake



Smooth Green Snake



Prairie Rattlesnake



Wandering Garter Snake

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FISH, AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

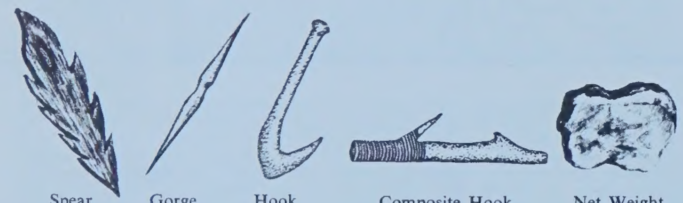
In their broad characteristics of distribution, the lower vertebrates exhibit general correlation with the three major ecological zones in the province, *i.e.* with the Precambrian Shield, the central forest zone, and the southern parklands and prairies. Fish occur throughout the province but are most abundant in the north where water occupies nearly thirty per cent of the area. Amphibians, with one exception, are not found in the extreme north, while reptiles are almost entirely a prairie phenomenon.

FISH — THE ICHTYOFAUNA

In aboriginal times, fish was a very significant item in the Indian economy. This has always been true of the north where whitefish was a dietary staple even of the hunting tribes. Prior to the acquisition of the horse, the same was true of the plains peoples for whom all fish species played a critical role during periods of near-starvation in late winter and spring. Fish are most nutritious just before spawning and since they also congregate during this period, they provide the native fisherman with a special opportunity for harvesting. Whitefish and lake trout which spawn in the late fall were taken and frozen for winter use.

The earliest fishing methods depended on weirs, brush traps, spears and hooks on hand lines. Hooks, principally the composite types, made of wood, bone or stone were used mainly in winter for fishing through the ice, just as the present-day jig is used by anglers. The simplest hook is the gorge, a pointed spindle suspended at the centre, which when swallowed turns crosswise in the throat of the fish. The Chipewayan Indians appear to have used torches and spears, a technique possibly learned from their Eskimo neighbors. Fish were sometimes taken with the bow and arrow. Gill nets, used in Saskatchewan prior to the arrival of the white traders, are now the principal means of fishing, mainly because they are easy to transport, can be manipulated in both summer and winter fishing and are effective harvesters.

Species: The present fish fauna consists of 66 species, most of small size, *i.e.* two inches to 6 inches. Seven are considered as commercial species and three of these are classed also with the five sport fishes. Recently introduced species include three sport trouts and the less desirable carp; the latter, despite efforts at prevention, has penetrated deeply along some of the southern streams.



Saskatchewan is one of the leading Canadian producers of whitefish and lake trout. Production of commercial species—whitefish, lake trout and walleye—has reached 15 million pounds per year and it is suggested that a catch of 20 million pounds should be readily obtainable. Fish not entering the market, including that used by Indians and fur farms together with the sport fish catch, presently amounts to some 10 million pounds annually. Some species, for example the suckers, ciscoes and burbot, are not now exploited. It is believed that with full exploitation and better utilization the annual catch could be as high as 40 to 50 million pounds. Experimental work now being carried out includes the removal of trash fish from some small lakes having no outlets, and the introduction of selected species. Fish farming is not a new idea but the limited results in Saskatchewan suggest that remarkable productivity changes are possible.

Origins: Most species of fish migrated into the province as the glaciers receded some 12,000 to 7,000 years ago. The largest number came from the Mississippi system, by way of the Red River drainage of the Dakotas and Manitoba. Some northern populations however have closer relationships with the species in the Mackenzie Valley. Finally, a very few are glacial relicts, that is, cold water fish that lived and moved in waters at the margins of the ice. These species continue to inhabit deep, cold lakes.

Life Cycles: A close correlation generally exists between growth, age and size in individual species, but between species there is considerable variation in age at maturity and size. Small species, such as the minnows, usually live only two or three years, reproducing once or twice in this life span. The important sport and commercial species mature at four to eight years of age while the largest species, the lake sturgeon, does not reach maturity until it is twenty years old. Specimens of lake sturgeon taken from the Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers have been weighed at over 180 pounds and identified as sixty-five to seventy-three years of age. Lake trout, too, may be long-lived and large; one taken from Lake Athabasca was possibly forty years old and weighed 102 pounds.

The abundance of fish is mainly an expression of the species size and the availability of habitat. Frequently, the small species occur in vast numbers in suitable habitat while the medium-sized species which occupy larger lakes may also comprise enormous populations. Larger species are less abundant, lake trout for example, often representing only about ten per cent of the numbers of whitefish.

Habitats and Habits: The environments in which fish live vary in size and kind. The small stream or lake generally supports fewer (five to ten) and smaller species than the larger water body (twenty to twenty-five species). Some species are temperature dependent. The lake trout, a cold water fish, does not thrive in waters of over 60°F.; during the warm months this species, together with the lake whitefish and burbot, frequents deep, cool lake-water. As a further example, only small numbers of smallmouth bass are found in the province since low water temperatures in the spring limit its success in spawning. Turbidity, too, may be a significant habitat factor, as with the yellow perch which suffers mortality under excessive silting.

Two interesting warm water species represent the only important changes in range. The buffalofish from the Mississippi migrated by way of the Red River to establish in the Qu'Appelle drainage in the recent prehistoric past. The carp entered by the same waterway in the late 1930's and is now found in parts of the Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine, Red Deer and Saskatchewan rivers.

Saskatchewan's fish species are most varied in their food preferences, the carp being notoriously catholic in its appetites. Young goldeye subsist on plankton and insects, becoming full insectivores with age; similarly, young sauger begin with midgefly larvae and mayflies, but develop into carnivores preying upon bottom-dwelling species. Other carnivorous species include the lake and brown trout, burbot, bass, yellow walleye and northern pike. While this last may be harmful through predation upon small game fish such as trout and bass, it is considered useful in controlling over-population amongst suckers and other species. Lake whitefish chiefly consume bottom organisms such as molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic insects.

Water pollution, particularly of streams, may create great changes in the habitats and populations of fish, but Saskatchewan, mainly because of its small human population and relative lack of industrial development, has not yet faced major problems from pollution. The northern half of the province, largely unpopulated and undeveloped, is unlikely to experience such problems except locally where mining or similar enterprise may occur. Some of the southern rivers, however, receive direct discharge from cities and industry and these waters, namely the two branches of the Saskatchewan together with some highly utilized small lakes are adversely affected.

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES — THE HERPETOFAUNA

Nineteen species of amphibians and reptiles are known to occur in Saskatchewan. These cold-blooded vertebrates (poikilotherms) comprise two groups which differ greatly in some vital aspects of their ecological requirements. Of the seven amphibians the only common species not shown on the map is the Tiger salamander, the aquatic larvae of which is known locally as the mudpuppy (the true mudpuppy is not found in Saskatchewan).

Origins: These animals have marked environmental limitation and all seek protection from the freezing conditions of winter. Their distribution and habitat requirements indicate that all entered Saskatchewan from southern refugia, following the recession of the glaciers.

Life Cycles: Of the seven amphibians found in Saskatchewan, the salamander is the only representative of the order Caudata; the other six, frogs and toads, are tailless amphibians of the order Anura. All lay eggs in water in spring or summer and, typically, these hatch into aquatic gill-breathing larvae (tadpoles) which later metamorphose into a lung-breathing adult form. Maturity is attained within one or two years, depending on the species. Adult salamanders are commonly three to six inches long but specimens of nine inches are recorded; adult sizes of frogs and toads vary with the species, the smallest being the Boreal Chorus frog (c. one and one-half inches) and the largest the Leopard frog (c. four and one-half inches).

The reptiles are represented by nine snakes and one lizard, all belonging to the order Squamata, and two turtles (order Testudinata). All reptiles either lay shelled eggs, on the land, or give birth to living young, the young in each case being independent and well-developed miniatures of the adult. Typically, maturity is not reached until two years after hatching or birth. The largest snake taken in the province, a specimen of 58 inches, is the Bullsnake which, unlike other Saskatchewan species, is a constrictor; rattlesnakes of up to four feet are recorded; the smallest species, the smooth green snake (*Opheodrys vernatis*) is generally less than 15 inches in length. The western painted turtle may attain a shell length of up to nine inches but is a much smaller animal than the snapping turtle which, in Saskatchewan, may have a shell length of about twelve inches and weigh fifteen pounds or more. The adult Eastern Short-horned lizard is less than two and one-half inches long; like the rattlesnake and turtles, it gives birth to young.

Among the reptiles only the Prairie Rattlesnake is poisonous; but some of the larger snakes and, in particular, snapping turtles can inflict painful bites.

Habitats and Habits: Many of the reptiles are adapted for both upland and wetland environments. Both turtles seek aquatic situations but the snapping turtle exhibits a wide range of habitat tolerance. Snakes also show considerable variety in habitat needs. Some, such as the Plains Hognose, rattlesnake, bullsnake, the racer and Northern Red-bellied snake are essentially upland dwellers; others such as the Wandering Garter snake are largely aquatic species, occurring in or along the margins of creeks and ponds, so that they are locally referred to as "water snakes"; most garter snakes have a wide range of habitat but are commonly found near water. The remaining reptile, the Short-horned lizard is a dweller of the dry upland, seeking loose dry soils on the south-facing slopes in the coulees of the southwest.

Both the amphibians and reptiles need and seek protection from the freezing conditions of winter, their body temperature remaining close to that of the environment, rising or falling in response to external temperature changes. Winter, thus, is a period of hibernation during which the animals have retreated below the frost line. Snakes use natural fissures in the ground, caves or empty mammal burrows. A single species, such as the Red-sided Garter or the rattlesnake, may congregate in large numbers in a den; not infrequently, such communal dens may be shared by different species as, for example, by rattlesnakes, bullsnakes and the Eastern Yellow-bellied racer. Turtles retreat into the mud bottoms of rivers and sloughs and the amphibians choose similar winter quarters or hide in crevices to await spring. The Eastern Short-horned lizard becomes sluggish and inactive at temperatures lower than 70°F and, thus, undertakes a fairly long hibernation.

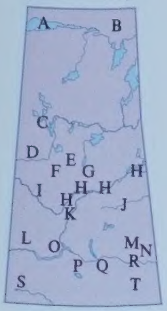
Snakes feed on a wide assortment of animals; small mammals, earthworms, and insects are the main food, but frogs, other snakes and birds are important. Many, including the garter snakes, also take fish, salamanders, tadpoles, frogs and other food. The rattlesnake feeds on small mammals—mice, rats, ground squirrels and rabbits—which it has poisoned; the bullsnake has a similar variety of food secured by using its coils to suffocate the prey; the racer has both great speed on the ground and an ability to climb bushes and trees in search of food. Turtles feed on plants, frogs, tadpoles, fish and other aquatic foods. Salamanders eat snails, larvae and a wide variety of small invertebrates while frogs and toads concentrate mainly on insects.

The reptiles of Saskatchewan often travel far overland and some appear to prefer the driest semi-desert areas. These seek warm niches and so are not found in the northern section of the province. Amphibians exhibit a wider range and one species, the Wood frog, is found throughout the northern forested region. The range of the Boreal Chorus frog extends from the American border deeply into northern Saskatchewan. This small animal, less than one and one half inches long, exists in great numbers in the dry grasslands region where it survives in "damp" shelters provided by clods of earth, debris, or cracks in the earth. The Plains Spadefoot Toad (not shown on maps) has a distribution similar to that shown for the Bullsnake. There is no evidence that ranges have changed notably, though settlement and agriculture have affected and altered local distributions.

(References: See Appendix) F. M. Atton

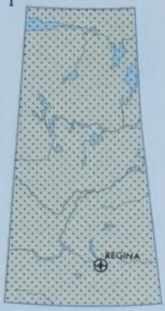
BIRDS-BREEDING RANGES

REGIONAL LIST
(refer to text)



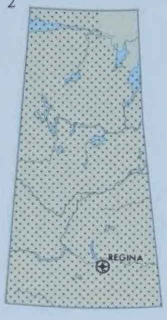
A	Lake Athabasca
B	Northeastern
C	Kazan Lake
D	Flotten Lake
E	Prince Albert National Park
F	Big River
G	Emma Lake
H	Saskatchewan R.
I	North Battleford
J	Somme
K	Saskatoon
L	Kindersley
M	Yorkton
N	Madge Lake
O	Elbow
P	Moose Jaw
Q	Regina
R	Qu'Appelle Valley
S	Cypress Hills
T	Moose Mountain Provincial Park

1



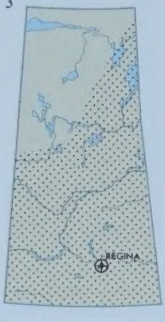
American Bittern
Common Crow
Yellow-shafted Flicker
Traill's Flycatcher
Horned Grebe
Marsh Hawk
Pigeon Hawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
* Mallard
Common Nighthawk
* Pintail
American Robin
Spotted Sandpiper
* Lesser Scaup
* White-winged Scoter
Sora
Chipping Sparrow
Savannah Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Barn Swallow
* Green-winged Teal
Common Tern
Orange-crowned Warbler
Yellow Warbler
* American Widgeon (Baldpate)
Hairy Woodpecker

2



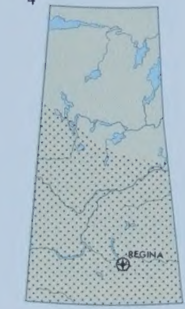
Red-winged Blackbird
Black-capped Chickadee
* American Coot
Brown-headed Cowbird
Least Flycatcher
* Gadwall
Pied-billed Grebe
* Ruffed Grouse
* Sharp-tailed Grouse
Sparrow Hawk
Killdeer
Eastern Kingbird
Belted Kingfisher
Great Horned Owl
Eastern Phoebe
* Shoveler
Clay-colored Sparrow
House Sparrow
Vesper Sparrow
Bank Swallow
Cliff Swallow
* Blue-winged Teal
Black Tern
Red-eyed Vireo
Cedar Waxwing
Downy Woodpecker

3



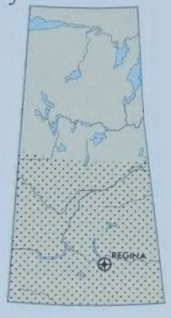
Short-eared Owl

4



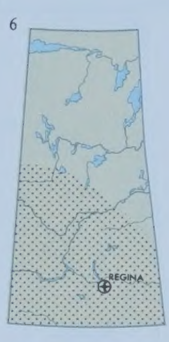
Brewer's Blackbird
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Mountain Bluebird
* Canvasback
Catbird
American Goldfinch
Eared Grebe
Western Grebe
Black-billed Magpie
Baltimore Oriole
* Redhead
Common Yellowthroat

5



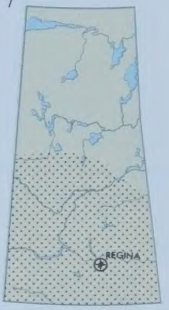
Wilson's Phalarope
Common Starling
Veery
House Wren

6



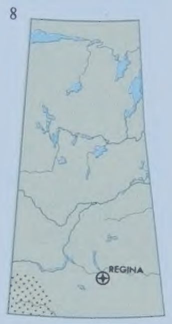
Mourning Dove
Marbled Godwit
Western Meadowlark
* Gray (Hungarian) Partridge
Loggerhead Shrike

7



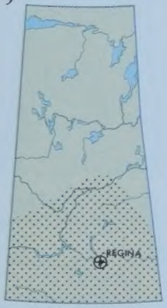
Black-billed Cuckoo
Great Blue Heron

8



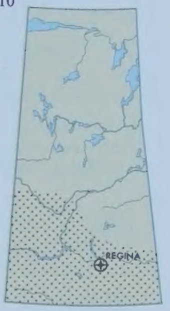
Red-shafted Flicker
Dusky Flycatcher
Black-headed Grosbeak
* Sage Grouse
Oregon Junco
Bullock's Oriole
Poor-will
Trumpeter Swan
Sage Thrasher
Audubon's Warbler
MacGillivray's Warbler

9



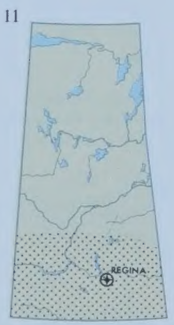
Bobolink
Lark Bunting
Burrowing Owl
Sprague's Pipit
Upland Plover
Baird's Sparrow

10



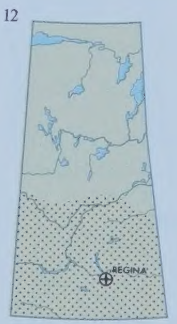
Say's Phoebe
Lark Sparrow
Rufous-sided Towhee

11



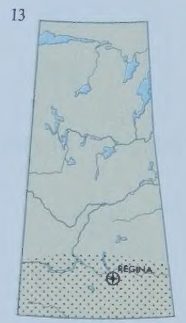
Ferruginous Hawk
Chestnut-collared Longspur

12



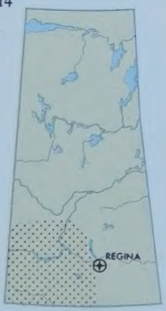
American Avocet
Swainson's Hawk
Western Kingbird
* Ring-necked Pheasant
Brown Thrasher
Willet

13



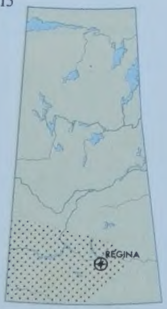
Eastern Bluebird
Lazuli Bunting
Yellow-breasted Chat
Rough-winged Swallow

14



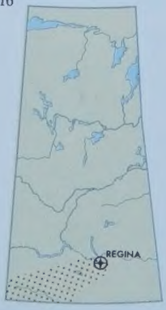
Long-billed Curlew
Prairie Falcon

15



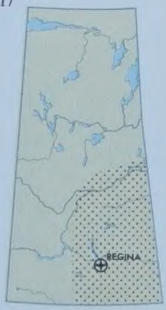
McCown's Longspur
Rock Wren

16



Dickcissel
Northern Mockingbird
Brewer's Sparrow

17



Black-crowned Night Heron

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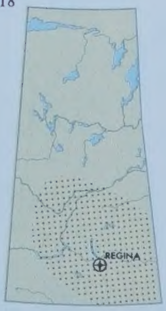

Grasshopper Sparrow
Turkey Vulture

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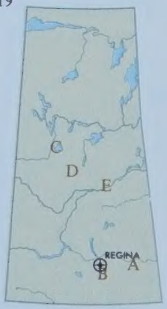

A	Indigo Bunting
B	Common Egret
B	Mute Swan
C	Caspian Tern
D	Connecticut Warbler
E	Whip-poor-will
D	Winter Wren

*Game bird

Breeding Ranges shown by stiples except where single locality indicated by letter.

150 0 300 600 900 Miles
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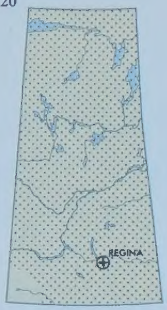
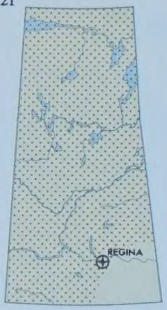
BIRDS-BREEDING RANGES

20



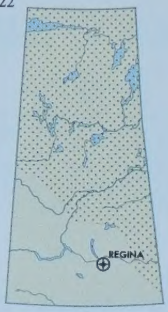
Tree Swallow

21



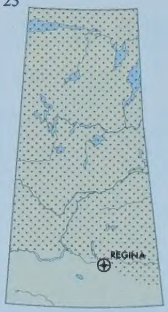
* Canada Goose

22



Slate-colored Junco
Swamp Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Myrtle Warbler
Northern Waterthrush

23



* Bufflehead
* Common Snipe

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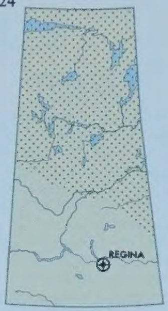

Boreal Chickadee
Bald Eagle
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Gray (Canada) Jay
Common Raven
Tennessee Warbler

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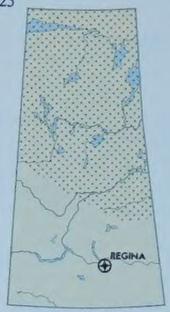
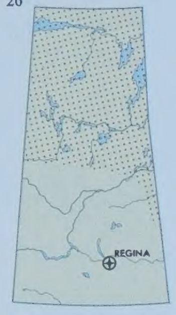


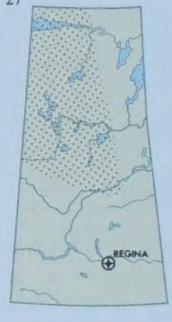
* Spruce Grouse
Bonaparte's Gull
Solitary Sandpiper
Hermit Thrush
Lesser Yellowlegs

26



* Red-breasted Merganser
Blackpoll Warbler

27



Western Tanager
Cape May Warbler

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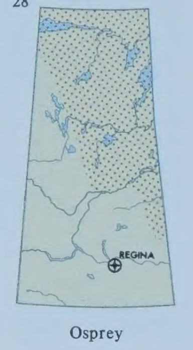

Osprey

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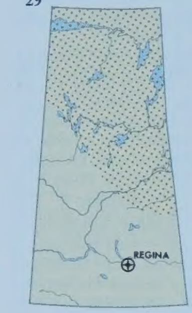

Northern Three-toed Woodpecker

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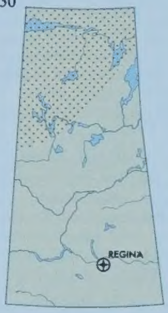

Bohemian Waxwing

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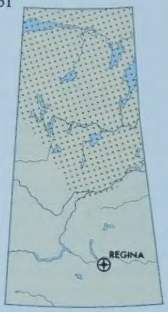
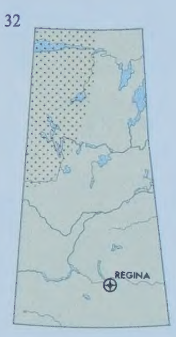


Rusty Blackbird
Herring Gull
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker

32



White-winged Crossbill

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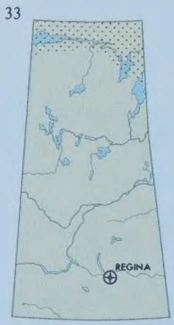
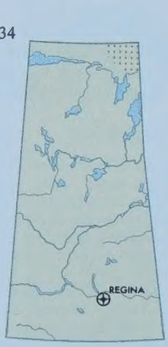


Mew Gull
Common Redpoll
* Surf Scoter
Greater Yellowlegs

34



Least Sandpiper

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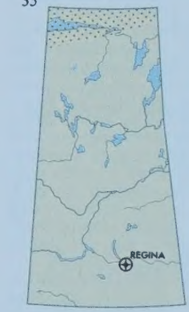

Pine Grosbeak
Northern Phalarope
Arctic Tern

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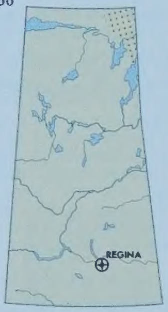

Harris's Sparrow
Tree Sparrow
Gray-cheeked Thrush

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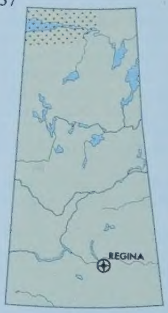
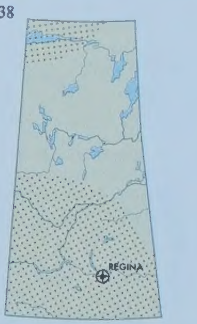


Red-throated Loon
Semipalmated Plover

38



Horned Lark

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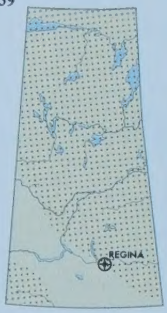
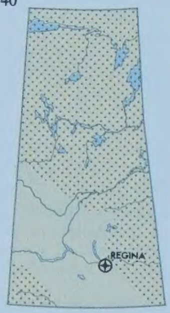


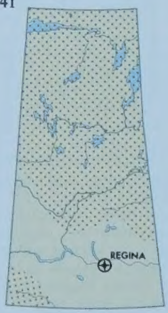
Red-necked Grebe
Pine Siskin

40



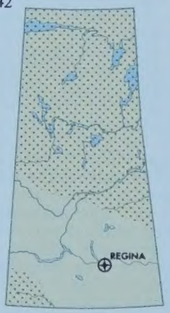
Common Loon

41



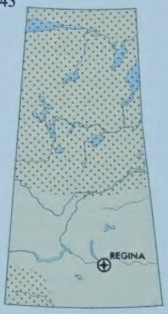
Swainson's Thrush

42



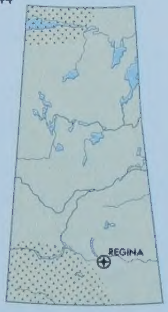
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
* Common Merganser

43



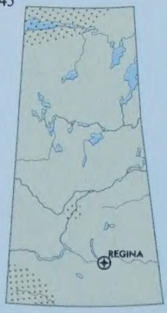
Lincoln's Sparrow

44



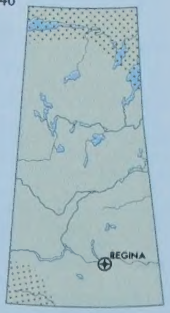
Golden Eagle

45



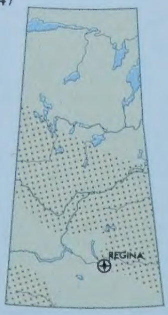
Red Crossbill

46



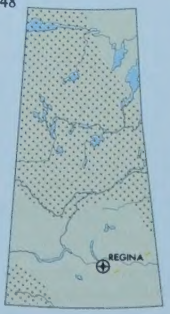
White-crowned Sparrow

47



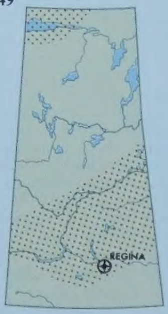
Ovenbird
Saw-whet Owl

48



Red-breasted Nuthatch

49



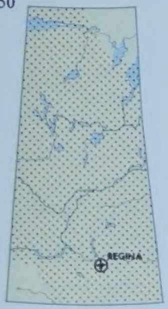
California Gull
Ring-billed Gull

* Game bird

150 0 300 600 900 Miles
1:27,000,000

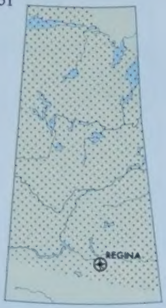
BIRDS-BREEDING RANGES

50



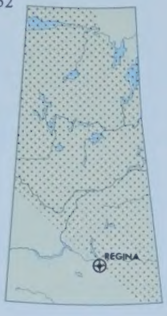
Common Grackle
Western Wood Pewee
LeConte's Sparrow

51



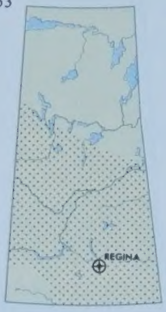
* Sandhill Crane
Red-tailed Hawk

52



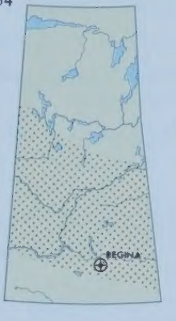
* Common Goldeneye
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

53



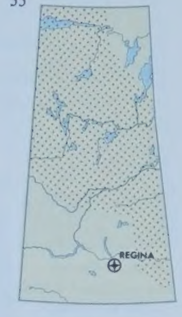
Double-crested Cormorant
* Ruddy Duck
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
White Pelican
Long-billed Marsh Wren

54



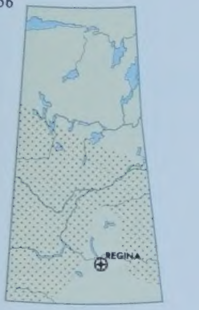
Virginia Rail

55



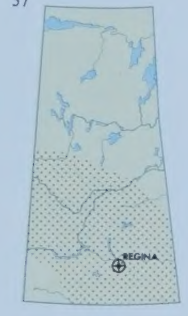
* Ring-necked Duck

56



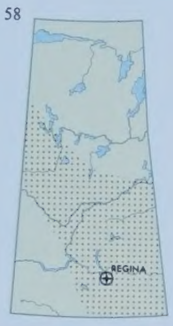
American Redstart

57



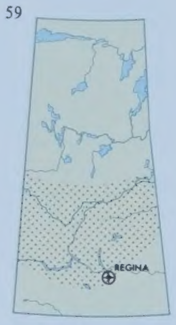
Rock Dove
Long-eared Owl
Warbling Vireo

58



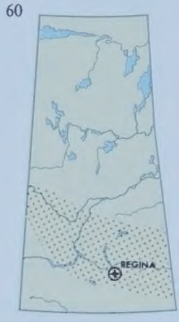
Blue Jay
Purple Martin

59



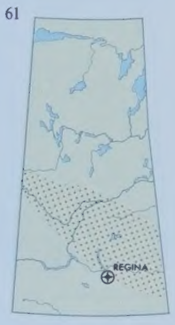
Franklin's Gull

60



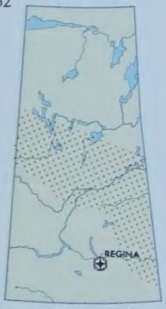
Cooper's Hawk
Piping Plover

61



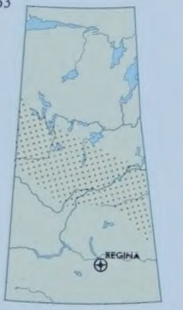
Yellow Rail
Forster's Tern

62



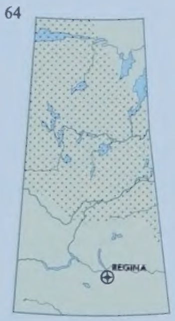
Purple Finch
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Broad-winged Hawk
Black-and-white Warbler
Mourning Warbler

63



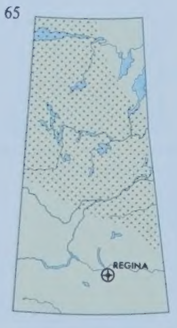
Brown Creeper
Black-throated Green Warbler
Nashville Warbler

64



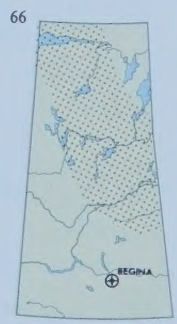
Solitary Vireo
Palm Warbler

65



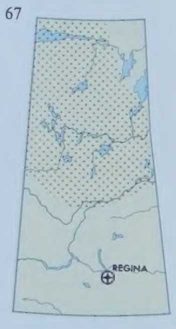
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Goshawk
Philadelphia Vireo
Pileated Woodpecker

66



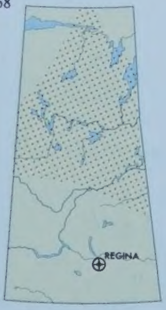
Barred Owl
Boreal Owl
Great Gray Owl
Hawk Owl
Wilson's Warbler

67



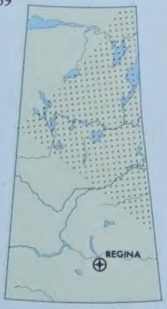
Magnolia Warbler

68



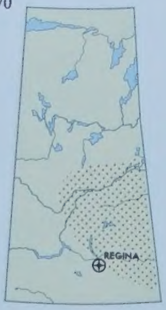
Bay-breasted Warbler

69



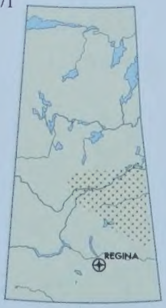
Fox Sparrow

70



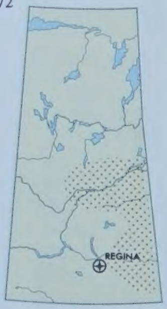
Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Short-billed Marsh Wren

71



Evening Grosbeak
* Hooded Merganser
Chimney Swift
Blackburnian Warbler

72



Great Crested Flycatcher
White-breasted Nuthatch
Canada Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler

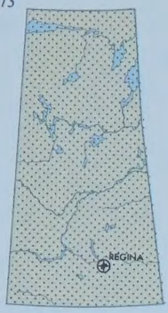
* Game bird

150 0 300 600 900 Miles
1:27,000,000

BIRDS-RANGES OF SPECIES NOT BREEDING IN SASKATCHEWAN

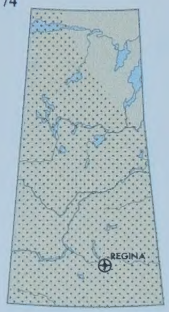
SPRING AND FALL

73



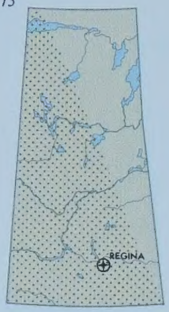
* Snow Goose
Rough-legged Hawk
Lapland Longspur
Water Pipit
Baird's Sandpiper
Semipalmated Sandpiper

74



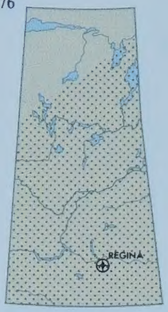
Pectoral Sandpiper
Stilt Sandpiper
Whistling Swan

75



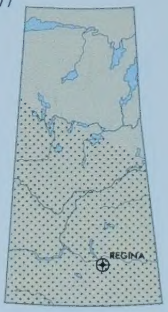
Long-billed Dowitcher
Short-billed Dowitcher
Dunlin
Sanderling

76



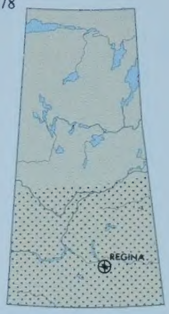
American Golden Plover
Black-bellied Plover

77



* White-fronted Goose
Buff-breasted Sandpiper

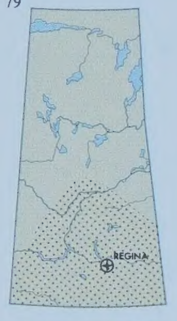
78



* Blue Goose

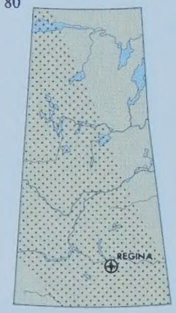
SPRING AND FALL

79



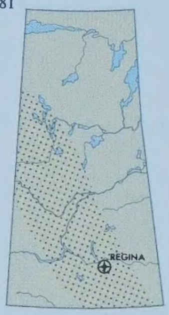
Black-throated Blue Warbler

80



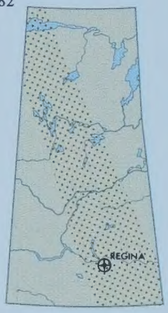
Whooping Crane

81



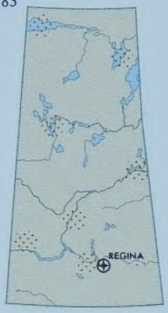
Knot

82



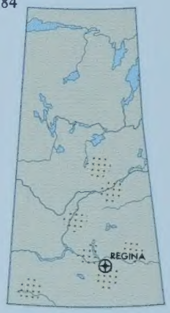
Smith's Longspur

83



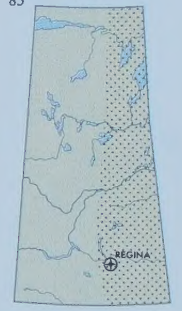
Parasitic Jaeger

84



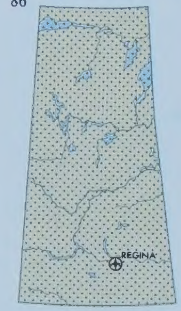
Townsend's Solitaire

85 SPRING



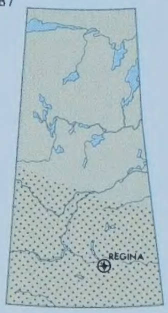
* Oldsquaw

86 MAY AND JUNE



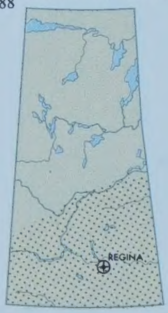
Ruddy Turnstone

87 MAY AND JUNE



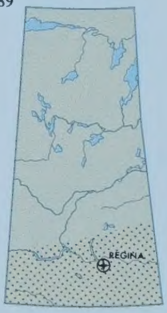
White-rumped Sandpiper
* Cinnamon Teal

88 MAY AND JUNE



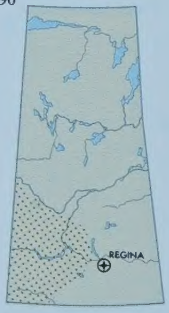
Red-headed Woodpecker

89 MAY



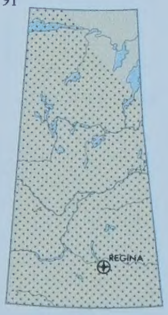
Hudsonian Godwit

90 FALL



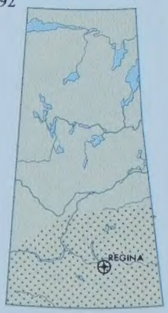
* Ross's Goose

91 SUMMER



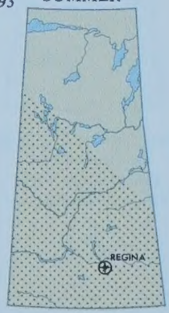
* Black Duck

92 SUMMER



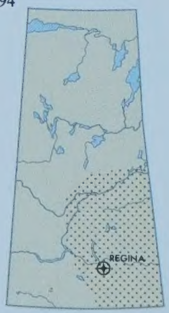
Scarlet Tanager

93 SUMMER



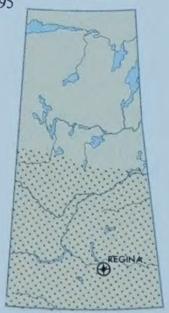
Peregrine Falcon

94 SUMMER



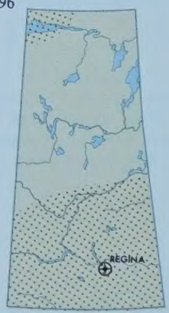
* Wood Duck

95 WINTER



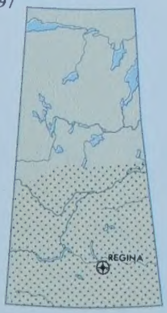
Snow Bunting

96 WINTER



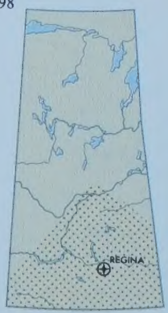
Gyrfalcon

97 WINTER



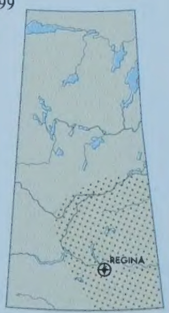
Snowy Owl
Northern Shrike

98



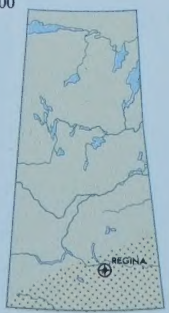
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch

99



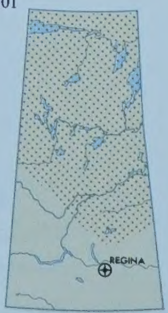
Hoary Redpoll

100



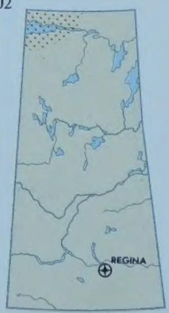
Screech Owl

101



* Willow Ptarmigan

102

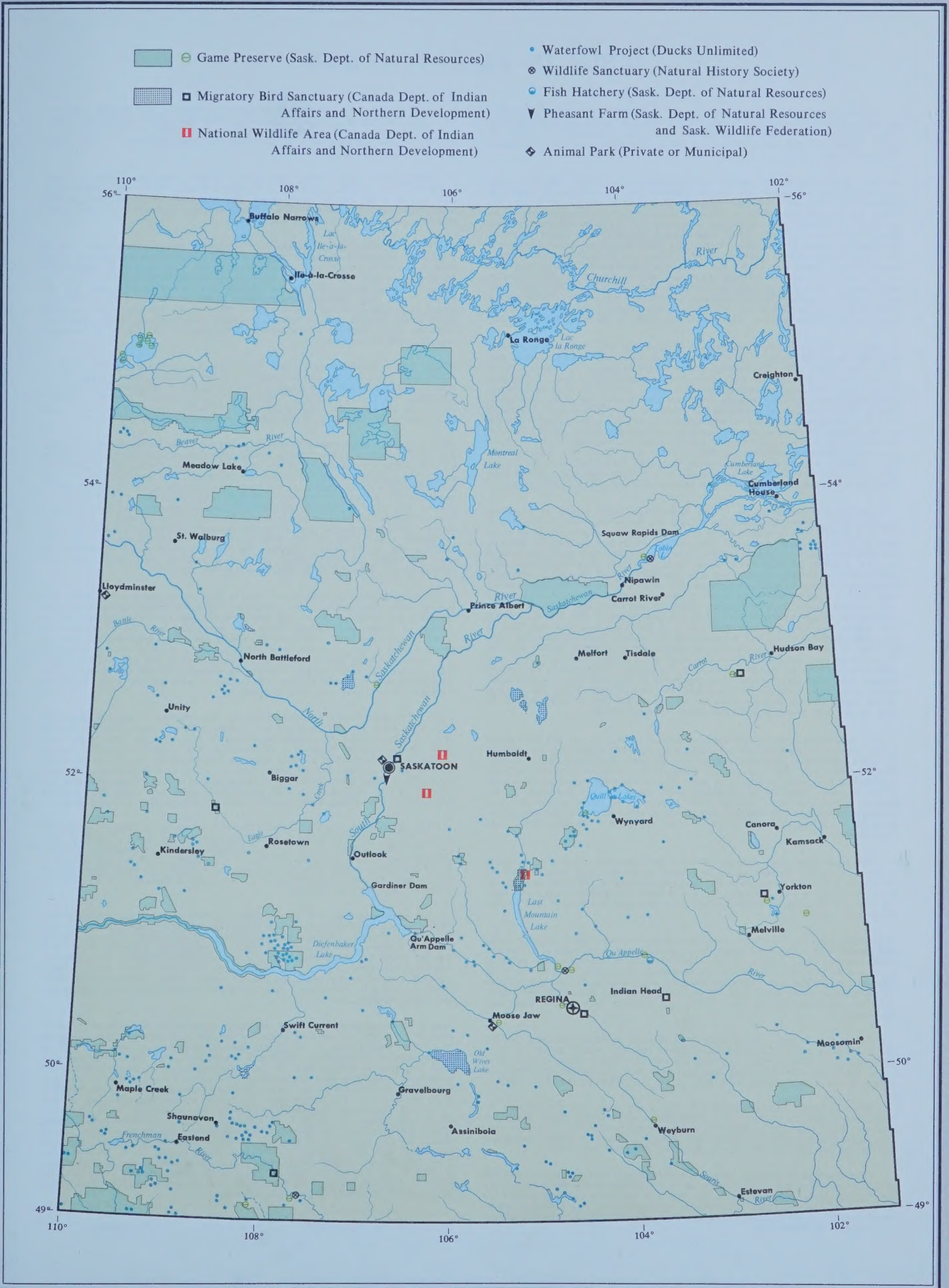


* Rock Ptarmigan

* Game bird

150 0 300 600 900 Miles
1:27,000,000

PROTECTED WILDLIFE AREAS AND WATERFOWL PROJECTS


🟩 ⊖ Game Preserve (Sask. Dept. of Natural Resources)
▨ ◻ Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Canada Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development)
🟥 National Wildlife Area (Canada Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development)
● Waterfowl Project (Ducks Unlimited)
⊗ Wildlife Sanctuary (Natural History Society)
● Fish Hatchery (Sask. Dept. of Natural Resources)
▼ Pheasant Farm (Sask. Dept. of Natural Resources and Sask. Wildlife Federation)
◈ Animal Park (Private or Municipal)
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Buffalo Narrows
Lac Ile-a-la-Crosse
Ile-a-la-Crosse
Churchill
River
La Ronge
Lac la Ronge
Creighton
Beaver
River
Meadow Lake
Montreal Lake
Cumberland Lake
Cumberland House
St. Walburg
Squaw Rapids Dam
Tobin
Nipawin
Carrot River
Lloydminster
River
Saskatchewan
Prince Albert
Battle
River
North Battleford
Saskatchewan
River
Melfort
Tisdale
Carrot
River
Hudson Bay
North
Unity
Saskatchewan
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Biggar
Creek
Quill Lakes
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Eagle
South
Rosetown
Kindersley
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Yorkton
Last Mountain Lake
Melville
Diefenbaker Lake
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Qu'Appelle
River
Indian Head
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Moosomin
Old Wives Lake
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Frenchman
Eastend
River
Souris
Estevan
River

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

BIRDS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Samuel Hearne was the first white man to study birds in Saskatchewan. Since his observations at Cumberland House in the 1770's, 325 species of birds have been found in the province. While no one will see all of these in Saskatchewan (three no longer occur), it is not too difficult for a person to record more than 100 species on a single day in May.

Breeding Birds: Of the 415 species of birds breeding in Canada, 242 have been reported nesting in Saskatchewan, a total similar to that for Alberta and Manitoba. Saskatchewan has about 25 fewer breeding species than Ontario, 60 fewer than Texas, but 80 more than Florida. Probably the most common birds nesting in the province are Brewer's and red-winged blackbirds, brown-headed cowbirds, horned larks, western meadowlarks, house, clay-colored, savannah and vesper sparrows. Saskatchewan, however, is better known for three groups of more conspicuous birds: shorebirds (willets, marbled godwits, killdeer and 13 other breeding species), hawks (mainly Swainson's, marsh and red-tailed) and waterfowl. Mallard and pintail are our most common breeding ducks, followed by blue-winged teal, shoveler, lesser scaup and American widgeon (baldpate). During the mid-1950's more mallards, pintails, canvasbacks and redheads nested in the southern 110,000 square miles of the province than in any other area of equal size in North America. American coots and black terns are also conspicuous birds of the sloughs and marshes.

Neither the geographical distribution of a species nor its numbers is static. Both are determined by its requirements for food, cover, water and climate as well as its relationships with other animals. As these factors change, the ranges of some species expand and others contract. Barn Swallows apparently became so adapted to man-made structures for nesting that they moved into the province as buildings and bridges were erected. Between 1960 and 1964 almost the entire continental population of Ross's geese shifted its fall migration route from eastern Alberta to western Saskatchewan, possibly in response to drought. The causes of some changes are not known: the immigration of northern mockingbirds in the last 40 years, for example, or the erratic appearances of lark buntings and short-eared owls—common in an area some years and absent in others. At the same time, it cannot be assumed that a species occupies all suitable habitat. Although Saskatchewan conditions are obviously favourable to them, house sparrows, starlings and gray (Hungarian) partridge would not be here if man had not introduced them.

Ecological requirements are usually most critical when a bird is incubating eggs and raising young. Consideration of only one factor—nest site requirements—will help explain why a species is not found throughout the province or in every part of its geographical range and why similar species can successfully breed in the same area. Most horned grebes nest on small sloughs, many under one acre in size; eared grebes use large water areas, usually over 100 acres. Ring-billed gulls nest on islands; Bonaparte's gulls nest only in conifers. When they occupy the same marsh, yellow-headed blackbirds dominate the center and red-winged blackbirds the edge. Both species of yellowlegs breed in muskeg country, the lesser in drier and more sheltered areas than the greater. Blackpoll and Cape May warblers require conifers, the former nesting below 15 feet, the latter above 30 feet. Red-eyed vireos and eastern kingbirds generally build lower in deciduous trees and less often in cities than warbling vireos and western kingbirds. Stubble fields are the usual nesting sites of McCown's longspurs but chestnut-collared longspurs prefer pastures. House wrens and mountain bluebirds usually occupy lower cavities in trees and poles than common golden-eye and sparrow hawks, and all four nest in bird houses. Spotted sandpipers lay their eggs along the shores of lakes and rivers; solitary sandpipers raise their young in the abandoned tree-nests of other birds. The cowbird neither builds its own nest nor raises its own young; it is known to lay eggs in the nests of half the species of birds that breed in Saskatchewan.

All species fluctuate in numbers in an area from year to year but some population changes are more evident and more easily explained than others. The number of ducks breeding in southern Saskatchewan dropped significantly from the mid-1950's to the early 1960's as drought reduced the number of water areas from 4,200,000 in May, 1954, to 600,000 in May, 1961. A more dramatic example is Lake of the Narrows where 15,000 Franklin's gulls' nested in 1905 and none in 1906 because it was dry. Some resident game birds, such as ruffed grouse and gray partridge, experience high and low populations at about four-year intervals; differences in production and survival, rather than migration or drought, cause these fluctuations.

Individual birds may return to the same area year after year. A robin, cedar waxwing or yellow warbler nesting in a yard for several years may well be the same bird. A mallard banded with her brood at Marengo in 1954 was retrapped on the same slough in 1957 and again in 1958. A hairy woodpecker banded at a feeding station at Muscow in February, 1924, was retrapped in the same yard in four subsequent winters.

Migration: After the breeding season, birds begin to congregate, with adult males and females and young often going their separate ways. Adult male cowbirds and young starlings begin flocking in June. Male ducks leave their mates and gather in thousands on areas like Old Wives, Kutawagen and McCallum lakes in July to go through a moult that leaves them flightless for about three weeks. In August flocks of 100 common loons, more than 300 mourning doves and 500 magpies have been recorded; on September 21, 1961, 52,000 crows roosted in a 50-acre bush near Saskatoon.

Before they migrate south, some birds disperse in other directions, notably north. Mallards raised in western Saskatchewan regularly wander northwest up to 200 miles into Alberta. Many one- and two-year-old Canada geese, too young to breed, return to spend April and May near their natal marshes in Saskatchewan's grasslands and then fly about 1,000 miles to the Northwest Territories to moult.

When it finally begins, migration is both a day and night phenomenon. In Saskatchewan daytime migrants, such as blackbirds, crows, eagles, hawks, Franklin's gulls and black terns, fly northwest in spring and southeast in fall. The most common night migrants killed by flying into television towers at Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw are warblers, vireos, thrushes, flycatchers and soras.

Concentrations of Canada, snow, white-fronted and Ross's geese, and sandhill cranes sometimes exceed 25,000 per species in the Kindersley-Kerrobert area in the fall. Cranes, ducks, geese and swans also gather in impressive numbers around the north end of Last Mountain Lake—North America's oldest bird sanctuary, established in 1887. At times Lapland longspurs migrating through the province appear to outnumber all other birds.

Some birds that migrate through Saskatchewan breed in both Canada and Asia. Snow geese banded as goslings in Russia have been shot near Marsden and Kerrobert. A pectoral sandpiper banded near Saskatoon in September, 1961, (enroute to its only known wintering area in South America) was recaptured in May, 1963, 1,500 miles inside the U.S.S.R.

Saskatchewan birds display great variety in the timing and distance of their migrations. Horned larks return in February and leave in October; black-billed cuckoos and purple martins return in late May and leave in August. Arctic-nesting shorebirds begin their "fall migration" through southern Saskatchewan in July while whistling swans seldom arrive before October.

The sharp-tailed grouse, official bird emblem of Saskatchewan, makes one of the shortest migrations. It leaves its open summer habitat, often moving only a few miles to winter in wooded areas. Young magpies and great horned owls migrate to North Dakota and Minnesota. But most species nesting in the province fly to the southern United States and Mexico. Avocets and California gulls head for the Pacific Coast; many gadwalls and redheads winter around the Gulf of Mexico; canvasbacks migrate to the Atlantic Coast. Most of our shorebirds and warblers reach South America and 19 species, including nighthawks, bobolinks and bank swallows, winter there almost exclusively. A Swainson's hawk banded at Macrorie was recovered in Argentina.

Winter Birds: Saskatchewan's winter birds include year-round residents, such as ravens, gray (Canada) jays and Bohemian waxwings; winter visitors from the Arctic, such as snowy owls and snow buntings; and a long list of stragglers. Since the first Christmas Bird Count in 1942, 117 species have been recorded in southern Saskatchewan in late December. During the period 1958-1967, observers saw an average of 63 species per Christmas Count; 29 of these occurred every year.

Birds and Man: Mainly because of market hunting in the United States, passenger pigeons and Eskimo curlews became extinct, disappearing from the province before extensive settlement occurred. But the white man in Saskatchewan has significantly affected bird populations by modifying the landscape. The control of prairie fires may have allowed the greater prairie chicken (a different species from the sharp-tailed grouse) to immigrate and establish itself temporarily. However, as the native prairies were largely cultivated, the prairie chicken disappeared from Saskatchewan. Loss of this same nesting habitat accounts for the marked decrease of long-billed curlews and upland plovers since the 1800's. Saskatchewan pelicans and cormorants, persecuted because they eat fish, now breed mainly in remote areas. A need for seclusion may be the reason that whooping cranes have not nested in the province since the 1920's. As stated above, man has introduced some species that have flourished, but others, such as chukar and turkey, have not.

The significance of birds in our lives is difficult to assess. City dwellers are familiar with trees damaged by sapsuckers and many farmers have seen crops trampled and eaten by ducks and cranes. Birds play an undertermined role as carriers of disease and starlings drawn into jet engines have caused airplanes to crash. On the other hand, birds prey on harmful insects and mammals and they act as scavengers. They are a source of recreation for a growing number of people who enjoy watching, photographing and hunting them. In the fall of 1967, 50,000 local hunters and 3,000 tourists harvested an estimated 450,000 ducks and 120,000 sharp-tailed grouse in the province. Saskatchewan also provides more ducks for American hunters than any other province.

Maps: The approximate breeding ranges in Saskatchewan of the 242 species of birds that breed here are presented in 72 maps. (Harlan's hawk has been treated as a red-tailed hawk.) All species listed under a map have the same range. Only those species reported breeding in the province from 1940 through 1967 are included but the distribution of such birds has been based on records back to 1915. Surprisingly, nests have not yet been found for a few of these species. The range maps will be modified as distributions change and as our knowledge increases; for example, it was discovered in 1968 that golden eagles nest along the Churchill River. When not nesting, birds may be found far beyond their breeding ranges.

The approximate migration, winter and summer ranges in Saskatchewan of 44 species that do not nest in the province are shown on 30 maps. (Blue and snow geese are colour phases of one species but have been treated separately. Golden-crowned kinglet is missing from Map No. 77.) For most species, a small percentage of records occurs outside the periods given; for instance, the spring movement of Ross's geese through Saskatchewan has been omitted because it is insignificant compared with the fall migration.

No maps were prepared for the following 36 species on the provincial list, mainly because there were not enough records (usually fewer than 10): least bittern, black brant, cardinal, chukar, American dipper, harlequin duck, glaucous, Iceland, little and Sabine's gulls, calliope and rufous hummingbirds, pomarine jaeger, Steller's jay, Arctic and yellow-billed loons, Clark's nutcracker, barn owl, red phalarope, mountain and snowy plovers, ruff, Williamson's sapsucker, greater scaup, golden-crowned sparrow, varied thrush, green-tailed towhee, turkey, yellow-throated vireo, black-throated gray, blue-winged, parula and pine warblers, whimbrel, Lewis's and red-bellied woodpeckers.

Sources of Information: The maps are based primarily on three sources of information: 1) twenty regional lists, located on the first map, with published lists given in the references below; 2) the Prairie Nest Records Scheme, providing data on 13,000 nests of 161 species (to 1967); and 3) published notes. All regional lists were used for breeding distributions but only eight, compiled by amateur naturalists, contain significant migration and wintering information. Christmas Bird Counts were the other major source of winter ranges. Bird names were taken from Godfrey (1966).

Acknowledgements: The author gratefully acknowledges, those who have allowed the use of unpublished lists: E. M. Callin (Qu'Appelle Valley), R. W. Nero and M. R. Lein (Moose Mountain), R. W. Fyfe and G. A. Fox (Kindersley), S. G. Sealy (North Battleford) and the Saskatoon Natural History Society (Saskatoon). Special thanks are also due to C. S. Houston for his constructive criticism of maps and manuscript and for permission to use unpublished records; to R. W. Nero who frequently offered valuable advice and kindly made the nest record cards available; to Mrs. H. M. Burtonwood who did much of the original research and compiled drafts of the maps, and to J. F. Roy for his work on the manuscript. Many others have assisted by contributing records and ideas.

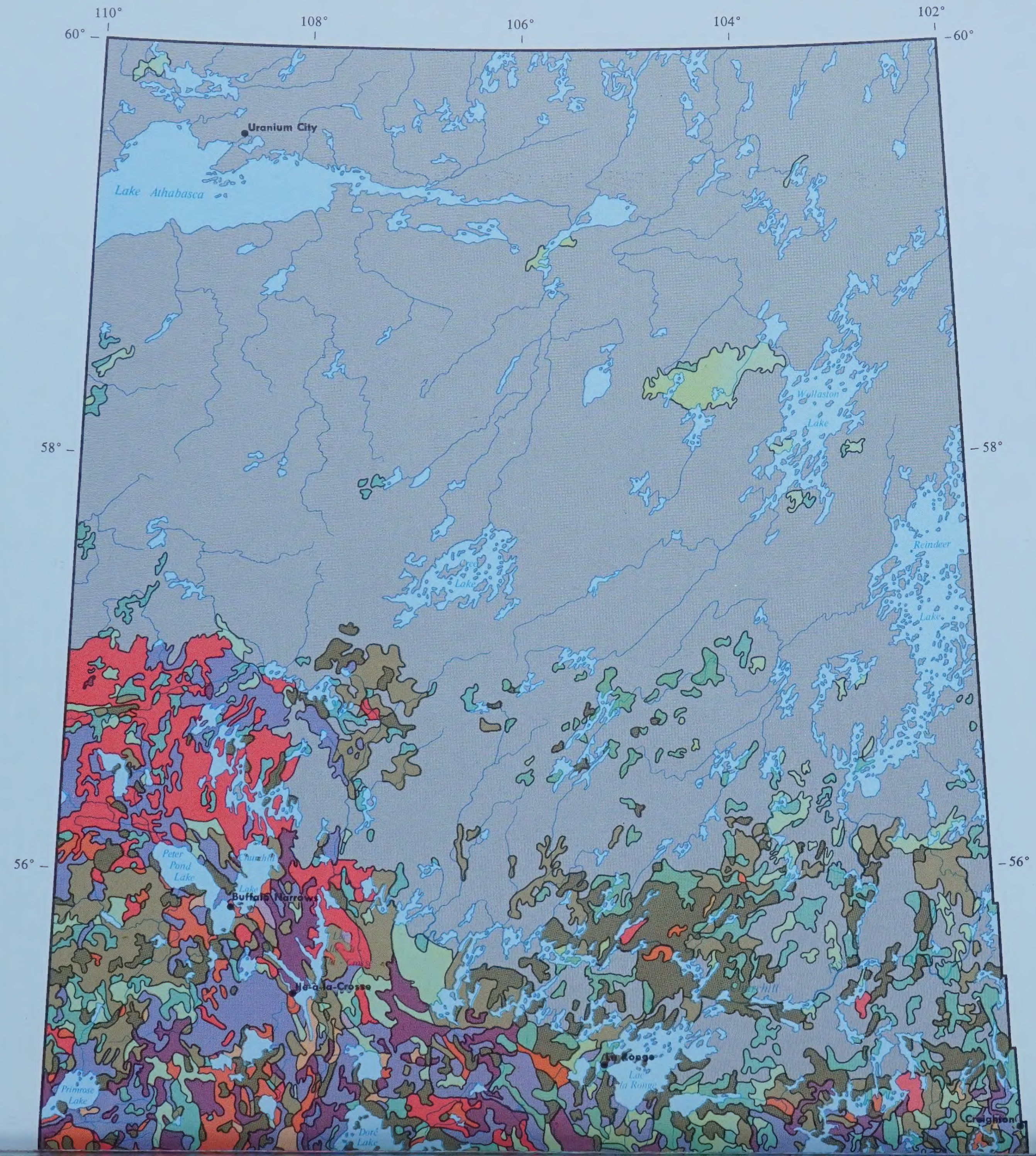
(References: See Appendix)

J. B. Gollop

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

FOREST GEOGRAPHY

SECTION 6

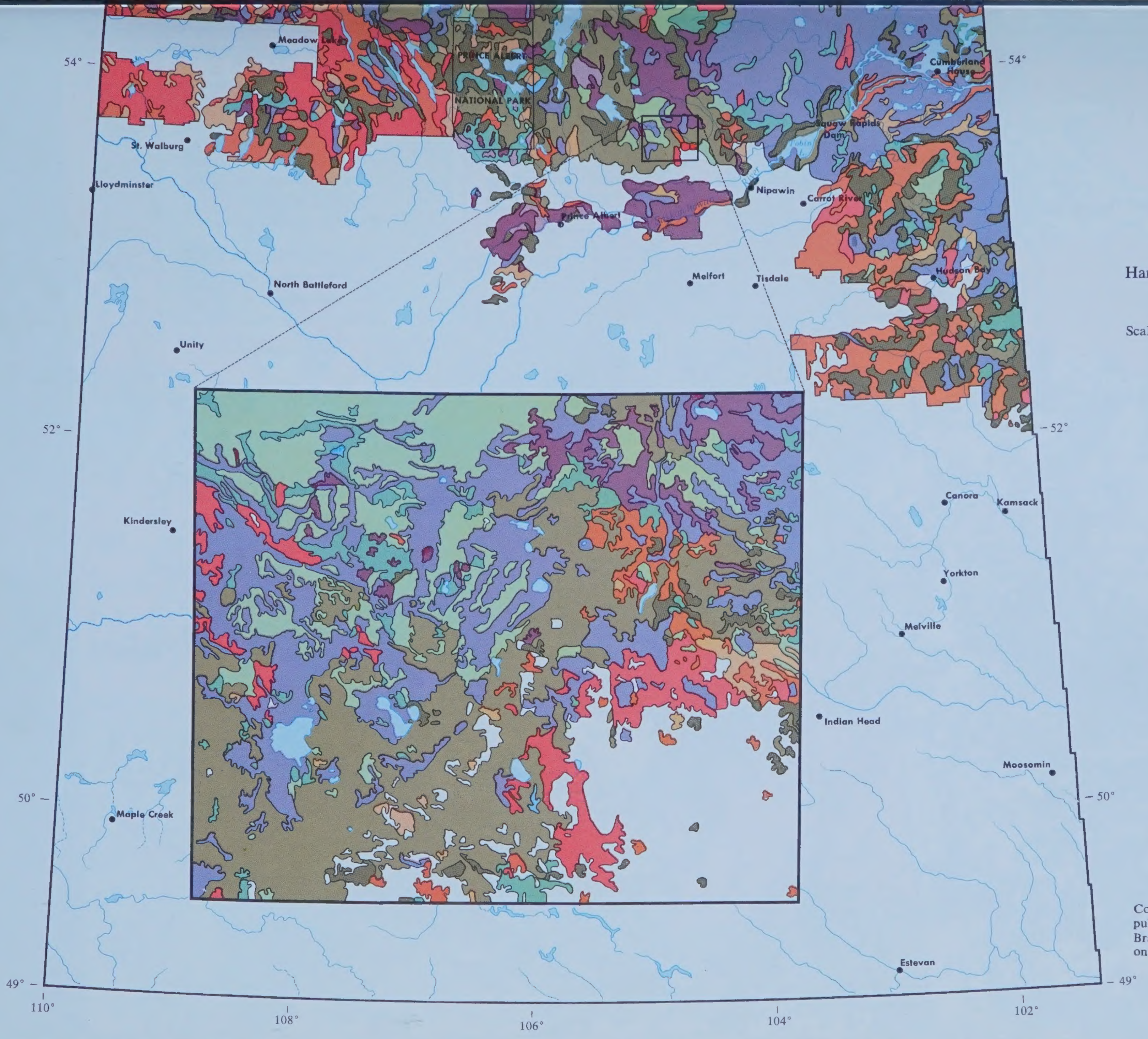

110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
60°
58°
58°
56°
56°
Uranium City
Lake Athabasca
Wollaston Lake
Reindeer Lake
Peter Pond Lake
Churchill
Lake
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-a-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Lac la Ronge
Primrose Lake
Doré Lake
Creighton

FOREST INVENTORY

Merchantable timber
- 🟩 Soft wood
- ▨ Mixed wood
- 🟧 Hard wood
- 🟪 Jack pine

Growth under 30 feet
- 🟩 Soft wood
- ▨ Mixed wood
- 🟨 Hard wood
- 🟪 Jack pine

- ▨ Treed Rock
- 🟥 Burn
- 🟦 Water
- 🟦 Swamp
- ☐ Mainly Agriculture


Meadow Lake
PRINCE ALBERT
NATIONAL PARK
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Squaw Rapids Dam
Cumberland House
Nipawin
Carrot River
Hudson Bay
Melfort
Tisdale
North Battleford
Unity
Kindersley
Canora
Kamsack
Yorkton
Melville
Indian Head
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Estevan
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Inset Map

Harper Lake Sheet

73 H/10

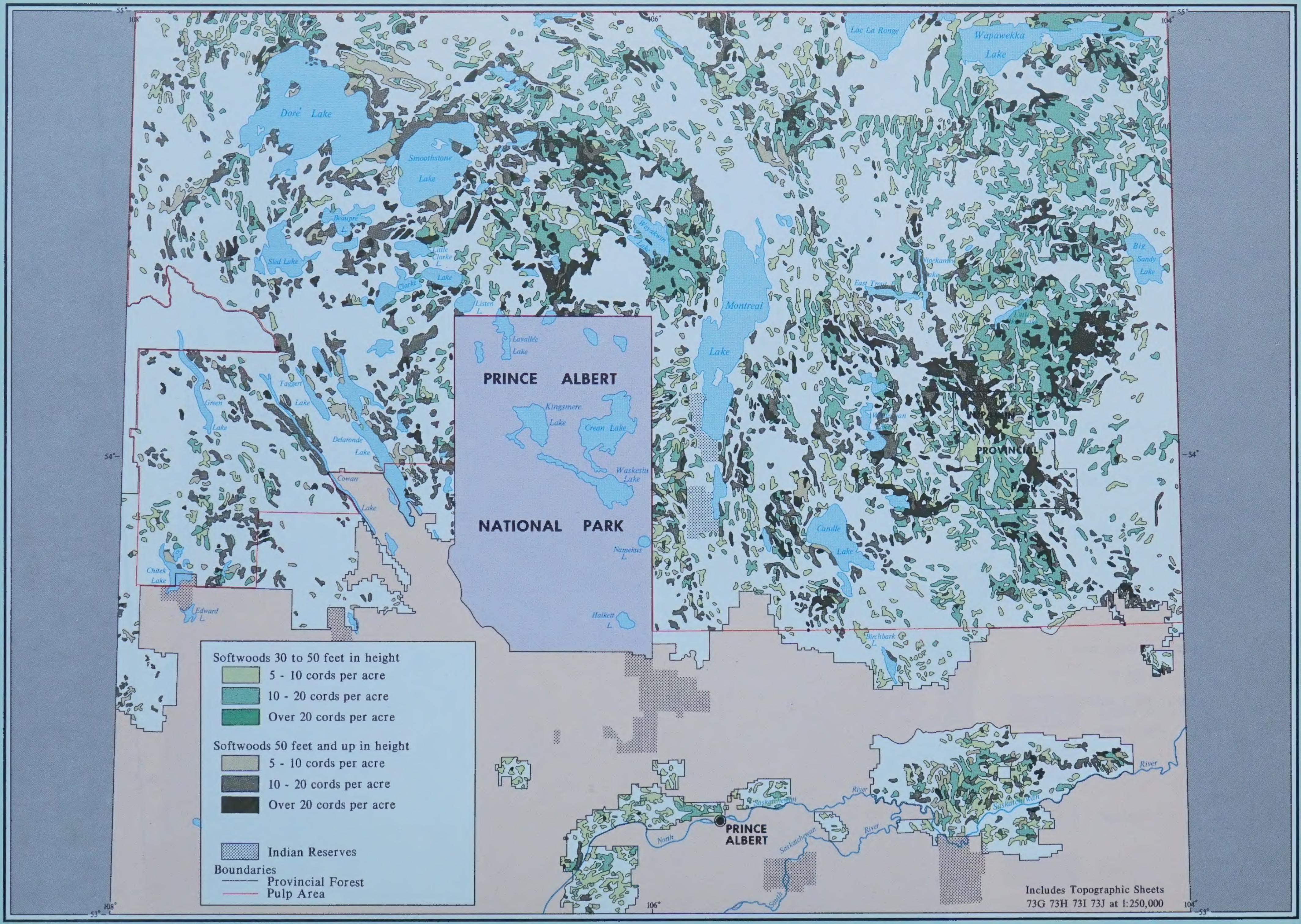
Scale 1 inch = 4 miles

Compiled from inventory maps published in 1953 by the Forestry Branch, Saskatchewan (based on air photos of 1946).

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:2,750,000

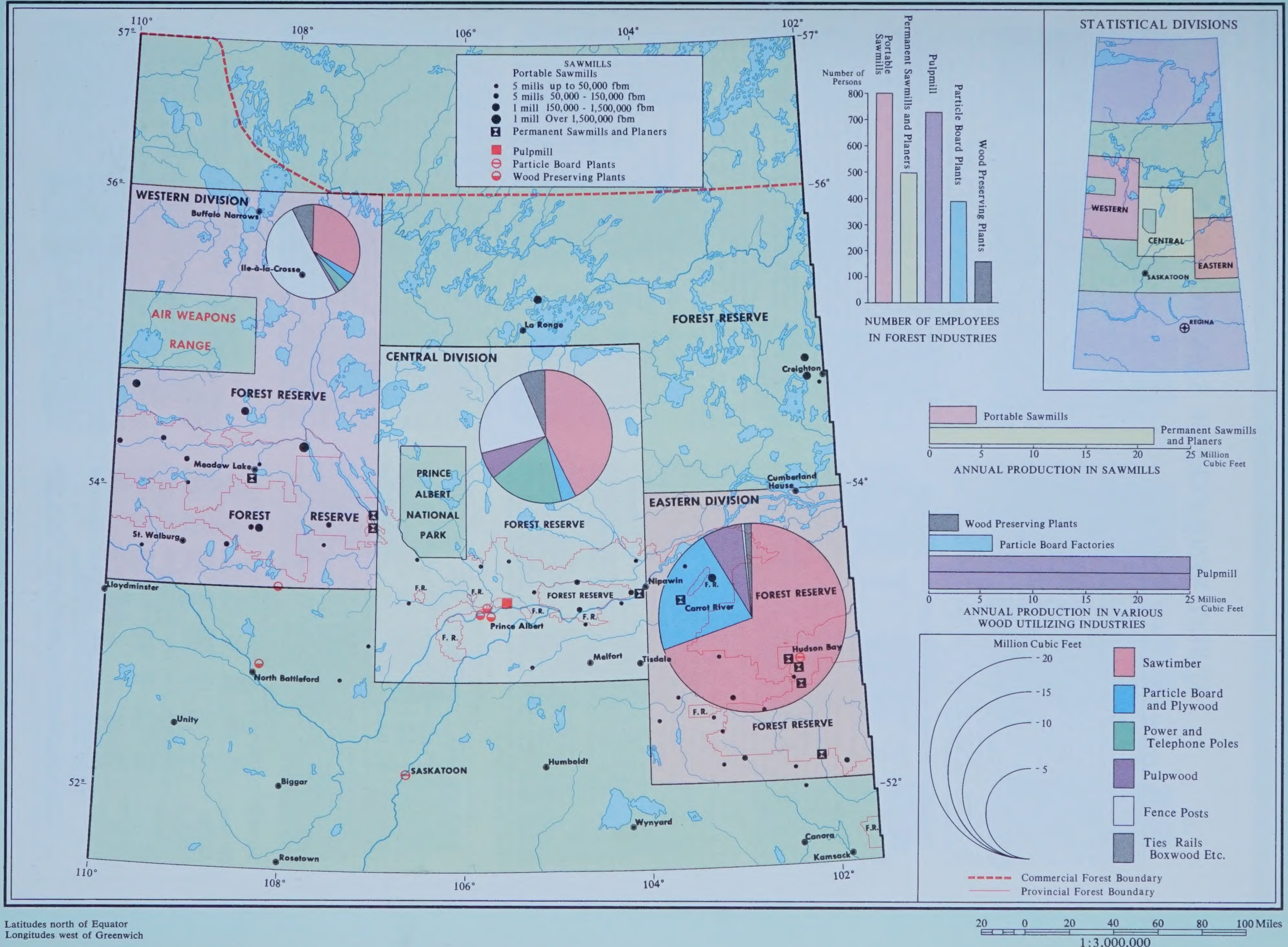
SOFTWOODS DISTRIBUTION BY HEIGHT AND WOOD VOLUME - PRINCE ALBERT AREA


Doré Lake
Smoothstone Lake
Beaupré L.
Sled Lake
Little Clarke L.
Clarke Lake
Listen L.
Waskesiu Lake
Wayawin Lake
Montreal Lake
Lac La Ronge
Wapawekka Lake
Big Sandy Lake
East Trout
Candle Lake
Birchbark L.
Lavallée Lake
PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK
Kingsmere Lake
Crean Lake
Namekus L.
Halkett L.
Taggert Lake
Green Lake
Delaronde Lake
Cowan Lake
Chitek Lake
Edward L.
PROVINCIAL
PRINCE ALBERT
North Saskatchewan River
South Saskatchewan
Saskatchewan River
55°
54°
53°
108°
106°
104°
Softwoods 30 to 50 feet in height
5 - 10 cords per acre
10 - 20 cords per acre
Over 20 cords per acre
Softwoods 50 feet and up in height
5 - 10 cords per acre
10 - 20 cords per acre
Over 20 cords per acre
Indian Reserves
Boundaries
Provincial Forest
Pulp Area
Includes Topographic Sheets 73G 73H 73I 73J at 1:250,000

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

10 0 10 20 30 40 Miles
1 : 1,000,000

THE COMMERCIAL FOREST - STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND INDUSTRIES 1966-68


SAWMILLS
Portable Sawmills
• 5 mills up to 50,000 fbm
• 5 mills 50,000 - 150,000 fbm
● 1 mill 150,000 - 1,500,000 fbm
● 1 mill Over 1,500,000 fbm
Permanent Sawmills and Planers
Pulpmill
Particle Board Plants
Wood Preserving Plants
WESTERN DIVISION
CENTRAL DIVISION
EASTERN DIVISION
FOREST RESERVE
AIR WEAPONS RANGE
PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK
F.R.
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Meadow Lake
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
North Battleford
Unity
Biggar
Rosetown
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
Nipawin
Carrot River
Prince Albert
La Ronge
Creighton
Cumberland House
110° 108° 106° 104° 102°
57° 56° 54° 52°
Number of Persons
800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0
Portable Sawmills
Permanent Sawmills and Planers
Pulpmill
Particle Board Plants
Wood Preserving Plants
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FOREST INDUSTRIES
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
WESTERN
CENTRAL
EASTERN
SASKATOON
REGINA
Portable Sawmills
Permanent Sawmills and Planers
0 5 10 15 20 25 Million Cubic Feet
ANNUAL PRODUCTION IN SAWMILLS
Wood Preserving Plants
Particle Board Factories
Pulpmill
0 5 10 15 20 25 Million Cubic Feet
ANNUAL PRODUCTION IN VARIOUS WOOD UTILIZING INDUSTRIES
Million Cubic Feet
20
15
10
5
Sawtimber
Particle Board and Plywood
Power and Telephone Poles
Pulpwood
Fence Posts
Ties Rails Boxwood Etc.
Commercial Forest Boundary
Provincial Forest Boundary
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

FOREST RESOURCES OF SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan's forests occupy more than half of the province, most of it in the north. In this northern forested region, two major categories of forest are distinguished as "accessible" and "potentially accessible". In 1956 the line of latitude 55°N was designated as the northern boundary of the accessible forest; south of this line lay twenty-four million acres of forest. Adjustments in 1964 and 1968 placed the boundary further north, at 56°N on the eastern side and at 57°N on the west, so that forty million acres of the Provincial Forest area is now designated as accessible, i.e., as the area in which operations will be concentrated. Future demands for wood fibre and forest products, together with other economic considerations, are likely to induce further boundary changes, though most of the best forest lies south of the present boundary; northward the more severe climate and poor soils of the Shield are reflected in a less continuous and, generally, poorer forest cover.

Forest Composition: The composition and rate of growth display considerable differences from area to area, these reflecting very directly the variety of soils and climatic conditions. For the purposes of management and utilization, regulations in the form of size limits (a minimum of four inches diameter at breast height) define merchantability. Six softwood and seven hardwood species native to Saskatchewan are capable of reaching merchantable size in their normal lifetime, although such size is achieved by different species at different ages, and is partly a condition of site quality. The size, height and mean annual increment for four major species, at 100 years, are compared below.

Table 1

COMPARISON OF TREES AT 100 YEARS OF AGE ON DIFFERENT SITES

	A. POOR SITE			B. GOOD SITE		
SPECIES	D.B.H.*	HEIGHT	M.A.I.**	D.B.H.	HEIGHT	M.A.I.
White Spruce	6″	60 ft.	20 cu. ft.	10″	85 ft.	43 cu. ft.
Black Spruce	4″	32 ft.	11 cu. ft.	6″	52 ft.	27 cu. ft.
Jack Pine	6″	50 ft.	16 cu. ft.	8″	78 ft.	36 cu. ft.
Aspen	9″	65 ft.	25 cu. ft.	11″	90 ft.	46 cu. ft.

*Diameter at Breast Height **Mean Annual Increment

The softwoods are represented by: white spruce, *Picea glauca* (Moench), Voss; black spruce, *Picea mariana* (Mill.) B.S.P.; jack pine, *Pinus Banksiana* Lamb; lodgepole pine, *Pinus contorta* vara. latifolia; balsam fir, *Abies balsames* (L.) Mill; tamarack, *Larix laricina* (Du Roi) K. Koch. Of the seven hardwoods, the bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa* Michx.) is restricted to the Qu'Appelle valley. The others, all of which occur in the northern forest region include: white poplar or aspen, *Populus tremuloides* Michz.; black poplar, *Populus balsameiferia* L.; white birch, *Betula papyrifera* Marsh; green ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marsh. var. lanceolata; Manitoba maple, *Acer negunde* L. var. interins; and white elm, *Ulmus americana* L.

These softwoods are able both to reproduce under normal natural conditions and maintain pure stands or cover types of a single species, though stands of pure mature balsam fir are not common and occupy only small areas. Among the hardwoods pure stands of aspen and black poplar are the most widespread, the remaining broadleaf species being found only as minor components in aspen or black poplar stands or other species associations. Manitoba maple, green ash and white elm are associated with well drained sites in the eastern sections of the accessible forest. Mixed stands, sometimes with both softwood and hardwood species, are general, the most representative being the mixedwoods composed of white spruce and aspen, in which one or the other may be the dominant species.

The proportions of the accessible forest area covered by each of the main associations are surprisingly similar: approximately 35 per cent is in softwood, 30 per cent is in mixedwood and 34 per cent in hardwood.

Wood Volume: On the basis of the 1956 inventory, total timber resources, including all species, were estimated as over 15 billion cubic feet of mechantable trees. Estimates based on more recent surveys indicate that total resources are considerably greater than this.

To facilitate comparison, the southern and active part of the accessible forest has been divided into three divisions — the western, central and eastern (see map). Occupying nearly 21 million acres, they include a little more than half of the total accessible forest area. Each may be considered as a sample for which both ecological and economic properties are appraised; and, together, they summarize the characteristics of the total area of accessible forest. All three regions possess closely similar proportions of productive forest land, ranging from 60 to 63 per cent (Table 2).

Table 2

LAND CLASSIFICATION

Class of Forest Land	Western Division		Central Division		Eastern Division		Combined Total A, B and C	
	Acres Millions	%	Acres Millions	%	Acres Millions	%	Acres Millions	%
Productive	4.83	62.64	3.95	63.80	2.71	60.35	11.50	62.47
Non-Productive	2.88	37.36	2.24	36.20	1.78	39.65	6.90	37.53
Land Area	7.71	100.00	6.19	100.00	4.49	100.00	18.39	100.00
Water Area	1.26	14.05	0.61	8.93	0.24	5.03	2.11	10.28
Total Area	8.97		6.80		4.73		20.50	

The wood volumes present in each region, in terms of pulpwood and sawtimber resources, are shown in Table 3. These statistics refer to the four principal softwood species and to the six main hardwoods. In the past, and even today, the wood-using industries have concentrated on the more valuable softwood species, ignoring the potential of the hardwoods. Yet, except in the central region, the cordwood and sawtimber volumes of hardwoods are considerably greater than those of the softwoods.

Table 3

VOLUME DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES

(in thousands of cords and board feet)

TREE SPECIES	Western Division		Central Division		Eastern Division		Combined Totals	
	Pulpwood	Sawtimber	Pulpwood	Sawtimber	Pulpwood	Sawtimber	Pulpwood	Sawtimber
SOFTWOODS	Cords	F.B.M.	Cords	F.B.M.	Cords	F.B.M.	Cords	F.B.M.
							SOFTWOODS	
White Spruce	3,408	1,595,331	3,197	1,208,995	3,600	2,243,618	10,205	5,047,944
Black Spruce	3,792	63,037	9,941	121,296	4,136	103,952	17,869	288,285
Jack Pine	7,986	755,463	12,309	947,735	1,154	211,073	21,449	1,914,271
Balsam Fir	411	60,268	357	56,627	442	89,286	1,210	206,181
SOFTWOODS TOTAL	15,597	2,474,099	25,804	2,334,653	9,332	2,647,929	50,733	7,456,681
HARDWOODS							HARDWOODS	
Aspen	15,618	2,379,837	7,886	1,271,197	9,938	3,112,331	33,442	6,763,365
Black Poplar	1,667	484,103	1,013	246,064	1,619	1,075,175	4,299	1,805,342
White Birch	1,117	132,938	671	71,779	721	214,028	2,509	418,745
Manitoba Maple	—	—	—	—	206	13,310	206	13,310
White Elm	—	—	—	—	53	41,964	53	41,964
Green Ash	—	—	—	—	27	1,556	27	1,556
HARDWOODS TOTAL	18,402	2,996,878	9,570	1,589,040	12,564	4,458.364	40,536	9,044,282

Pulpwood—volume in trees 4″ to 9″, diameter at breast height.
Sawtimber—volume in trees 10″ or more in diameter at breast height.

The location and areal variation in types and quantity of wood supplies reflect, broadly, ecological differences within the forest complex. These ecological differences are a consequence of a number of inter-related factors which include physical differences between sites (soils, slope, drainage, etc.) and regional and local climates, differences in the age of forest stands, and the history of fires and forest operations. A map of the central region shows the location and nature of wood supplies in terms of softwood pulpwood volume per acre. Such a map identifies the relative values of forest land, facilitating the selection of locations for logging camps and the planning of forest access roads.

Utilization: After the opening of the prairies to immigrants, settlement gradually moved northward, so that by 1912 a pioneer agriculture was established within the southern fringe of the forest belt. Considerable population growth occurred during the drought and depression years of the 1930s when many homesteaders from the south were relocated within the forest area. Since much of the land occupied was unsuited for farming, farm abandonment became common.

The earliest legislation pertinent to forest utilization was included in the first Dominion Lands Act which, in 1872, designated special "timber districts" and "forest reserves" on which rights to timber could be leased to individual operators. Commercial forest utilization expanded when, following the end of the white pine operations in eastern North America and with the building of railways, the white spruce of Saskatchewan became attractive to timber operators. Cutting regulations and fire protection measures were introduced through early ordinances but, as elsewhere, these did not prevent harmful and wasteful practices. In 1930, control of natural resources was transferred to the Province of Saskatchewan but this, in itself, did not create immediate changes in control measures.

Lumber operators had been selective and over-cutting of some species, notably white spruce, became evident. At the same time, forest fires resulting from both woods operations, and land clearing for settlement were frequent and sometimes disastrous. Settlers and native peoples have been accused, and occasionally still may be guilty, of setting and prolonging fires to provide work, make dry fuelwood, or to encourage the extension and improvement of bush grazing areas.

With the exhaustion of the best resources, the extensive but discontinuous distribution of the remaining mature spruce stands was not conducive to large-scale mill operations, but was amenable to small enterprises and the use of portable sawmills. In 1912, 156 million board feet of lumber were produced but ten years later production declined to about 10 million board feet. Very low annual outputs, generally less than thirty million board feet, characterized the period 1921 to 1939. These dispersed stands of marketable timber and numerous small operations produced at a high level (averaging 120 million board feet annually) during the Second World War, but between 1947 and 1956 the cut was reduced to 74 million f.b.m. annually.

Since it had become obvious that the forest resources could not support this intensity of use a province-wide inventory survey, the first, was initiated in 1947. As of 1958, fairly comprehensive statistics on forest land, wood volumes and other data became available and definition and planned use of the forest areas became feasible. One immediate result of the survey was the introduction of an annual quota for white spruce, reducing the average annual cut to 15 million board feet in the decade 1957 to 1966.

Table 4

FOREST PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN SASKATCHEWAN*

(in thousands of cubic feet)

Fiscal Year	Saw-timber	Particle Board and Plywood	Power and Telephone Poles	Pulpwood	Fence Posts	Ties, Rails, Boxwood, etc.	Total
1957-58	14,508	240	2,752	2,752	714	2,926	23,318
1958-59	12,346	430	786	2,447	810	2,451	19,270
1959-60	16,504	441	1,387	1,401	1,324	2,233	23,290
1960-61	16,953	57	1,934	2,248	972	1,847	24,011
1961-62	15,998	394	1,112	1,644	570	1,519	21,237
1962-63	14,863	1,869	823	1,167	1,661	1,676	22,059
1963-64	13,050	2,214	1,266	1,635	1,942	1,331	21,438
1964-65	12,323	2,314	1,927	2,033	2,012	1,322	21,931
1965-66	16,606	4,347	2,367	1,754	4,215	1,073	30,362
1966-67	19,108	4,377	2,305	1,925	5,177	1,607	34,499

*Source: Annual Reports, Department of Natural Resources, Government of Saskatchewan.

Saw-timber production has been pre-eminent but two other products, particle board and pulpwood, are worthy of note. Particle board is of particular interest in that aspen, an abundant but under-utilized tree, is the single species used in its manufacture. Pulpwood has been produced since the late 1920's when a pulp and paper mill at Pine Falls, Manitoba, came into operation. In 1937, export of pulpwood to the United States was permitted and increased production followed. However, for various reasons pulpwood production has fluctuated widely. Spruce, because its long fibre and density are advantageous in making high-grade pulps, has been the only species capable of absorbing the high freight costs inherent in the shipment of pulpwood to mills in Manitoba, Ontario and the United States.

The new pulpmill near Prince Albert, designed to manufacture 750 tons of bleached pulp daily, is already affecting the dominance of the lumber industry. For pulp, the dimensions and form of lumber are becoming less significant than the quantity of fibre; thus, black spruce and other species and sizes of wood which are now under-utilized may assume greater importance. Although highly competitive, there is little fear that the pulp industry will eliminate the lumber industry in the province. Existing forest resources are adequate to maintain, or even increase, the latter's present production, although it may be necessary for the lumber industry to develop more efficient processing plants and to use both smaller trees and a greater variety of species. Table 4 summarizes, for softwoods only, the wood volume potential and dollar value of pulpwood and sawtimber per 100 square mile unit area for each division; these statistics suggest the viability of both industries.

Table 5

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SOFTWOODS

(per unit area of 100 square miles)

Division	*Pulpwood* Trees 4″-9″ d.b.h. (000's of cords)	*Sawtimber* Trees 10″ + d.b.h. (000's of F.B.M.)	*Market Value** (thousands of dollars) Pulpwood	Sawtimber
Western	242	21,952	4,356	1,734
Central	111	12,664	1,665	1,360
Eastern	126	35,840	2,520	2,795

*Based on average wholesale prices of spruce lumber ($77 to $79 per thousand board feet) and rough pulpwood ($15 to $20 per cord) in 1967, f.o.b. Meadow Lake, Prince Albert or Hudson Bay.

Position in the Provincial Economy: Forest production occupies a relatively minor status within the total provincial economy, lagging far behind agriculture and mining, the total value of forest products in 1966-67 being only $11 million. But in the context of northern Saskatchewan, forest production is of great importance, providing employment in sawmills and forest-based industries in a region where other activities are few. The new impetus to pulpwood cutting and the enlargement of the manufacturing sector will increase employment opportunities by encouraging new forms of forest utilization. At the same time new development roads should facilitate greater use of all resources within the forest complex.

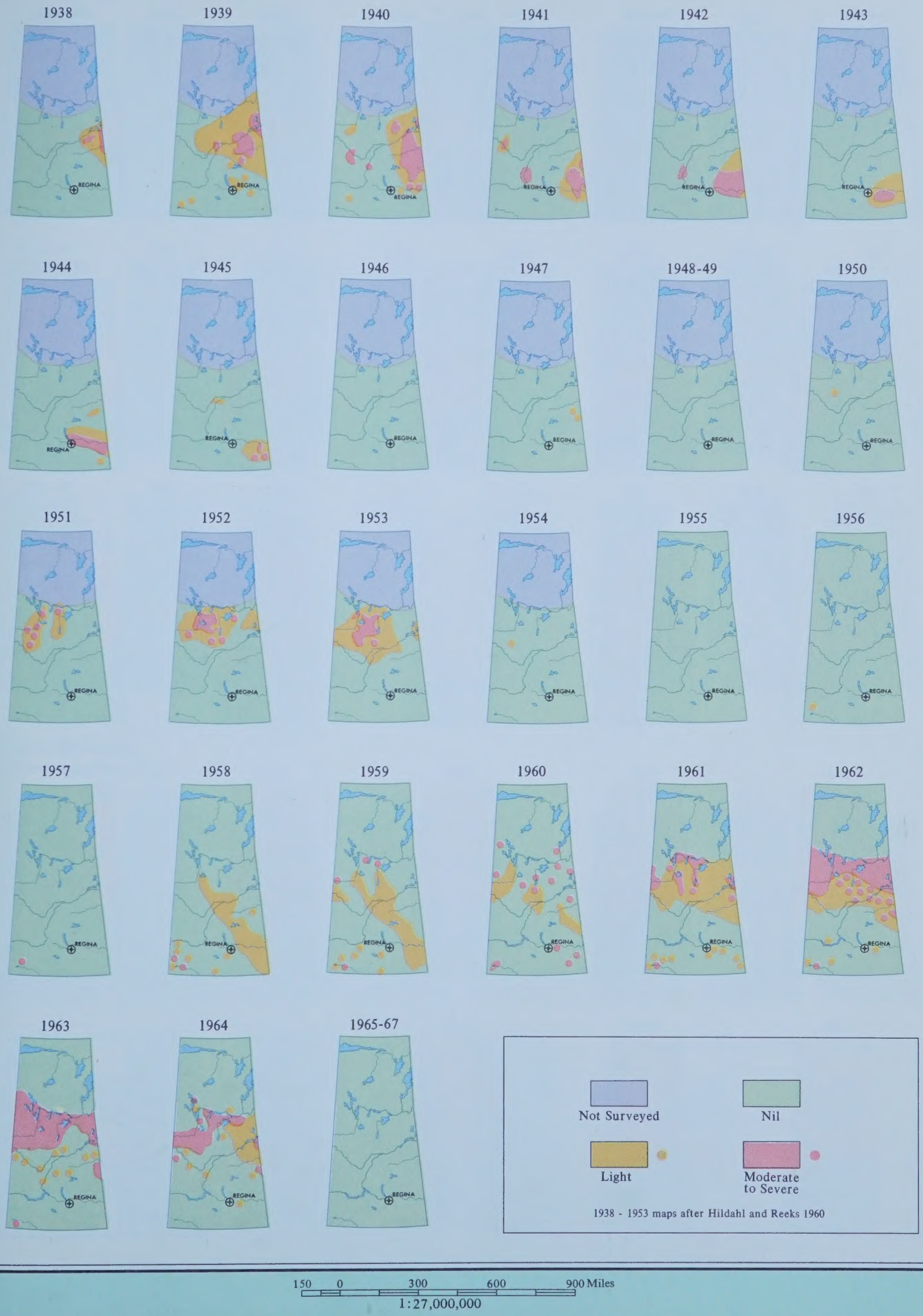
(References: see Appendix)

A. Kabzems

FOREST INSECT INFESTATIONS

Forest Tent Caterpillar

Malacosama disstria (Hbn.)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1965-67
REGINA
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Light
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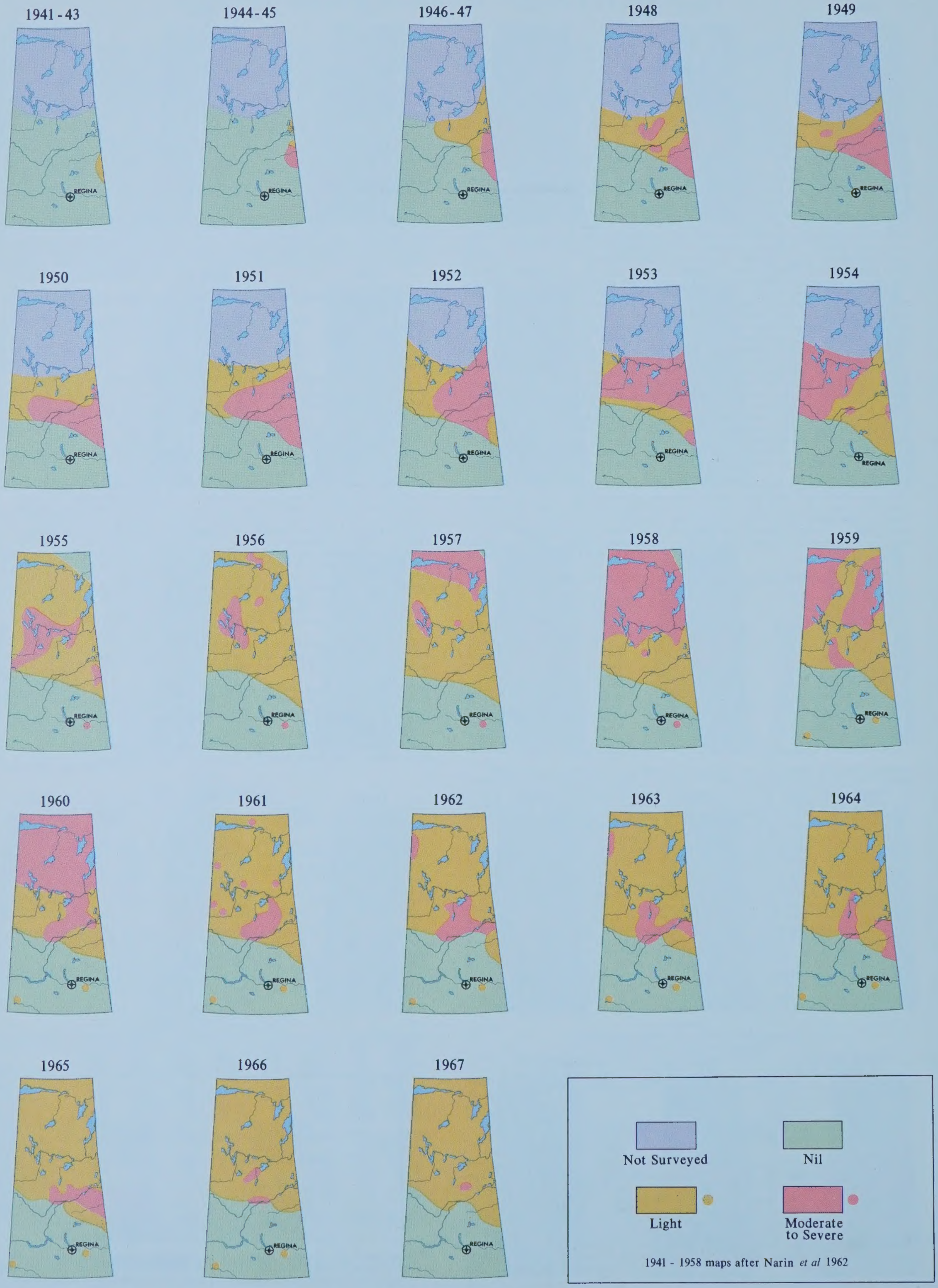
1938 - 1953 maps after Hildahl and Reeks 1960

FOREST INSECT INFESTATIONS

Larch Sawfly

Pristiphora erichsonii (Htg.)



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🟥 ● Moderate to Severe

1941 - 1958 maps after Narin *et al* 1962

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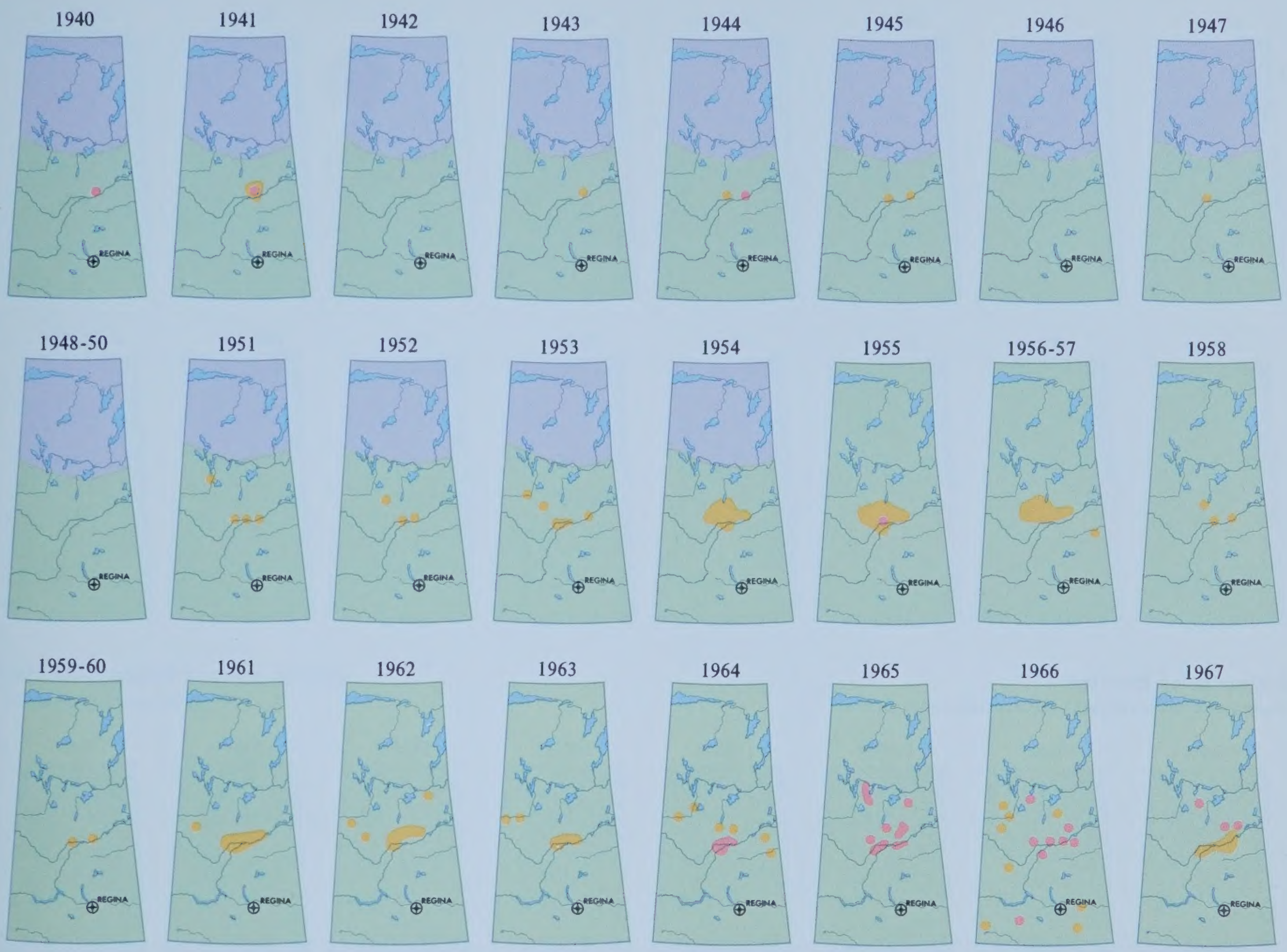
FOREST INSECT INFESTATIONS

Jack Pine Budworm

Choristoneura pinus pinus Free.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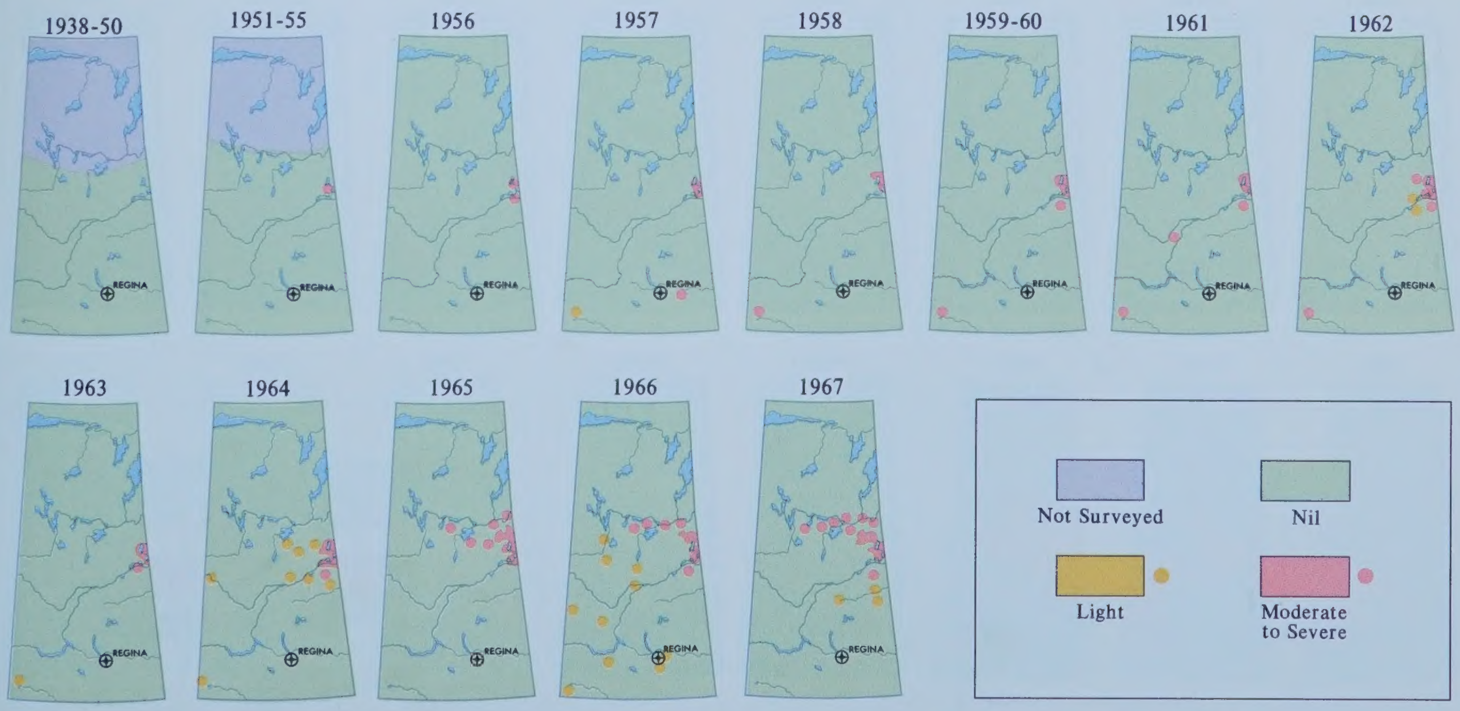
Spruce Budworm

Choristoneura fumiferana (Clem.)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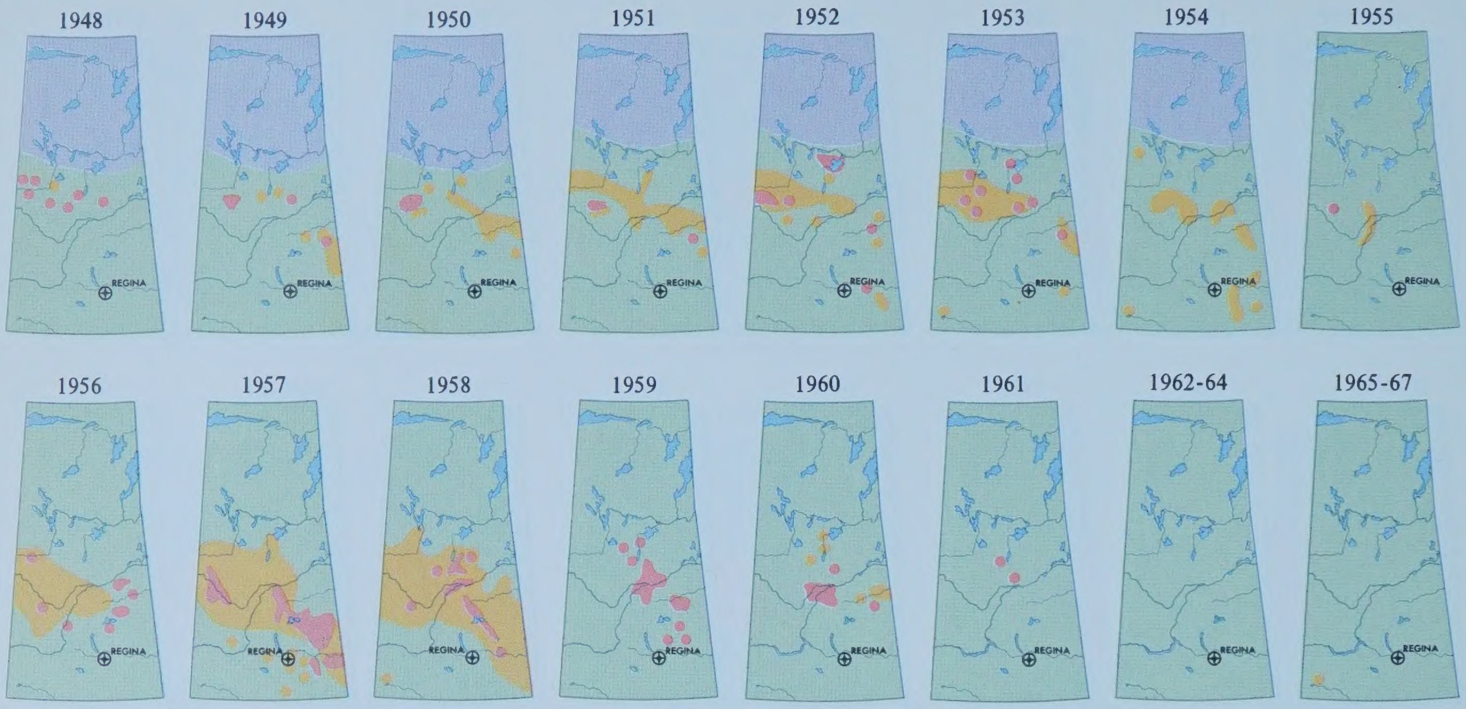
FOREST INSECT INFESTATIONS

Large Aspen Tortrix

Choristoneura conflictana (Wlk.)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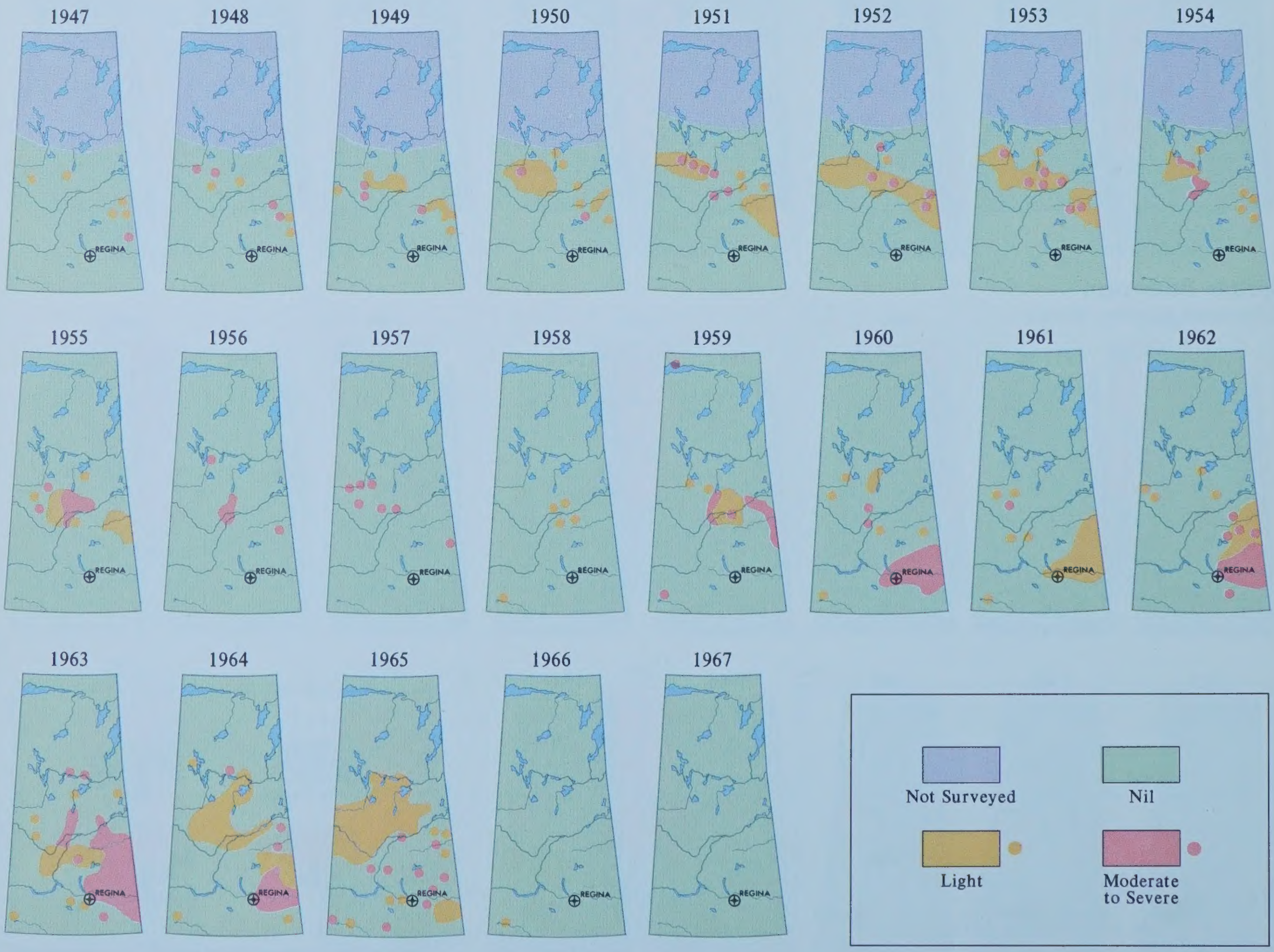
Aspen Leaf Beetles

Gonioctena americana (Shaef.) & *Chrysomela crotchi* Brown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Not Surveyed
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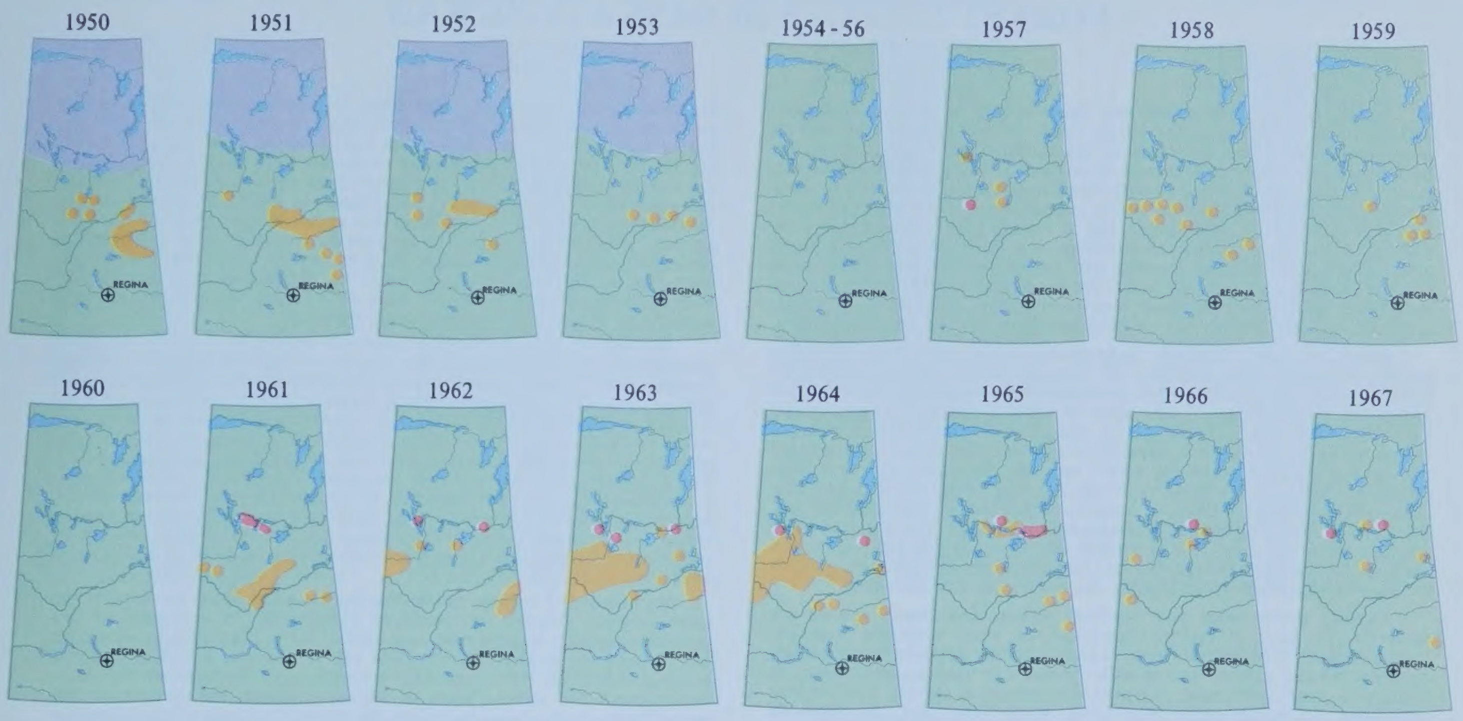
FOREST INSECT INFESTATIONS

Balsam Fir Sawfly

Neodiprion abietis Complex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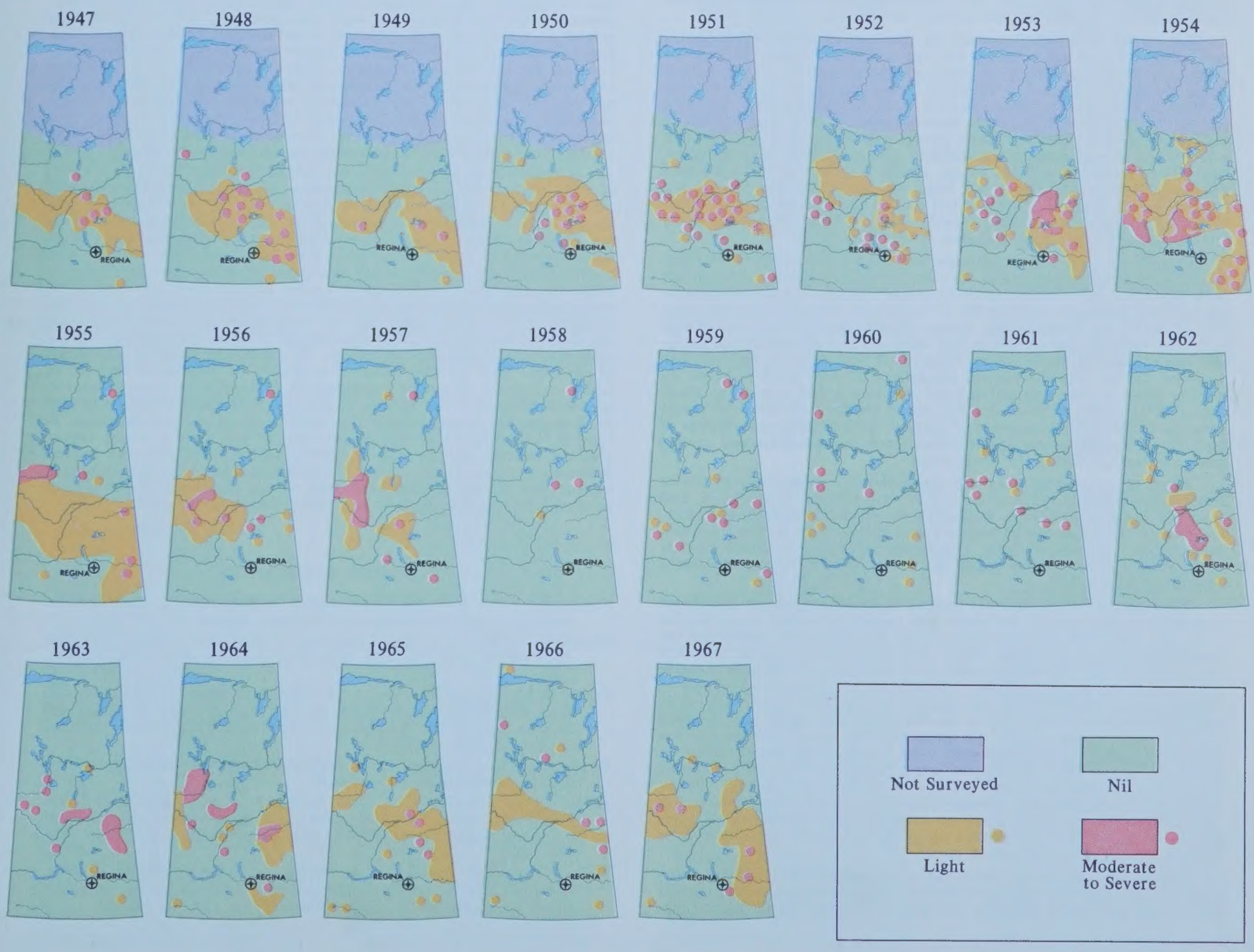
Yellow-Headed Spruce Sawfly

Pikonema alaskensis (Roh.)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REGINA
Not Surveyed
Nil
Light
Moderate to Severe

150 0 300 600 900 Miles

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FOREST INSECTS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Insects, like all arthropods, are characterized by their jointed exoskeletons and jointed legs. The tough "skin" or exoskeleton acts both as protective armour and as points of attachment for muscles, while the flexible sections between segments of hardened material facilitate movement. Because the 'skin' of an arthropod does not increase in size once it has hardened, growth of the young animals occurs in a series of steps. The old skin is shed periodically, and is replaced by a new, larger one. This phenomenon is known as moulting or ecdysis. Insects differ from other arthropods, such as lobsters and spiders, in that the adults have three distinct portions in the body, the head, thorax and abdomen, and have three pairs of legs. Most insects also have two pairs of wings, although in some groups one or both pairs are vestigal or rudimentary.

Insects are subdivided into large groups known as orders: these are usually separated into 3 orders of wingless insects and 23 orders of winged ones. One of the main characteristics separating the different orders of winged insects is the type of wing formation. The wings of butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera) are covered with scales. The front wings of beetles (Coleoptera) are thick and hard and serve as covers for the more delicate hind wings which are used in flight. The true flies (Diptera) have only one pair of wings, the hind wings are reduced to a small pair of knobs known as halteres which act as balancing organs. Each order can be similarly categorized, although the characteristics become more technical. The common names of insects are often misleading: house flies are true flies but butterflies are not. Misnomers such as this are identified by combining the two terms into one word.

Further subdivisions into families, genera, and finally species are made on the basis of various characteristics, some extremely complex, that need not be considered here. Suffice it to say that two Latin names, representing the generic and specific names, are used in entomology to identify a particular insect. Sometimes a species is further divided into subspecies, in which case three Latin names are used, for example *Choristoneura pinus pinus* and *Choristoneura pinus maritima*. The name (often abbreviated) of the person who originally described the species follows the specific name. If the genus has been changed, this is indicated by including the person's name in brackets. Sometimes an insect described as a single species is later found to be a group of closely related species and until they are redescribed this is indicated by the word 'complex' in place of the person's name.

Insects can also be categorized by the type of development (metamorphosis) that occurs between the egg and adult stages. Some, like silverfish, simply get larger at each successive moult: the immature stages are almost identical to the adult. These insects are said to develop without metamorphosis. Other insects, such as grasshoppers, undergo gradual metamorphosis. At each successive moult they look more and more like the adult insect. A third group, including the dragonflies and a few other insects, undergo incomplete metamorphosis. The immature stages bear some resemblance to the adults, but there is still a marked difference between the last larval stage and the adult. The final group includes insects such as butterflies and moths, beetles, and flies, in which the immature stages are almost entirely different from the adults. These insects are said to undergo complete metamorphosis.

In addition to the great diversity in taxonomic characteristics there is also a tremendous amount of variation in feeding habits. Some insects suck the sap or blood from plants or animals but do not eat solid tissue, others mine the leaves and needles or burrow in the bark and wood, and still others eat all or part of the foliage. Insects moving from tree to tree may also facilitate the spread of tree diseases. Not all insects are harmful. Some feed on, or in, other insects and thus help to control their numbers. Others help the natural breakdown of dead plant material including trees: if dead material did not rot there would soon be so much litter that no seedlings could develop. Adult insects such as beetles sometimes do a considerable amount of damage while feeding, in addition to that caused by the larvae, while others, such as butterflies and moths, cause no damage during the adult stage.

Most of our forest trees are susceptible to some form of insect attack from the time the seed is formed until the tree is harvested, and even the finished product is susceptible to attack by some insects. Fortunately, of the thousands of insects found in the forest, only a relatively small number are serious pests. Others are beneficial, inasmuch as they feed on other insects or live within the bodies of other insects, ultimately destroying them.

The compilation of accurate records on insect abundance is a major undertaking. Quantitative estimates can usually be made on a limited basis only. Extensive surveys must usually be qualitative, expressing the insect's abundance in general terms. The Forest Insect Survey was first established by the federal government in 1936 to provide a nationwide survey of forest insect conditions. Initially, the surveys were confined to forested areas, and coverage was limited by staff shortages. Surveys in Saskatchewan were conducted by the Winnipeg laboratory, and included only the forested part of the province. In 1943, surveys of trees in the agricultural area of Saskatchewan were begun, with headquarters at Indian Head. In 1954, the Forest Insect Survey in Winnipeg assumed responsibility for forest insect surveys throughout the province. Information on abundance and damage caused by the different species has been collected in as much detail as possible, but information on some species is limited because special sampling techniques are required or because the insect is difficult to detect.

Insects such as wood borers are a serious problem in burnt-over areas, as they limit the period in which salvage operations can be carried out: in the absence of fire they are usually of minor importance. Sucking insects, such as aphids, often occur in large numbers but do not do much permanent damage. Other, including gall-making insects and twig-boring insects, cause tree deformities which reduce their value. Defoliating insects are usually the easiest to detect, and, because they destroy the foliage on the trees, they also cause considerable damage by reducing the amount of photosynthesis, the process in which water and carbon dioxide are combined to produce the carbohydrates essential for tree growth. This causes a reduction in growth, and if damage is severe and prolonged, may ultimately cause death to part or all of the tree. Broad-leaved trees are usually less affected by defoliation than are needle-bearing trees, because they are able to refoliate the same year, thus minimizing the loss in photosynthetic material.

The accompanying maps, largely self-explanatory, on forest insect infestations in Saskatchewan are based on records compiled by the Forest Insect Survey. Aerial surveys of northern Saskatchewan were begun in 1955. It must be remembered, however, that the coverage of these areas is rather limited, and areas of infestation may have been missed. Also the distribution of host trees is often spotty, especially in the agricultural areas of the province, and not all trees are equally infested. The maps are intended to depict the general infestation level, although a considerable amount of variation in severity of attack usually occurs. Infestation histories for eight of the more common defoliators are given. Other insects have occasionally caused serious defoliation, but these eight insect species have been the most serious pests since the surveys were first started.

As mentioned earlier, needle-bearing trees (conifers) are usually the most severely affected by continued defoliation. An exception to this generality occurs in tamarack, our native larch. This tree is a conifer, but it sheds its needles annually, and will refoliate to a limited extent if severely defoliated. Thus, although infestations of the larch sawfly sometimes persist for several years in the same stands, the amount of tree mortality is not as large as might be expected. Many of the branches may die, and the growth of the tree is severely restricted, but many of the younger trees will ultimately recover, once the infestation subsides. Nonetheless, the larch sawfly is believed to be responsible for the virtual disappearance of merchantable tamarack in the province. The spruce budworm is a potentially serious pest on white spruce. The infestation that has persisted in the Namew-Amisk lakes area in east-central Saskatchewan since 1951 has caused some tree mortality, and the continuing spread of this insect is a threat to other stands of white spruce. The jack-pine budworm, yellow-headed spruce sawfly and balsam-fir sawfly have all caused serious damage to their respective hosts. Infestations have been rather limited in extent and duration, and tree mortality has not been too extensive. The defoliators of aspen, the forest tent caterpillar, the large aspen tortrix and aspen leaf beetles have been more of a nuisance than a menace. Loss of increment has occurred, but their attacks have caused very little permanent damage to the trees.

Assessment of the financial loss due to insect attack in our forests is very difficult, as so many intangibles are involved. Some estimates place the figure in the millions of dollars annually: it is certainly substantial. These losses can be reduced by chemical control if the trees are reaching a merchantable age. Unfortunately, the chemicals often have undesirable adverse effects on fish, birds and other wildlife, and considerable care must be taken in the use of these chemicals (insecticides). In addition, chemical control often becomes uneconomical if the trees are young and may require protection several times before reaching maturity. Ornamental trees can be successfully protected from most defoliating insects by carefully timed applications of non-residual insecticides, but the long-term protection of our forest trees is a difficult proposition. One possible method is known as biological control, in which one group of insects (parasites) or diseases (pathogens) is used to control another, the pest species. A parasite of the larch sawfly, collected in Europe, has been successfully established in several locations in Canada, including the Prince Albert area; at this time, it would appear that the parasite may be able to control outbreaks of this pest species. Research in forest insect control is continuous and of obvious economic significance; it should lead eventually to the discovery of satisfactory control measures for most of our major forest insect pests.

W. G. H. Ives

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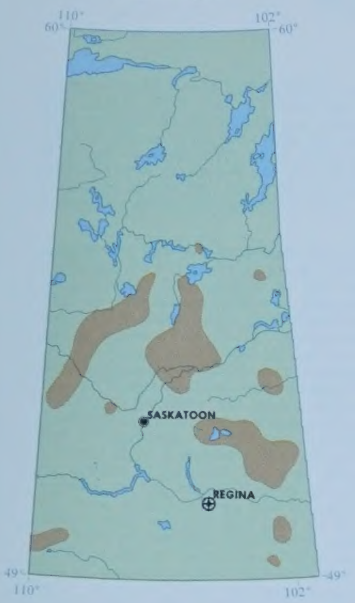
FOREST PATHOGEN INFECTIONS 1965 - 67

Shoot and Tip Blight of Balsam Poplar
Pollaccia elegans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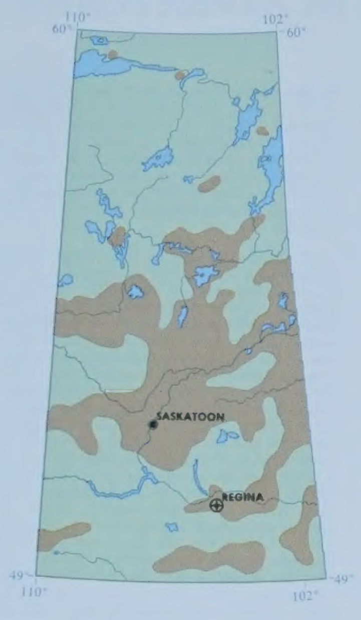
Shoot and Tip Blight of Aspen
Pollaccia radiosa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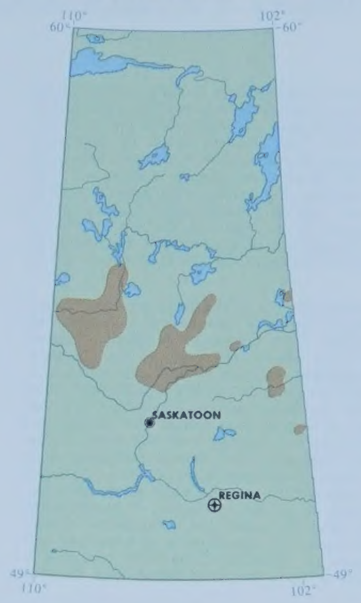
Comandra Blister Rust of Jack Pine
Cronartium comandrae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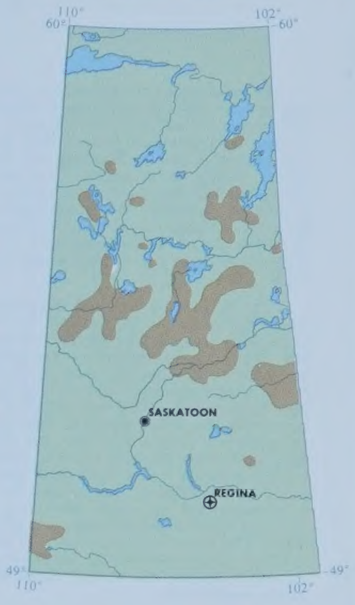
Globose Gall of Jack Pine
Peridermium harknessii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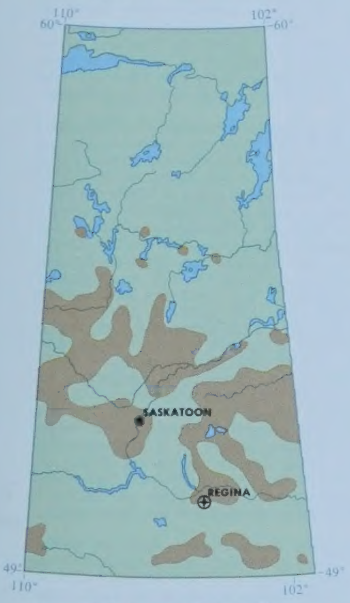
Stem Canker of Aspen
Hypoxylon mammatum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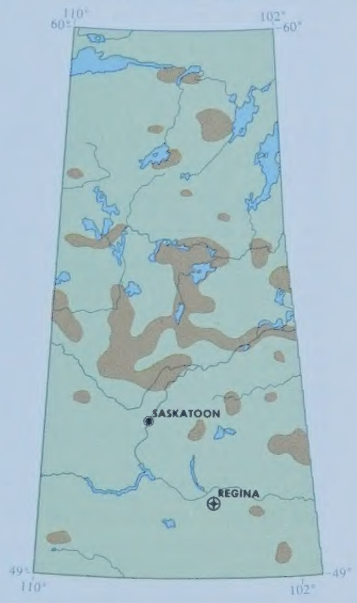
Tar Spot of Willow
Rhytisma salicinum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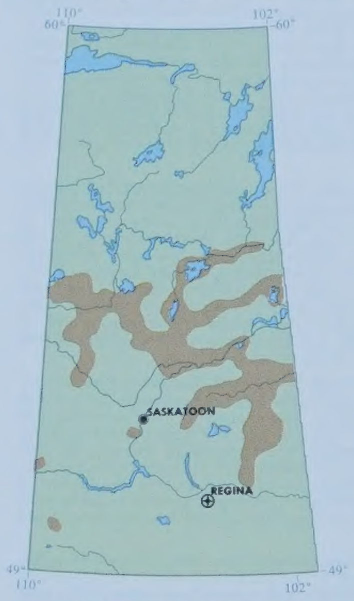
Leaf Spot of Balsam Poplar
Septoria musiva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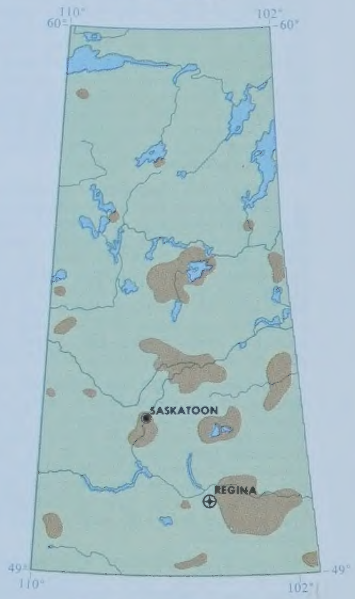
White Trunk Rot of Aspen
Fomes igniarius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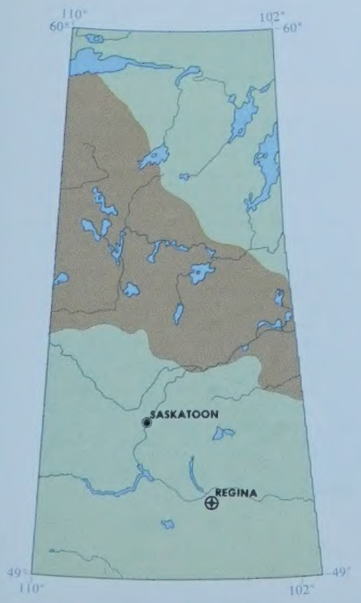
Dwarf Mistletoe of Jack Pine
Arceuthobium americanum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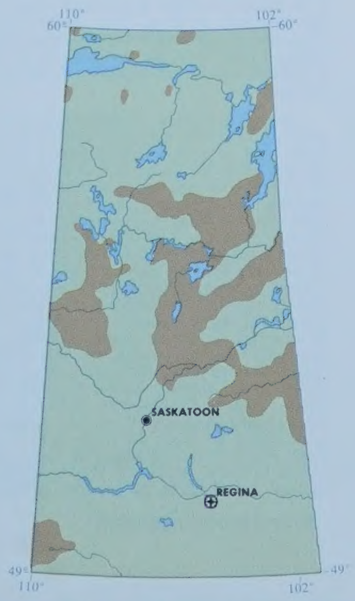
Witches' Broom of Spruce
Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli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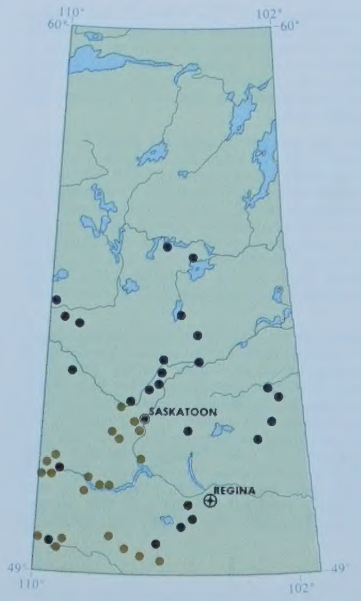
Leaf Rusts of Poplars
- ● *Melampsora medusae*
- ● *Melampsora occidentalis*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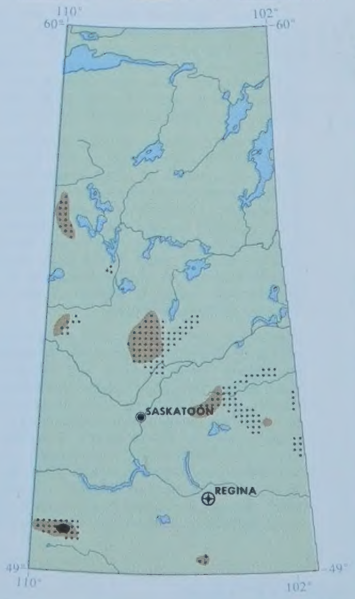
Black Rib of Willow
Ciborinia foliicola

■ 1965 ▨ 1966 ⬚ 1967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FOREST PATHOGENS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Forest diseases are caused by organisms which include bacteria, viruses, fungi and in some cases parasitic plants. Diseases, or pathological conditions, produced by such organisms are quite distinct from physiological disorders which are caused by adverse environmental factors such as wind, hail, nutrient excess or deficiency, temperature extremes, flooding and drought. Forest disorders are not infectious, that is, cannot be transmitted from one tree to another, whereas diseases are communicable and the causal organisms are capable of infecting other trees to produce a diseased condition. Tree pathologists are concerned mainly with diseases caused by fungi although occasionally diseases caused by bacteria (e.g. *Erwinia amylovora*, fireblight and *E. salicis*, waterstain of willows) are of considerable economic importance in some parts of the world. Little is known of the extent to which viruses affect forest trees.

The fungi are a group of living organisms devoid of the green pigment chlorophyll; they resemble green plants, however, in that they have definite cell walls and are usually incapable of moving (non-motile). They reproduce by means of spores but, also, minute vegetative fragments from almost any part of the filaments (hyphae) constituting the body of the fungus are sufficient to start new individuals. Reproductive structures and fruiting bodies are quite varied and it is through these that fungi are identified and classified into the major groups: Basidiomycetes, Ascomycetes and 'Phycomycetes'. Two types of reproduction, sexual and asexual, are recognized; a fungus has only one type of sexual fruiting body but some species have up to four different types of asexual fruiting body. A further complication in the life histories is that these states may occur on different hosts or types of organic materials (substrates) and, during the evolutionary process, some states have become separated from each other as a result of genetic, ecological or geographical isolation. Such separated states are often self-perpetuating and independent of each other. The asexual stages isolated in this manner are classified in an unnatural and artificial group termed the Deuteromycetes or imperfect fungi. This grouping is necessary because the natural classification of fungi has been based upon features of the sexual state.

Research in Saskatchewan: The traceable starting point of mycology, or the study of fungi, in Saskatchewan goes back further than does the rather brief history of forest pathology (the study of forest diseases). An account of the development of mycology in Saskatchewan was given by Russell in Bisby (1938). The systematic collecting of fungi in the province apparently began with the establishment in 1917 of a plant pathology substation at Indian Head, the chief station being at Brandon, Manitoba. In 1918 the Brandon station was moved to the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and a mycological herbarium (fungus collection) established. But intensive research in forest pathology and mycology has been undertaken only in the last two decades since the establishment of a Forest Pathology Laboratory at Saskatoon in 1947 (now incorporated in the Forest Research Laboratory, Winnipeg). The major responsibility for survey and detection of such diseases rests with the Forest Insect and Disease Survey section of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development of Canada.

Riley (1955) has given a general account of the more important forest diseases in Saskatchewan and many different pathological conditions are now recognised. These include cankers (*Hypoxylon* canker of trembling aspen, *Atropellis* canker of lodgepole pine), foliage diseases (leaf spots, tar spots, rusts, shot-holes, needle casts), decays (*Armillaria* root rot of conifers and deciduous trees, *Polyporus tomentosus* root rot of spruce, red heart rot of balsam fir), seedling diseases (damping off and root rots by *Pythium, Rhizoctonia* and *Fusarium*), blights (shoot and tip blights of trembling aspen and balsam poplar), diebacks (of various trees, attributable to many different organisms), hypertrophies (*Macrophoma* gall of trembling aspen, globose gall of jack pine), and fasciations (witches' broom of jack pine by mistletoe, of spruce and balsam fir by rusts).

Survey coverage has improved markedly in the last five years with the expansion of the forest disease survey in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, though this type of work is still very much in its infancy. The objectives of the surveys are to detect and determine the distribution of diseases, and to appraise the damage to individual trees and stands by the pathogen. The accuracy of mapping of both diseases and causal agents is affected by, and reflects, factors such as the accessibility of an area, the frequency and efficiency of collectors, and the availability of suitable hosts. Most fungi, particularly pathogens, are highly specific in the type of tree or plant they will attack; in the absence of the required host the fungus will not be found.

Selected Forest Diseases: Thirteen selected diseases have been mapped to represent the different types of damage caused by fungal pathogens and by a parasitic plant (dwarf mistletoe). This selection includes only a small percentage of the total number of species found in Saskatchewan and Manitoba since approximately 150 species from pine, 175 from spruce and 400 from poplars are known. Three individual diseases have been dealt with in some detail to illustrate the problems associated with the investigation of a recently discovered disease.

Some comments concerning the maps are necessary. The block of nine disease maps has been constructed from three years' cumulative data. Some perennial diseases such as rots, galls, witches' brooms and cankers are relatively permanent in that there is little yearly change in distribution, while annual diseases like blights, leaf spots, tar spots and foliage rusts may vary considerably in distribution and intensity from year to year. High summer precipitation is known to facilitate the development and spread of many leaf disease fungi.

Dwarf mistletoe of jack pine has been the subject of intensive study in recent years and its distribution is well documented. On the other hand, detailed records of the occurrence of white trunk rot of trembling aspen—commercially one of the most important diseases—were not kept systematically until recently. Thus, although the disease is thought to extend over the entire range of aspen, the map shown has little meaning beyond that of indicating recorded occurrences. Indeed, until accurate records are maintained for many years, an assessment of the disease distribution in relation to the range of the host cannot be confidently made. The lack of precise documentation of the distribution of white trunk rot in trembling aspen is not unique but, rather, is typical of the lack of detailed documentation of most forest diseases in Saskatchewan.

Black Rib of Willows: This disease is caused by an Ascomycete *Ciborinia foliicola* (Cash & Davidson) Whetzel. Symptoms appear early in the season shortly after the leaves have flushed. The leaves become brown-grey with distinct concentric light zones; later, the tissues deteriorate and the leaves, prematurely, turn completely brown, shrivel and die. The fungus forms long black sclerotia (hard resting bodies resistant to unfavorable conditions) surrounding the midrib and sometimes the lateral veins of living leaves. Sclerotia are more conspicuous on the lower leaf surface. The fruit bodies (apothecia) are reported by Batra (1960) to develop from sclerotia after overwintering. They are at first cup-shaped, becoming disc-like with age, up to 2-6 mm broad and 2-5 mm high, light brown, brittle, rough on the outside, the spore-bearing surface plain and evenly coloured and the stalk thin, brown, dark brown to black near the base, with root-like tufts. The fungus was thought to be quite rare because until 1960 only a single collection was known from Colorado, U.S.A.; but, since then, the fungus has been found in New York, U.S.A., and Quebec, Canada. A second Canadian collection was made from the Cypress Hills Forest, Saskatchewan in 1965. Intensive surveys since then have shown it to be widespread in Saskatchewan and Manitoba while latest indications are that it is abundant in Quebec and probably present in Alberta. It is a relatively minor disease, infections being limited to a few leaves per tree. However, the closely related *C. whetzelii* (Seaver) Seaver frequently causes early defoliation in poplars throughout Canada.

Leaf Rusts of Poplars: Rust fungi belong to the Basidiomycetes and are obligate parasites of plants, that is, incapable of existing on any substrate but a living plant. They extend over all the major land masses with the exception of Antarctica, the greatest number of species occurring in temperate or near-temperate regions. Individual species are known to be worldwide in distribution, a fact which is attributed mainly to the extensive cultivation of the host plants. The life cycles of rust species are typically complex, consisting of as many as four or five distinct reproductive or spore-producing stages in some cases. The spores of these different stages are termed pycniospores, aeciospores, urediniospores, teliospores and basidiospores. Rusts are unusual amongst the fungi in that many species require two unrelated host plants to complete their life cycles, i.e., the pycniospores and aeciospores are produced on one host and the other spore stages on a different host; such rust species are termed heteroecious. Others are capable of completing their life cycles on a single host and are referred to as autoecious. In Saskatchewan, only two leaf rusts of poplars are reliably known—*Melampsora medusae* Thum. on trembling aspen and *M. occidentalis* Jacks. on balsam poplar, plains cottonwood and hybrid poplars. The two species are almost impossible to distinguish by eye since both form powdery orange-yellow fruit bodies on the lower leaf surfaces. They can be separated, however, by the microscopic characteristics of the spores. It has been shown by Ziller (1955) that the alternate host for *M. occidentalis*, a heteroecious rust, is Douglas Fir and by Arthur (1912) that Douglas Fir also is the alternate host for *M. medusae*. Later Ziller (1965) demonstrated that conifers belonging to the genera *Abies, Larix, Pinus, Pseudotsuga* and *Tsuga* can act as alternate hosts for the two species. The distribution patterns of *M. medusae* and *M. occidentalis* on poplars in Saskatchewan are not fully known. *M. occidentalis* appear to be restricted to the southwest corner of the province, reaching north to Radisson and east to Assiniboia. The fungus has been collected mostly from hybrid poplars, but has occasionally been found on plains cottonwood, the known distribution of which in Saskatchewan coincides roughly with that of *M. occidentalis. M. medusae* is found on trembling aspen primarily in the aspen grove and spruce-aspen-poplar forests north of a line between Lloydminster and Yorkton. It has also been collected in the Cypress Hills and west and south of Regina, but it is not known to occur further north than Lac la Ronge.

Witches' Broom of Spruce: The rust genus *Chrysomyxa* is composed of heteroecious species, the life cycles of which include pycnia and aecia on needles of various spruce species and uredinia and telia on the leaves of various diocotyledonous herbs and shrubs. The brooms caused by *C. arctostaphyli* Diet. are associated with bole deformation, loss of increment, and mortality. Brooms also serve as infection courts for decay fungi, and further work is required to evaluate breakage and mortality due to this rust in areas where incidence is high. In Saskatchewan although the disease is widespread it is as yet of no economic importance. The witches' broom rust of spruce and bearberry occurs only in North America and, although the two hosts necessary for completing the life cycle are present, the rust is apparently absent in Europe and Asia. The rust on bearberry has about the same known range as the spruce broom rust, i.e., from Alaska and Utah eastwards almost to the Atlantic. Where one host is present without the other, as in Greenland, neither rust has been reported. In Saskatchewan, records indicate that the fungus is confined to the northern part of the province north of a line between Lloydminster and Yorkton. The only exception is a pocket of infection in the Cypress Hills. Reports of the fungus north of Cree Lake are spasmodic but the frequency with which it is collected indicates that it may be more widespread than is presently known. The life history of *C. arctostaphyli* has long been the subject of controversy. The rust stages causing brooms on spruce were thought to be identical with those of *Melampsorella caryophyllacearum* Schroet., a species which causes similar brooms on balsam fir and alternates between this host and members of the Caryophyllaceae. The stages of *C. arctostaphyli* on spruce were not finally connected with those on bearberry until Peterson (1961) demonstrated they were different stages of the same fungus.

Other *Chrysomyxa* species are also found in Saskatchewan: these are needle or cone rusts. Perhaps the commonest is *C. ledicola* Lagerh. found alternating on spruce and Labrador-tea. Another very common species is *C. ledi* deBary, which is often confused with *C. ledicola*; it can be readily differentiated in the aecial state by microscopic features of the aeciospores. *C. pirolata* Wint., a spruce cone rust, is of infrequent occurrence in Saskatchewan although it has been reported as one of the more abundant rusts of North America, contributing to heavy cone loss in some years. *C. weirii* Jacks., a microcyclic species with localised telia on leaves of spruce, is of limited distribution in North America; it is abundant in the Cypress Hills and has also been collected from Squaw Rapids, Tobin Lake. *C. emperti* Schroet. ex Cummins is again an extremely rare species in Saskatchewan having been reliably reported only from the south shore of Lake Athabasca. This species is considered a definite part of the complex of factors checking the advance of spruce into the barrens.

Forest pathology in Saskatchewan is in its infancy and only a beginning has been made in the different aspects of this field of research. Most of the studies have been of a fundamental nature and it is impossible to make any reasonable assessment of the financial loss due to major diseases. Leaf spots and diebacks are ubiquitous and may cause serious damage at a local level but such injury is often seasonal and temporary. However, the many secondary diseases have a considerable effect on the forest although in many cases the long term consequences of such damage is not known. For instance, the consistent annual damage to the apical growing points of reproduction aspen and balsam poplar by *Pollaccia* species has never been assessed in its relation to the development of mature stands. Diseases caused by native fungi to which forests have become adjusted are unlikely to cause serious problems in native tree species, whereas introduced fungi are potentially capable of doing considerable damage. Should foreign pathogens be introduced it is essential, following initial detection, to assess the capacity for damage and promptly introduce eradicatory measures if necessary. Relatively few of the many forest diseases cause sufficient damage to warrant special action in forest practice; in any case, diseases cannot be controlled to the same degree as in agricultural crops. Control measures for individual diseases are practical only in the area of tree nursery problems. Generally, control and protection are aided by the use of silvicultural practices designed to avoid conditions conducive to disease development and by the application of managerial practices designed to obtain maximum return in forest production despite disease. Riley (1955) and Boyce (1948) provide general guidelines to the practice of forest disease control.

(References: See Appendix)

B. C. Sutton

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

SECTION 7

SOIL CAPABILITY

Soil Capability Classification

Soil Capability Classes: The seven classes are separated according to the degree, rather than the kind, of physical limitations affecting their capability to support agriculture. Each class includes many types of soils and some of these may require specific (and unlike) forms of management and treatment.

Subclasses: Excepting Class 1, all classes are divided into subclasses on the basis of one or more of ten kinds of limitations. One of the most significant limitation is climate (see inset map).

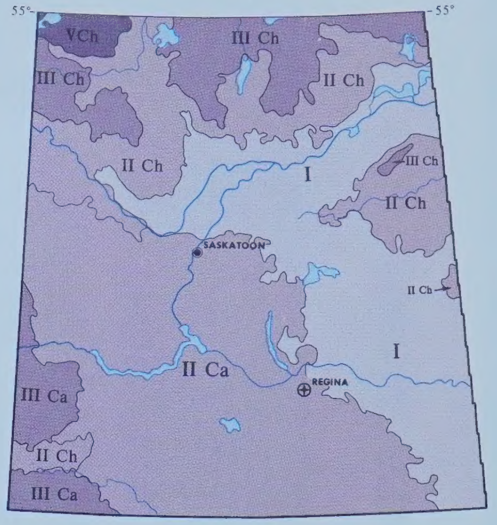
Capability Classes:

1	Soils with no significant limitations affecting their use for crops.
2	Soils with moderate limitations which may restrict the range of crops or require some (moderate) conservation practices.
3	Soils with moderately severe limitations which may restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices.
4	Soils with severe limitations which restrict the range of crops, or necessitate special conservation practices, or both.
5	Soils with very severe limitations which are best suited to the production of perennial forage crops; improvement practices are feasible.
6	Soils with extremely severe limitations which are capable only of producing native perennial forage crops; improvement practices are not feasible.
7	Soils with no capability for arable farming or permanent pasture. (The map scale does not permit portrayal of areas in class 7)
O	Organic soils (not rated in capability classification).

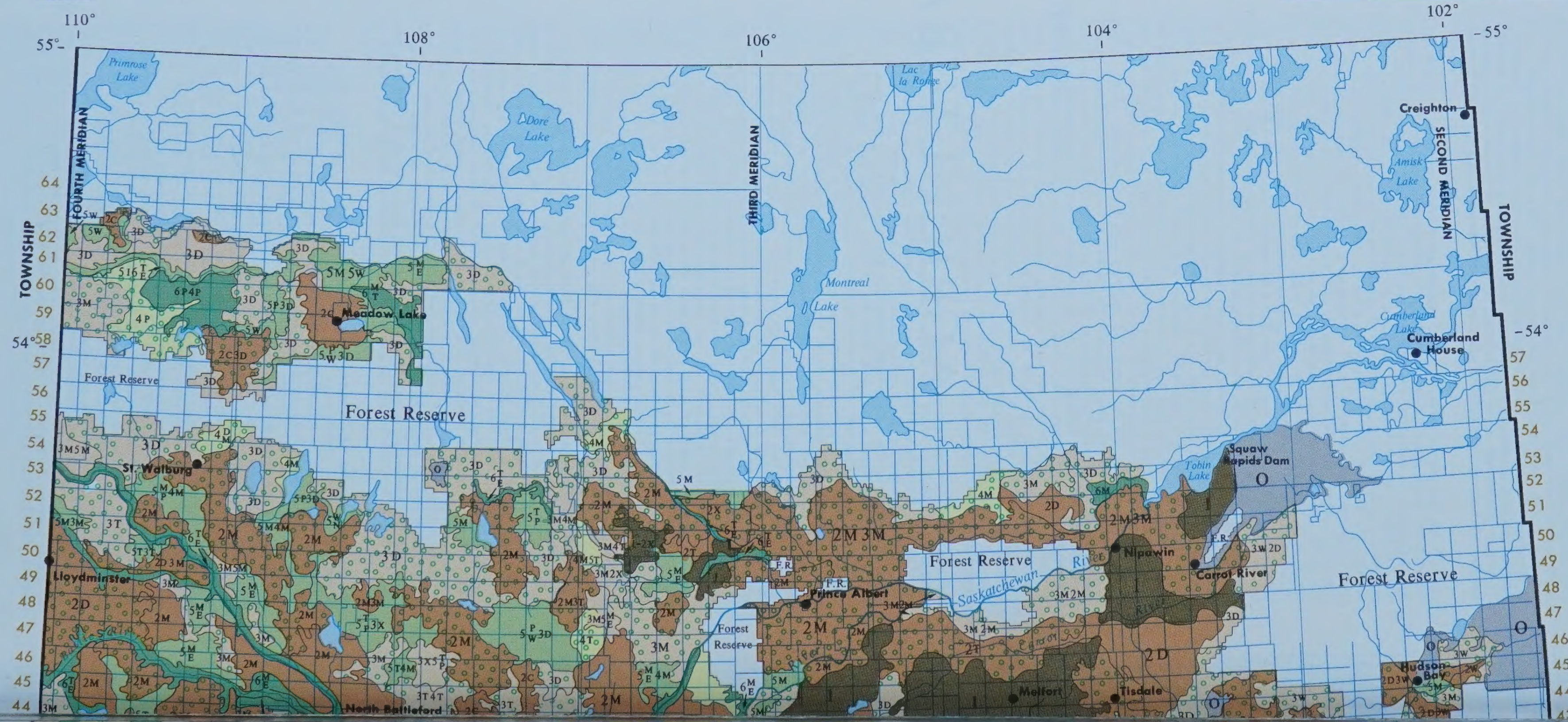
Subclass Limitations:

C	Climate: Limitations include low temperatures, inadequate or poor distribution of rainfall during growing season, or a combination of these.
T	Topography: Excessive slope or other topographic limitation.
E	Erosion: Damage by water or wind erosion.
P	Stoniness: Excessive stoniness.
I	Inundation: Soils subjected to flooding due to overflow of streams.
W	Water: Applied to soils where excess water, not due to inundation, limits their use for agriculture.
M	Moisture Retention: Insufficient water holding capacity.
D	Soil Structure: Poor soil structure and/or permeability.
N	Salinity: Excessive soil salinity.
X	Cumulative: Moderate limitations due to the cumulative effect of minor adverse characteristics which singly are not serious enough to affect the class rating.

CLIMATIC LIMITATIONS


55°
55°
V Ch
III Ch
III Ch
II Ch
II Ch
I
III Ch
II Ch
SASKATOON
II Ch
II Ca
I
REGINA
III Ca
II Ch
III Ca

I	None	V	Very severe
II	Moderate		
III	Moderately severe	Ca	Due to aridity
IV	Severe	Ch	Due to coolness


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
55°
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TOWNSHIP
TOWNSHIP
FOURTH MERIDIAN
THIRD MERIDIAN
SECOND MERIDIAN
Primrose Lake
Doré Lake
Lac la Ronge
Montreal Lake
Amisk Lake
Cumberland Lake
Creighton
Cumberland House
Meadow Lake
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Carrot River
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
Squaw Rapids Dam
Tobin Lake
Saskatchewan River
Forest Reserve
Forest Reserve
Forest Reserve
Forest Reserve
Forest Reserve
F.R.
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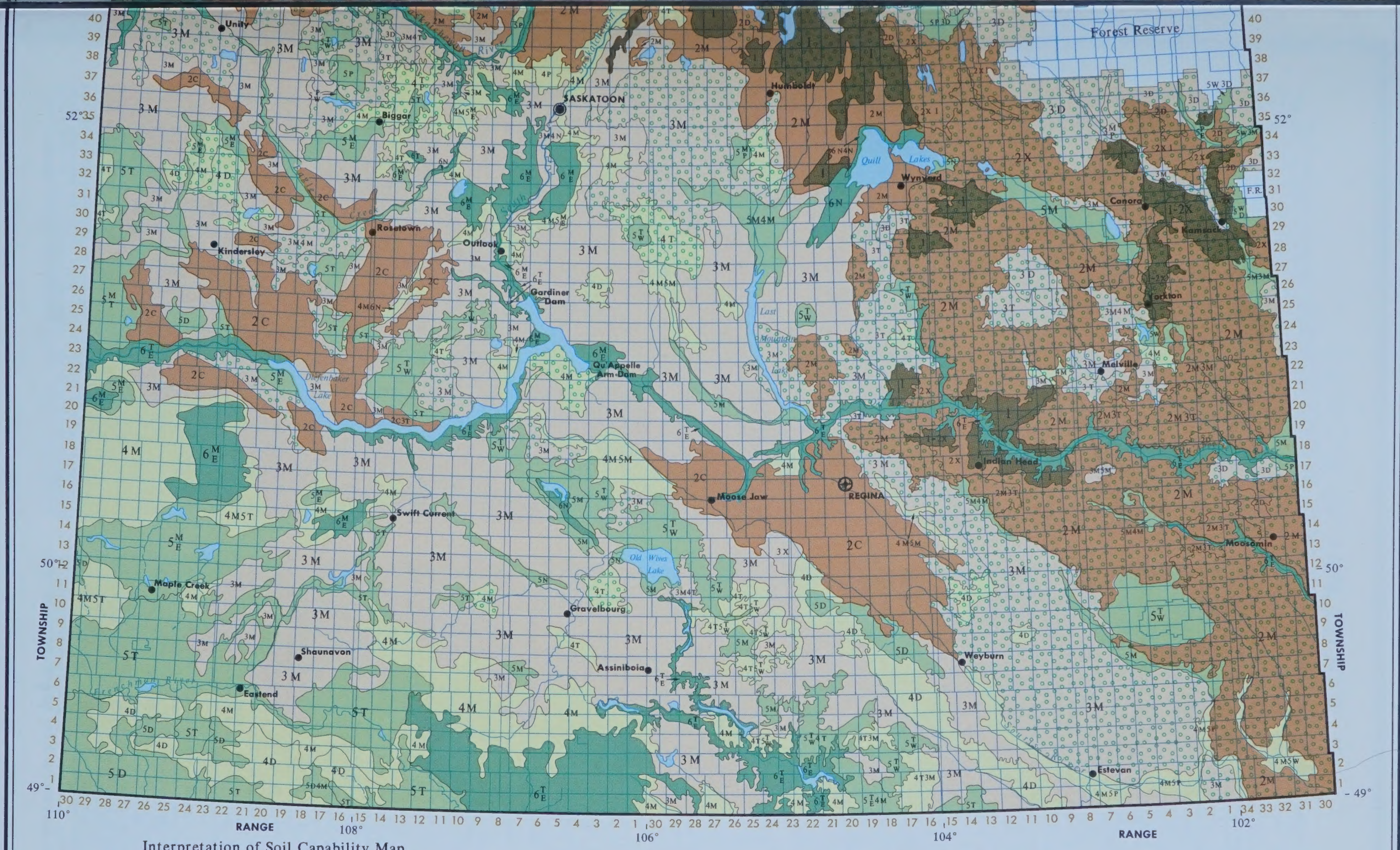

Forest Reserve
F.R.
Unity
Biggar
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Quill Lakes
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Yorkton
Melville
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Last Mountain Lake
Diefenbaker Lake
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Indian Head
Moosomin
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Old Wives Lake
Gravelbourg
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Eastend
Weyburn
Estevan
Frenchman River
TOWNSHIP
RANGE
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Interpretation of Soil Capability Map

The capability class is denoted by one of the numerals 1 to 7. The subclass indicating the kind of physical limitation is shown by the appropriate letter(s). If more than one kind of limitation is recognized, they are listed in order of importance.

Examples:

3T This represents an area of Class 3 land in which topography is the significant limitation.

5^{T}_{W} This represents an area of Class 5 land because of adverse topography in combination with wet sloughs and potholes.

° ° ° This overprint represents land in which 20 to 30% of the area is occupied by sloughs and potholes. Such areas are generally recognized as Class 5 land.

3T 5P This represents an area where it is necessary to depict the capability by the presence of two classes. In such a notation it is inferred that more than 50% of the area occurs in the first class presented and that at least 30% of the area is in the second class. The colour used for a complex area is determined by the first class. In this example more than 50% of the land is Class 3 due to adverse topography and at least 30% is Class 5 land because of excessive stoniness.

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:2,250,000

SOIL CAPABILITY FOR AGRICULTURE

The classification of soil capability for agriculture is one of the major components of the Canada Land Inventory, an inventory designed to provide a comprehensive survey of land capability and use. This classification is one of a number of groupings which can be made from soil survey or land assessment data. It represents an interpretative classification of soils based on limitations affecting their agricultural use and is supplemented by information concerning their general productive capacity for common field crops.

The limitations for agricultural use are categorized according to both their degree and their kind. The degree of limitation is represented by the capability class which forms the broadest category of the classification while the kind of limitation is represented by the capability subclass. The capability class level is, therefore, determined by the degree of limitation imposed by a particular capability subclass. Each class may therefore include many different kinds of soil and many of the soils within any one class may require unlike management and treatment.

Capability Classes: The mineral soils of Saskatchewan have been grouped into a number of capability classes ranging from the best arable Class 1 soils, which have no significant degree of limitations, down to Class 7 soils in which the degree of limitation is such that the soils are unsuited to agriculture. Briefly, soils within Classes 1, 2 and 3 are considered suitable for the sustained production of common field crops; Class 4 soils are physically marginal for the sustained production of field crops; Class 5 soils are suitable only for permanent pasture where improvement practices are feasible; Class 6 soils are suited only to native pasture and improvement practices are not feasible; and Class 7 soils are unsuitable for either field crops or permanent pasture. The important characteristics of the soils within the different capability classes are tabulated below.

TABLE: SOIL CAPABILITY CLASSES FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND

Capability Class	*Degree of Limitation*	*Conservation Practices Required*	*Land Suitability*	*Productivity Rating*	*Avg. Long Term Wheat Yield in Sask. (bus./acre)*
1	none	slight	annual field crops	high (for wide range of crops)	20 - 25
2	moderate	moderate	annual field crops	high (for fairly wide range of crops)	15.5 - 20
3	moderately severe	special (if annual crops grown)	annual field crops	medium (for restricted range of crops)	11.0 - 15.5
4	severe	extra special (if annual crops grown)	marginal for annual cropping	low (for narrow range of crops)	9.0 - 11.0
5	very severe	improvement practices necessary	tame pasture	moderately high to high	
6	extremely severe		native pasture	low to moderate	
7	prevent agricultural use		unsuited to agricultural use	non-productive	

It is apparent from the above table that the best class of land (Class 1) will satisfactorily grow all crops typical of the western prairie region. Furthermore, in classes 2 to 4 the land either (a) becomes suitable for a narrower range of crops *or* (b) will grow all crops but the productivity will be lower (e.g., as in lower wheat yields) *or* (c) will grow all crops satisfactorily if higher management or amendment inputs (e.g., fertilizer) are provided.

Class 4, the class in which poor, marginally arable lands are placed occupies a key location within the rankings. Below Class 4 are lands suited only for tame or native pasture or not suited to agriculture at all, while above Class 4 are lands unconditionally suited to annual crops. An important practical application of the capability classification thus seems to be the degree to which Class 4 lands (and Class 5 lands too) are recognized and fitted into a farm rotation which permits their best long-term use. It is also important to note that the soil areas in Classes 1 to 4 are suited to both cultivated crops and perennial forage crops. Soils in all classes may also be suitable for forest, wildlife and recreation.

Subclass Limitations: A further division of classes into subclasses adds to the utility of the classification. Each of the seven capability classes includes a number of soils grouped only because they experience the same degree of limitations for agricultural use. The capability subclass, on the other hand, represents a refined grouping of soils, within each class, which have the same kind of limitations for agricultural use. The ten kinds of limitations used at the subclass level are grouped into three main categories based on factors of climate, soil or terrain. Each subclass limitation is represented by an appropriate symbol which is written immediately behind the capability class number (except in the case of Class 1 soils which do not have any significant limitations). For example, 3M represents a soil area rated as Class 3 because of insufficient moisture holding capacity (M). It is not practical to show more than two subclasses for each capability class and the more important one is placed first.

Climatic Limitations: The climate is a major factor affecting both the productivity and range of crops within a region. Subclass C depicts limitations consequent on inadequate or poor distribution of rainfall during the growing season (Ca), low temperatures (Ch) or a combination of these. To assist in the rating of soil capability, the agriculturally settled portion of Saskatchewan has been divided into six climatic subregions; three are related to aridity (designated ICa, IICa, and IIICa) and three to coolness or heat deficiency (designated ICh, IICh and IIICh). The boundaries of the different subregions are shown on the small insert map "Climatic Limitations".

In the western prairies, subregion I (ICa, ICh) is considered to have the best climate for agriculture as it has the least moisture or heat deficiencies. Subregions II or III indicate either an increasing degree of aridity (IICa, IIICa) as in the prairie area, or an increasing frost hazard (IICh, IIICh) toward the northern forest region. Further, the optimum capability class which may occur within any area is determined by the class of the climatic subregion; for example, the highest capability class that the best soils within subregion IICa can attain is Class 2C.

Soil Limitations: After consideration of the dominant climatic characteristics of an area it is necessary to evaluate the inherent properties of the soil as these affect agricultural capability. There are three such soil characteristics used at the subclass level, each of which, if present, is considered to limit the choice of crops or crop growth.

Subclass M refers to a grouping of soils which are adversely affected because of low moisture retention capacity. Differences in the soil moisture holding capacity are most commonly attributed to variations in soil texture. Thus, it is generally concluded that soils moderately high or high in clay content are essential for sustained productivity in the more arid parts of the province (climatic subregion IICa and IIICa), whereas this characteristic is not as critical in subregions of higher precipitation and greater moisture effectiveness. This limitation is most commonly exhibited by soils of loam or coarser texture occurring in the prairie area (subregions I, IICa, and IIICa).

Subclass D includes those soils in which poor soil structure and/or permeability result in slow water absorption, shallow depth of rooting zone, and in difficulty of tillage. Moderately severe structural limitations are exhibited in soils characterized by the occurrence of a well developed, platy surface horizon; this is especially true of Gray Wooded soils in which the platy horizon makes up all or nearly all of the cultivated plow layer. When cultivated, the platy structures tend to be easily pulverized; when wet such soils tend to flow and puddle; and on drying they bake. Baking results in surface crusting which may cause poor aeration, restrict plant emergence and prevent tillering.

Severe structural limitations are also exhibited by Solonetzic soils in which the poorly structured, "tough" compact subsoil reduces crop yields. This is particularly true where a significant proportion of an area of Solonetzic soils is occupied by the eroded pits commonly referred to as "burn-outs".

Subclass N refers to excessive soil salinity which reduces crop growth and/or the range of crops which can be grown. This subclass is chiefly used in the classification of saline alluvial areas and saline flats which are usually considered as non-arable and, thus, rated as Class 5 or 6.

Terrain Limitations: The final group of limitations to be evaluated in determining the agricultural capability of an area are those arising from terrain differences. The following limitations are used at the subclass level.

Subclass T comprises areas of excessive slope or other topographic limitation. The latter includes not only the hazards to cultivation and cropping imposed by the steepness of slope, but also these limitations due to irregularity of field pattern and lack of soil uniformity imposed by complexity of landform pattern. For example, many areas of roughly undulating or rolling topography with numerous knolls and poorly drained pot holes have cumulative limitations; these not only significantly limit the percentage of arable land per farm unit but also increase the difficulties of uniform seeding, cultivation and harvesting.

Subclass E applies to soils damaged by wind or water erosion and in which actual damage from soil drifting or soil washing and gullying limits agricultural use. Damage is assessed on the basis of loss in productivity and/or the difficulties encountered in farming the eroded soil areas. This subclass is usually confined to eroded valleys which are suited mainly to pasture and are rated as Class 5 or 6 because of erosion and adverse topography.

Subclass P includes areas of excessive stoniness and applies to soils sufficiently stony to increase significantly the difficulties of tillage, planting and harvesting. Stony soils are usually less productive than comparable non-stony soils.

Subclass I pertains to those soils subjected to flooding through the overflow of streams (inundation). This limitation is mainly found in the alluvial flood plains of major creeks and large river valleys.

Subclass W refers to soils in which excess water, not due to inundation, limits their use for agriculture. This may result from poor soil drainage, high water table, seepage, or run-off from surrounding areas, particularly in the case of sloughs and pot holes which are prominent in the eastern and northern parts of the province. Such soils are often cold, are poorly aerated (water logged) and have a restricted feeding zone. This limitation, therefore, affects productivity and lowers the capability.

Subclass X indicates a moderate limitation resulting from the cumulative effect of minor adverse characteristics which singly are not serious enough to affect the class rating. This subclass is used only for soils that have no other single significant limitation except that of the subregional climate. Hence soils in this subclass may be reduced by only one capability class from the highest possible class to which soils may be allocated within a particular climatic subregion.

The capability of soils for agriculture is rated, first, according to their productive capacity for common field crops and, second, according to the range of crops which may be grown successfully within the region, *i.e.*, in this case within the western prairies. On the broad subregional basis the most important limitations affecting capability are those imposed by climate. Further limitations are consequent upon differences in soil characteristics and in local landscape or terrain types. The importance of the climatic factor is well shown in the Soils Map in which a strong zonal arrangement is evident. In the Soil Capability map this zonal pattern is present, but is complicated by the definition of subregional limitations, all of which are important to the farmer.

J. A. Shields and H. P. W. Rostad

LAND USE OF SASKATCHEWAN

The present land use map may be regarded as a summation of dominantly European occupance in lands opened to settlement mainly during the past seventy years. It fails, however, to register the numerous adjustments in the use of land which were made during that period. Such adjustments were in response to the immediate physical environment, in particular climate and soils; they were responses, also, to population numbers, distribution and cultures, the evolution of transportation facilities, technological changes in resource development, the discovery of new resources and, especially, to dependence on distant markets. Although further adjustments will occur in farmland and forest, the dominant land-extensive aspects of use, the over-all patterns which have emerged are unlikely to undergo massive change.

Settled Saskatchewan is mainly a commercial farming area characterized by large mechanized farm units and a highly organized farming system distinctively different from the frontier forms of agriculture which were common at the beginning of this century. During the early period of settlement most areas were remote from railways, population was small and scattered, and local markets were few. Under such conditions, farm settlers, often possessing little capital, developed farms on which they produced a goodly proportion of their basic needs. As they improved more land and as export markets were opened through railroad building, this semi-commercial mixed farming was abandoned in favour of fully commercial agriculture which concentrated on the growing of one or two products. Partly because land improvement was easier in the open prairie, specialized grain farming developed first in the south, later moving into the forest margins. As in adjacent parts of the Canadian prairies, forms of farming adapted to humid environments generally failed, and the original quarter-section land grant quickly proved an inadequate unit for the techniques and area necessary for commercial dry farming. Larger farms became the rule. Further, the development of special agricultural practices and of new seed varieties helped in adapting to a difficult physical environment. Mechanization made possible large-scale, one-man farm operations; in turn the latter ensured both low-cost production of grain and a decline in rural population.

Wheat became the basis for settlement and grain growing was extended into both the forest fringe and the drouthy southwest. But in the latter area grazing had long held a prominent position; here, in the hilly and dry lands, ranching had been established in the 1880's and grew strongly to 1910 when both farm settlement and the railroads penetrated the heart of the Palliser Triangle. Since the 1930's particularly, many areas have been withdrawn from farming and have returned into service as grazing lands, usually on leases from the provincial Crown or as community pastures operated by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, by the provincial government or by co-operating farmers. The inherent problems of agriculture are reflected in the Prairie Farm Assistance payments in areas of crop damage or loss and in the encouragement of agricultural diversification, a difficult objective in such an environment, which has led to the creation of community pastures in many parts of the province.

Agricultural Land Use: Of the provincial total of 140 million acres some 65 million acres, all located south of latitude 55°, are given over to agricultural use. This agricultural area is greater than that of any other Canadian province and is larger than the combined total farming area of Manitoba and Alberta. Within it, significant differences in the use of land, related to climatic and other physical factors, are apparent. These differences are exhibited in a coarsely banded arrangement in which pasture (range land), arable lands, arable lands with frequent woodland, and forest are encountered in turn in moving outward from the southwest corner of the province.

Similar zonal patterns occur in the distribution of crops and livestock, in types of farming and in size of farms but these are discernible only in the statistical maps relating to agriculture. Cattle ranching predominates in the drier and rougher sections of the southwest; grain farms specializing in wheat are typical of the south-central area; and a "mixed farming" area producing a variety of cereal crops, hay and oil seeds, beef cattle and milk cows, corresponds with the more humid parts of the settled area. Such differences in types of farming—not always readily apparent because grain production is a basic aspect of farming in most areas—are associated with variations in farm size, the largest occurring in the south and the smaller in the more humid east and north. Differences in agricultural production within the broad climatic zones are linked closely to local variations in relief and soils. Proximity to urban markets is also a significant factor; dairy and poultry farms, market gardens and feed lots typically occur near the largest centres.

The major factors affecting agriculture are those of difficult climate and distant market. The sub-humid continental climate has encouraged the stress upon crops that can best be accommodated within the short frost-free season, and has encouraged a kind of farming characterized by summers of intense activity and winters which, on many farms, are seasons of dormancy or even of short-term abandonment. Thus, crops such as spring wheat, oats and barley are grown under a system of extensive agriculture, using dry farming techniques in which summer fallow plays an integral part in a typical 3-year rotation of two grain crops and fallow (in some areas a 2-year fallow/crop rotation is followed). While some possibilities for diversification exist, the small provincial market, the physical environment, the extensive nature of present farming units and operations, the large investment in farm machinery, and past market conditions have all led to the concentration on wheat as the major cash crop throughout the farmed area.

Irrigation has not played an important role in Saskatchewan's agriculture; in 1966 only some 50,000 acres on 722 farms were irrigated. With the completion of the Gardiner Dam (Diefenbaker Lake) on the South Saskatchewan River upstream from Saskatoon, this area could be increased to over 200,000 acres if market conditions warranted development.

Arable Land is spread widely, from the forest fringe to the semi-arid grasslands of the southwest. Its main concentration is within the zones of Dark Brown, Black and Dark Gray soils; enclaves of Dark Gray and Dark Gray Wooded soils, as near Meadow Lake, carry arable farming well beyond the forest border. In the drier southwest, the best land occurs on water-retentive soils of clayey texture, such as those on the Sceptre Plain. As designated on the Present Land Use map, the term "arable" does not distinguish between summer fallow and land under crop so that, depending on the area, between one-quarter and one-half of the arable land should be considered as being in summer fallow, and so essentially idle land.

Extension of dry-land farming through further alienation of lands has almost ceased. Recent "pioneering" in the northern forested areas has not been eminently successful but pressure is being exerted for the reclamation of the flood plain lands of the "Saskatchewan Delta". The reclamation of adjacent lands in Manitoba suggests the possibility of recovering more than a quarter million acres for the purpose of mixed farming. Some of this pressure is a result of concern with the plight of stranded Indian and Metis communities, as at Cumberland House. Similar concern is leading to small scale farming developments at remote forest communities such as La Loche and Ile-à-la-Crosse in the west, where lands suitable for farming are scarce and the farming tradition is absent. Because of the environment and present public land policies, changes and improvements within the already occupied area will probably be more significant than new land development.

Pasture, mainly unimproved, is also widespread, particularly in the southwest where the climate is dry and the terrain rough and hilly. Other areas given over to pasture show considerable correlation with the rougher lands of the Missouri Coteau, the glacial melt-water channels, and other areas of poor soils or rolling lands.

Southern Woodland: This consists of "non-merchantable timber" which occurs in copses, or "bluffs", and occasionally as fairly extensive wooded areas within the agricultural region. It is found mainly within the zones of Black and Dark Gray Soils, that is in the Aspen Grove section and the adjacent Mixed Woods border. While climate is clearly the most significant factor affecting its occurrence, its ubiquity in the eastern section is also related to the frequency of sloughs, kettles or "pot-holes", and rougher terrain which have helped preserve the trees against the onslaught of the farmer.

Northern Forest: Only a small part of the Northern Forest is shown on the map and overall forest utilization is discussed elsewhere. Forests occupy rather more than half of the province but the timber resources are of commercial value only in the southern section of the Northern Forest, the best timber being found in the southeast. Owing to short summers and difficult soils and drainage, trees are rarely large; both size of tree and density of forest decreases northward as conditions deteriorate. Of an estimated 141,000 square miles of forest land the significant commercially valuable timber is located on some 50,000 square miles south of the Shield. On the Shield, about 9,000 square miles are considered productive. In the far south, some trees of commercial size are recovered from the wooded areas of the Cypress Hills and Moose Mountain.

Mines: An account of mining activity is given in Section 8. While this activity is of considerable economic importance, the surface area occupied by mines and quarries is inconsequential in the total landscape. Strip coal mining is, however, notable in the Estevan-Bienfait area where several square miles have been despoiled, and water filled furrows and barren spoil banks furnish the modern landscape. Lignite production is expected to double in the next ten years; an accompanying increase in the rate of despoilation is also probable.

Urban Land Use: This, as in the case of mining, is not shown on the land use map, but the distribution of towns and villages is shown elsewhere in the atlas as is the internal land use within the two major cities. The economy of settled Saskatchewan is basically agrarian. In 1931 approximately 60 per cent of the gainfully occupied population was engaged in agriculture; by 1966 this proportion had dropped to less than 30 per cent but half the total population could still be classed as rural. In view of their origins, it is not surprising that the service centres exhibit a remarkable evenness of distribution, modified mainly by linearity induced by the railways and by gaps occasioned, as in the southwest, by differences in agricultural productivity. The basic land grant of one-quarter section (160 acres) ensured early dispersion of the farm population. In turn the interaction of dispersed population, wagon travel and railway was effective in determining the numbers, location and distribution of trade centres. With mechanization, farm enlargement, grain specialization and road improvement, rural depopulation became commonplace and many of the smaller trade centres declined or even disappeared. Such changes have been accompanied by, but do not wholly account for, significant increases in urbanization. Yet, even in 1966 there were 362 villages, 128 towns and 11 cities in a province of fewer than one million people; in northern Saskatchewan there are only three settlements of over 1,000 persons.

Transportation Use: The grid system of survey and land allotment induced a rectangular pattern of settlement and necessitated a similar pattern of servicing roads which replaced the older meandering trails, traces of which can still be found in the landscape. While many rural roads have been abandoned, this north-south and east-west system of roads still ramifies the whole settled area of Saskatchewan. Necessarily the costs of supporting the great road mileage (nearly one-third of the Canadian total) serving sparsely populated agricultural areas have been high, as have the added costs in providing and maintaining public services. These costs increased as farm abandonment and farm enlargement occurred. Only recently, with the new emphasis on highway transportation, have the constraints of the grid system been loosened, permitting highways to be constructed so as to provide minimum distance and travel time between centres.

Railways were not restricted to rights of way associated with the land survey patterns, but cut obliquely across the survey lines. By 1931 almost every place in southern Saskatchewan was within ten miles of a railroad but with road improvement and competition from trucks and automobiles local rail passenger and freight services have declined. Since the small grain elevator operations are insufficient in themselves to support railway services, it has been proposed that a considerable mileage of branch lines should be abandoned. On the other hand, active construction of branch and spur lines has been occasioned by the new potash mines.

In forested Saskatchewan, railways reach as far as Meadow Lake in the west and, from Manitoba, to Flin Flon (Man.) with its Saskatchewan satellite settlement of Creighton. Roads penetrate to La Loche on the western side, to Creighton on the east, and through La Ronge beyond the Churchill River in the central section. The last is likely to be extended so as to serve the new mineral finds in the northeast.

Ground facilities for air-transport, though of strategic importance, cannot be portrayed on a map of this nature but are shown separately as are other aspects of land-use, including recreation.

Prospects: Although there have been changes over recent years in the economy and settlement pattern, given the small population, high transportation costs to distant markets, and the harsh climate, it is difficult to conceive of immediate great changes in this specialized farming system and in its imprint upon the landscape. Yet modifications will continue to occur in response to such factors as internal growth, urbanization, the further development of natural resources and transportation facilities and, above all, long-term market conditions.

NOTE: The map "Present Land Use" is derived from detailed maps prepared, mainly by the Department of Geography, for the Canada Land Inventory (ARDA). Complexing has been kept to a minimum so that, while minor areal units such as mining sites and most settlements are omitted, the degree of accuracy of representation is high. The inventory was limited to the "settled areas" and the map deals with land-extensive uses in southern Saskatchewan, though the coarse system of classification does not, for example, allow distinction to be made within the arable farmland. To facilitate comparisons, this and the capability maps which depict soils and outdoor recreation show township boundaries. Two kinds of data are included on the map: actual use and type of vegetation cover. The latter may not represent a directed use of land but may be residual land which for various reasons has never been put to use, or has been permitted to fall into disuse, or has been abandoned. The map was compiled by E. N. Shannon.

(References: see Appendix)

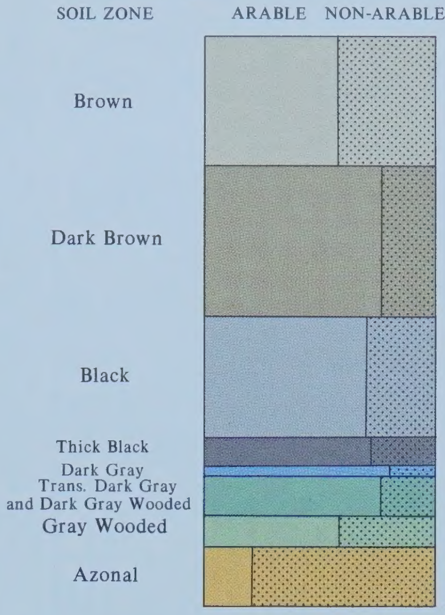
E. N. Shannon and J. H. Richards

PRESENT LAND USE 1966

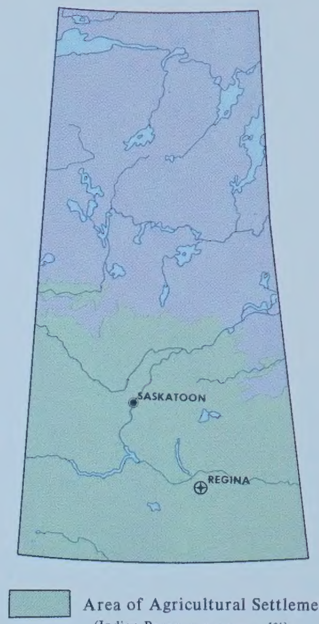
TYPE OF USE

- 🟨 Cropland (Includes summer fallow)
- 🟫 Pasture - mainly unimproved
- 🟩 Northern Forest (As defined for administrative purposes)
- 🟩 Southern Woodland (Less than 30% crown cover and less than 30 feet in height)
- 🟦 Park - National or Provincial
- 🟥 Urban

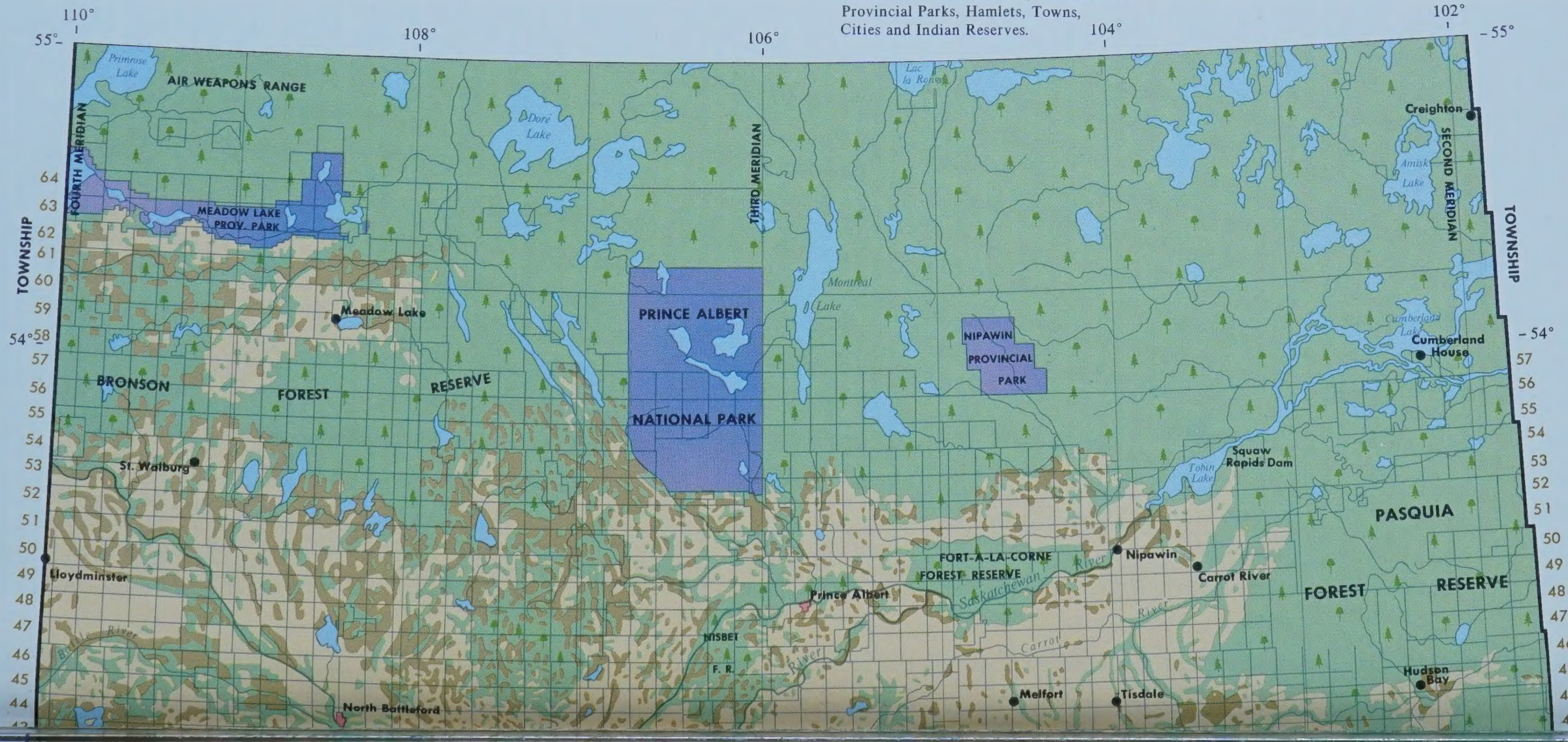
PROPORTION OF ARABLE AND NON-ARABLE LANDS WITHIN THE MAJOR SOIL ZONES OF SASKATCHEWAN* 1968

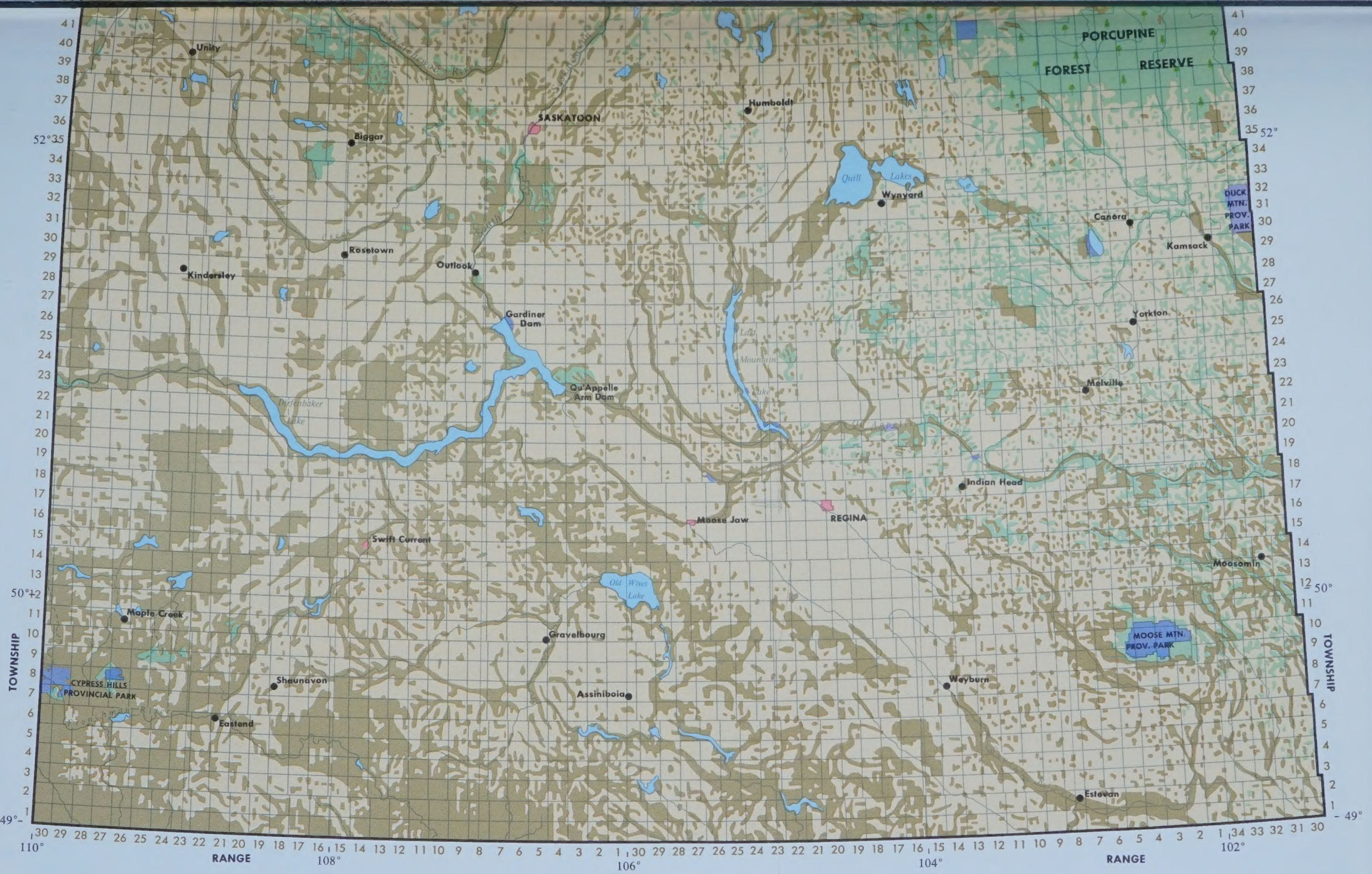


*Excluding area occupied by Lakes, Rivers, Provincial Forest Reserves, National and Provincial Parks, Hamlets, Towns, Cities and Indian Reserves.


SASKATOON
REGINA

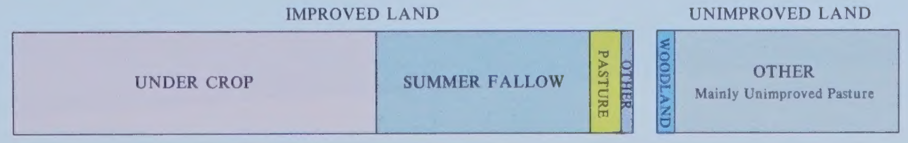
Area of Agricultural Settlement (Indian Reserves occupy c. 1%)


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
55°
54°
TOWNSHIP
64
63
62
61
60
59
58
57
56
55
54
53
52
51
50
49
48
47
46
45
44
43
Primrose Lake
AIR WEAPONS RANGE
FOURTH MERIDIAN
MEADOW LAKE PROV. PARK
Doré Lake
THIRD MERIDIAN
Lac la Ronge
Montreal Lake
PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK
NIPAWIN PROVINCIAL PARK
Creighton
Amisk Lake
SECOND MERIDIAN
Cumberland Lake
Cumberland House
Meadow Lake
BRONSON FOREST RESERVE
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
Battle River
North Battleford
NISBET F. R.
Prince Albert
FORT-A-LA-CORNE FOREST RESERVE
Saskatchewan River
Carrot River
Nipawin
Tobin Lake
Squaw Rapids Dam
Melfort
Tisdale
PASQUIA FOREST RESERVE
Hudson Bay


PORCUPINE FOREST RESERVE
DUCK MTN. PROV. PARK
Unity
SASKATOON
Biggar
Humboldt
Quill Lakes
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Rosetown
Kindersley
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Last Mountain Lake
Yorkton
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Diefenbaker Lake
Melville
Indian Head
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Swift Current
Moosomin
Old Wives Lake
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
MOOSE MTN. PROV. PARK
CYPRESS HILLS PROVINCIAL PARK
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Eastend
Estevan
TOWNSHIP
RANGE
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Summary of Use of Agricultural Land

(Census of Canada 1966)

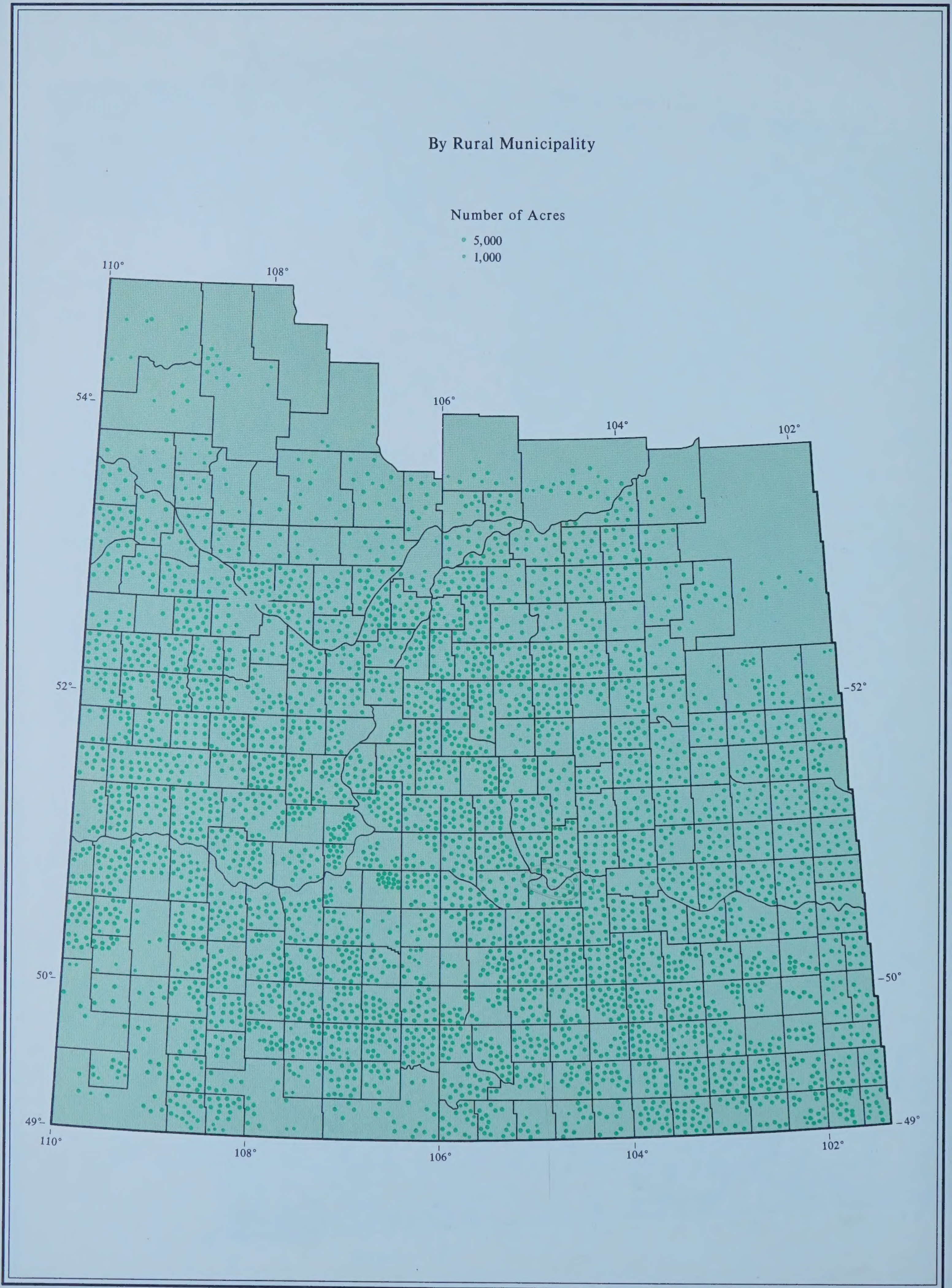


Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

1:2,250,000

WHEAT 1966

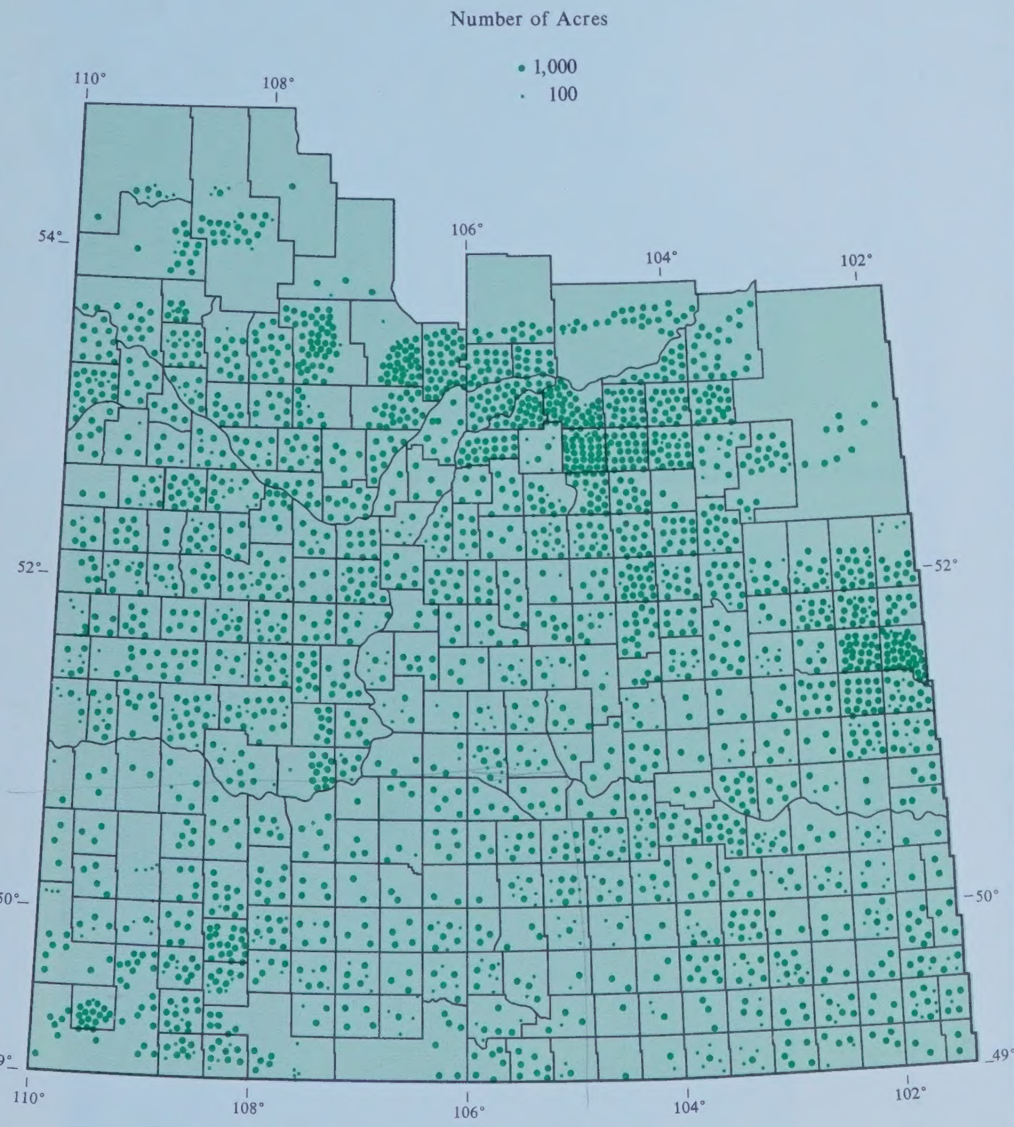

By Rural Municipality
Number of Acres
● 5,000
● 1,000
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

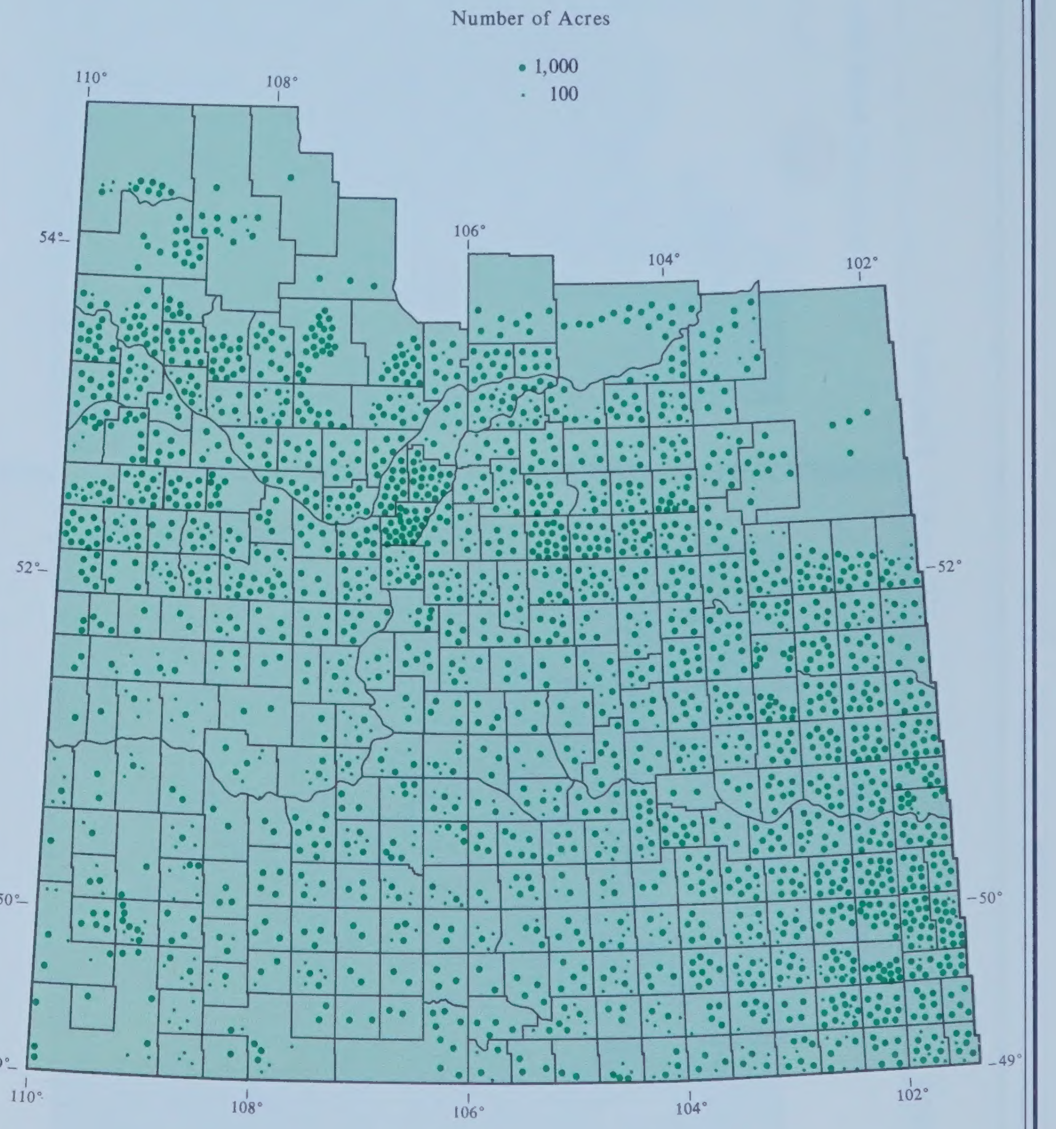
BARLEY 1966

By Rural Municipality


Number of Acres
● 1,000
· 100
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
54°
52°
50°
49°

OATS 1966

By Rural Municipality

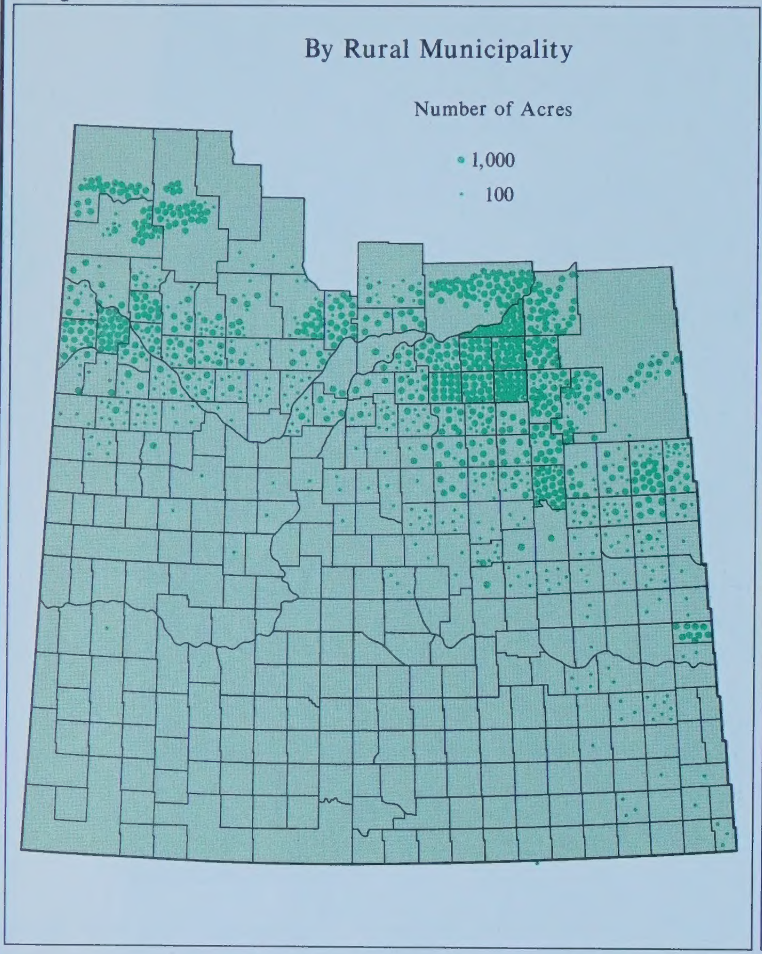

Number of Acres
● 1,000
· 100
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

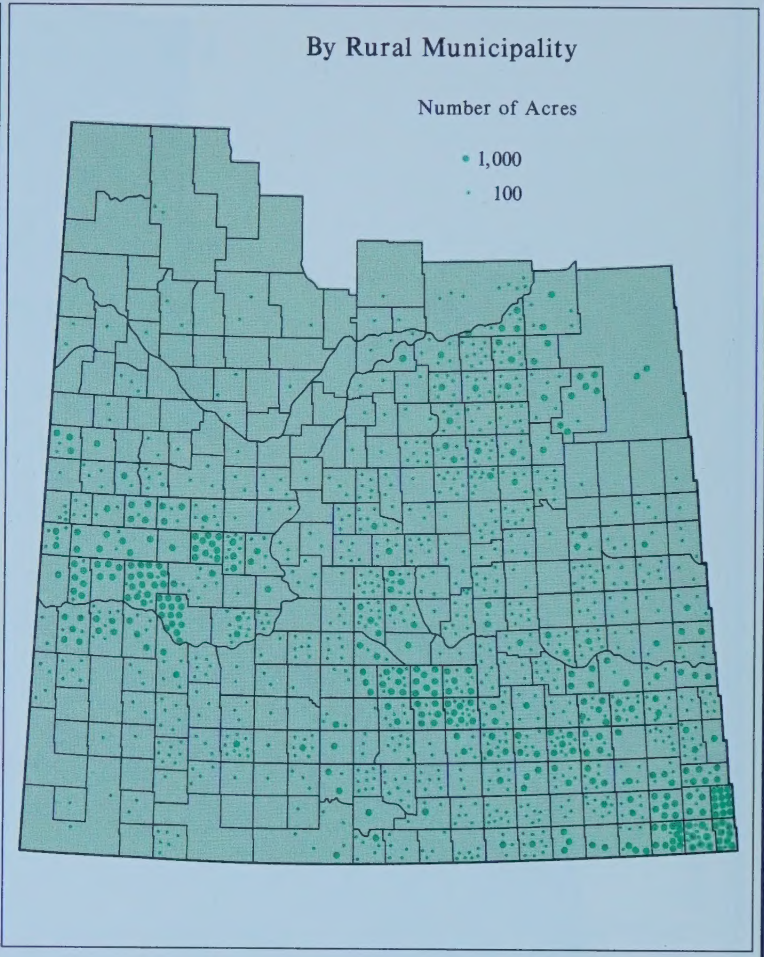
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

OIL SEEDS AND OTHER GRAINS 1966

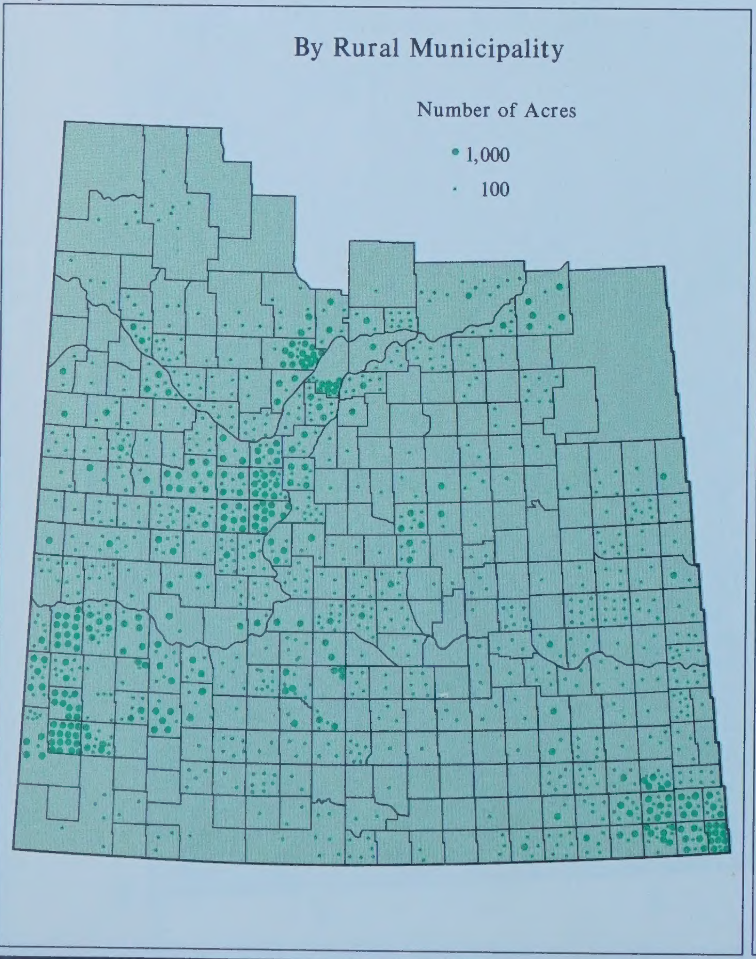
Rapeseed


By Rural Municipality
Number of Acres
● 1,000
· 100

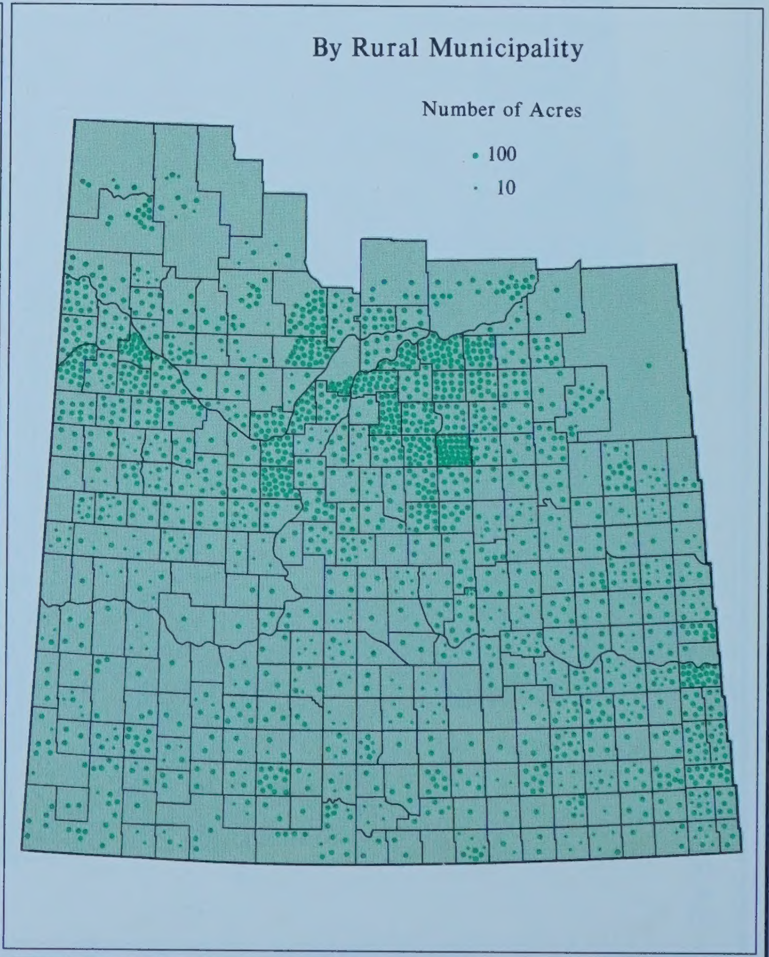
Flaxseed


By Rural Municipality
Number of Acres
● 1,000
· 100

Rye


By Rural Municipality
Number of Acres
● 1,000
· 100

Mixed Grain

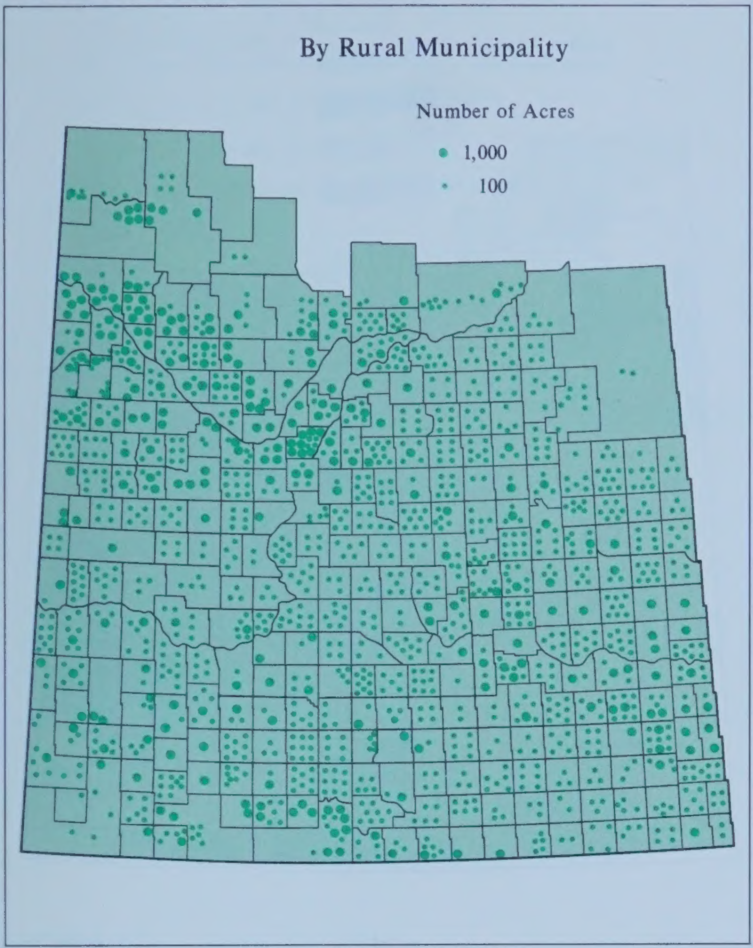

By Rural Municipality
Number of Acres
● 100
· 10

50 0 100 200 Miles

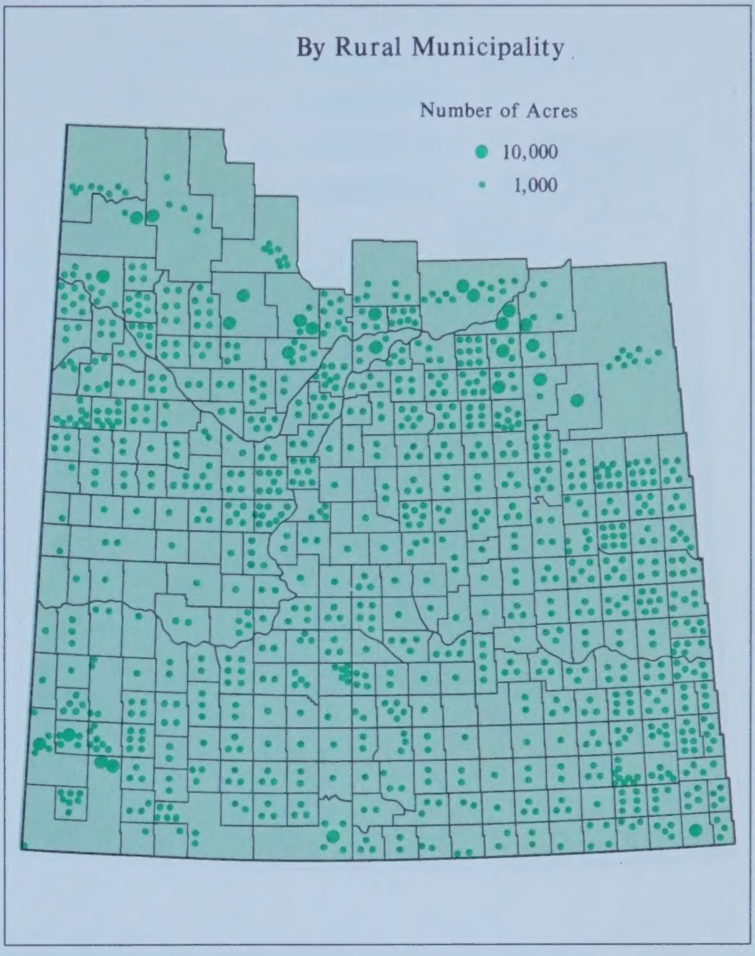
1:6,000,000

OTHER FIELD CROPS 1966

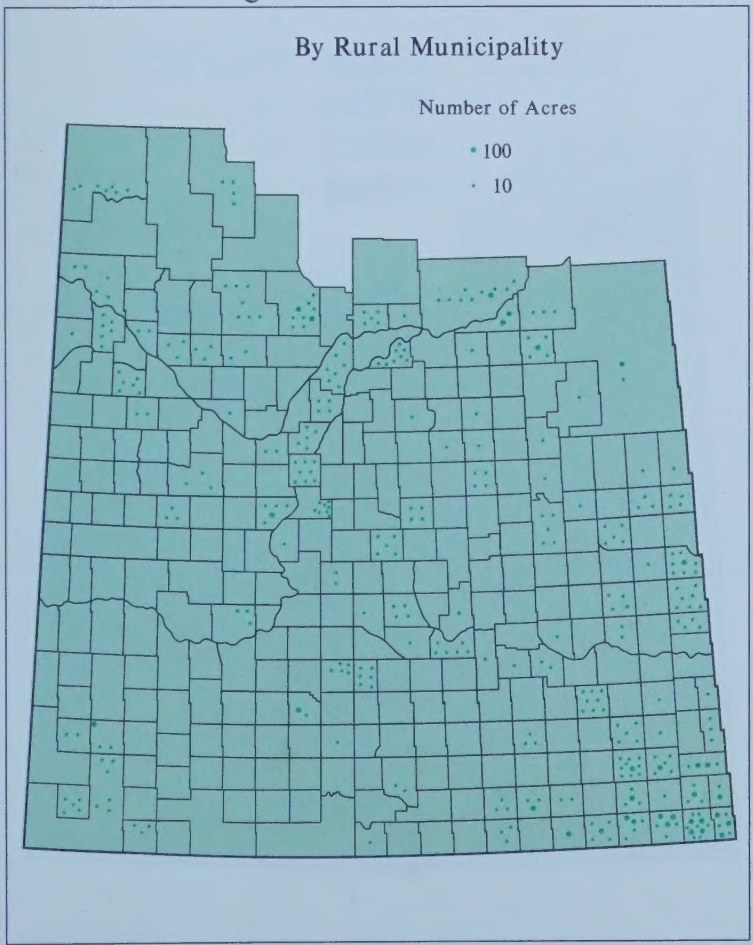
Oats for Fodder


By Rural Municipality
Number of Acres
● 1,000
• 100

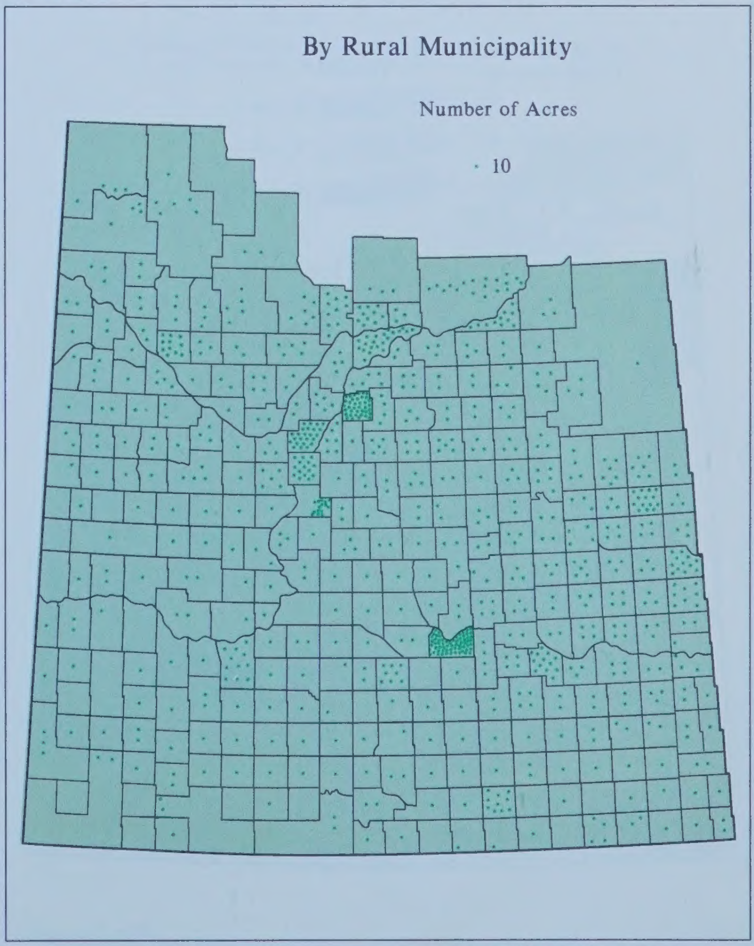
Tame Hay


By Rural Municipality
Number of Acres
● 10,000
• 1,000

Corn for Ensilage


By Rural Municipality
Number of Acres
• 100
· 10

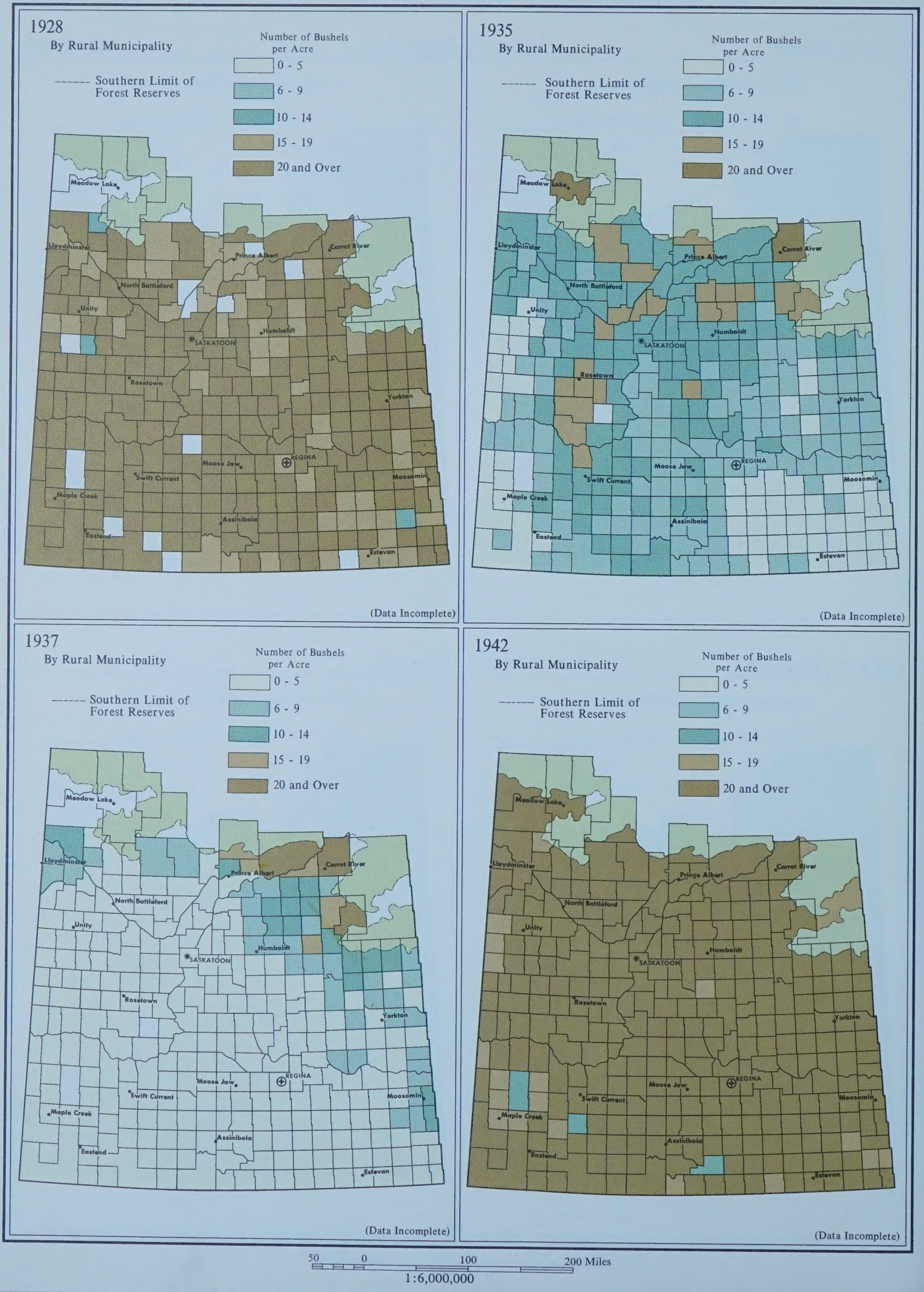
Potatoes


By Rural Municipality
Number of Acres
· 10

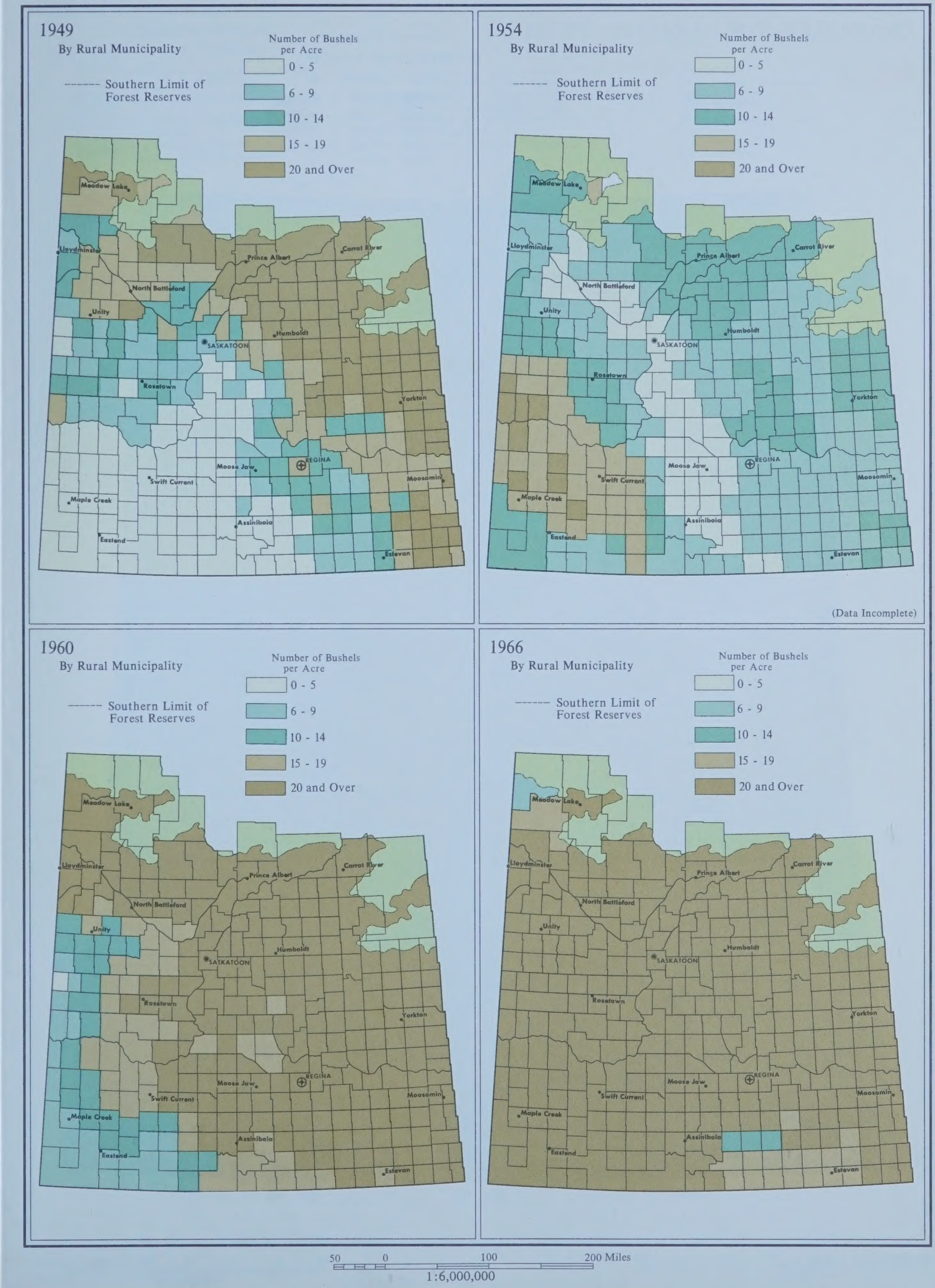
50 0 100 200 Miles

1:6,000,000

AVERAGE WHEAT YIELDS 1928 - 42


1928
By Rural Municipality
1935
By Rural Municipality
1937
By Rural Municipality
1942
By Rural Municipality
Number of Bushels per Acre
0 - 5
6 - 9
10 - 14
15 - 19
20 and Over
------ Southern Limit of Forest Reserves
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Rosetown
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Assiniboia
Eastend
Estevan
(Data Incomplete)
50
0
100
200 Miles
1:6,000,000

AVERAGE WHEAT YIELDS 1949-66


1949
By Rural Municipality
------ Southern Limit of Forest Reserves
Number of Bushels per Acre
0 - 5
6 - 9
10 - 14
15 - 19
20 and Over
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Rosetown
Yorkton
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Assiniboia
Eastend
Estevan
1954
By Rural Municipality
------ Southern Limit of Forest Reserves
Number of Bushels per Acre
0 - 5
6 - 9
10 - 14
15 - 19
20 and Over
(Data Incomplete)
1960
By Rural Municipality
------ Southern Limit of Forest Reserves
Number of Bushels per Acre
0 - 5
6 - 9
10 - 14
15 - 19
20 and Over
1966
By Rural Municipality
------ Southern Limit of Forest Reserves
Number of Bushels per Acre
0 - 5
6 - 9
10 - 14
15 - 19
20 and Over
50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

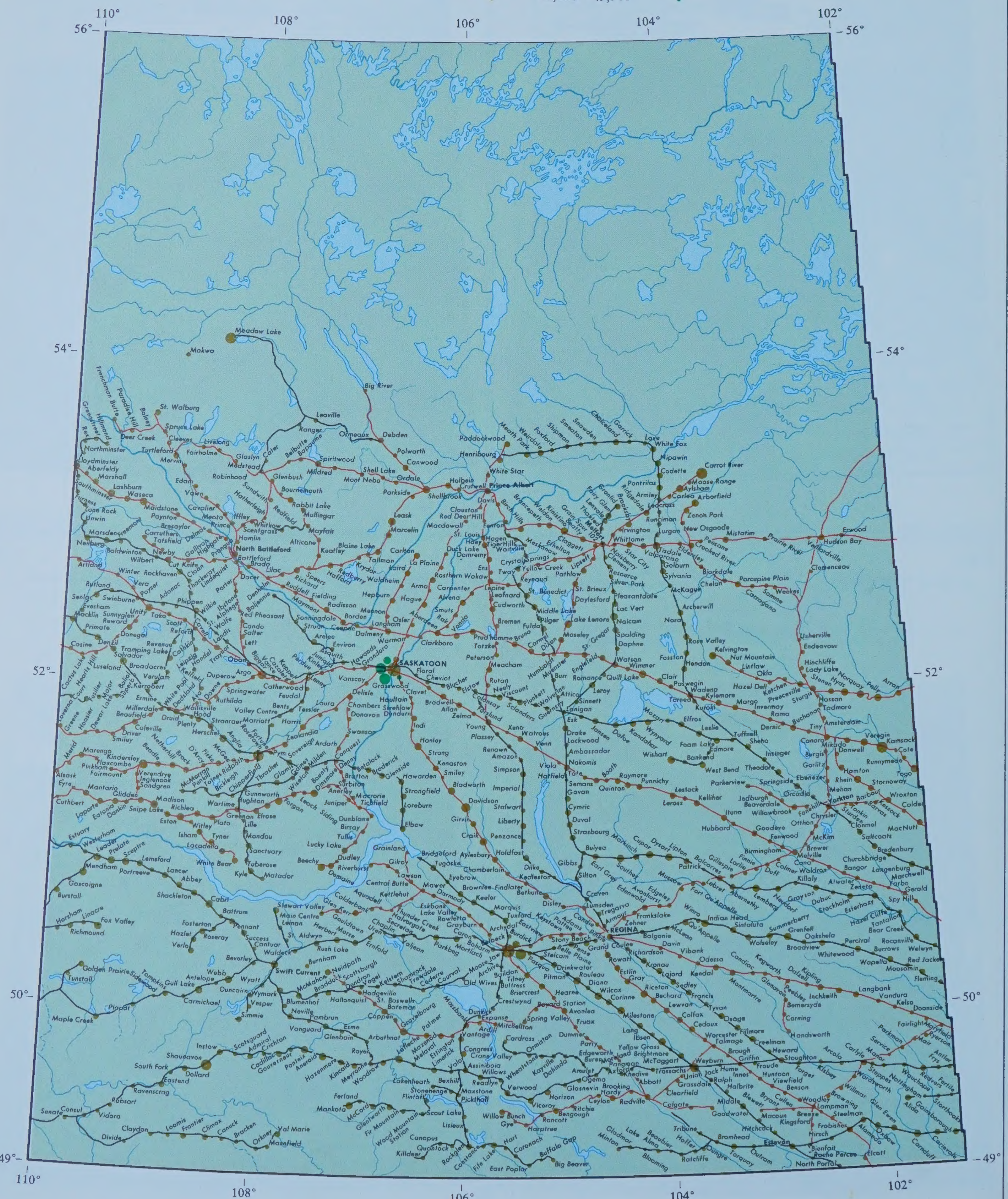
GRAIN ELEVATOR CAPACITY 1967-68

Railways

- Canadian National
- Canadian Pacific

Number of Bushels

Grain Elevator	Number of Bushels	Mill Elevator
●	5,500,000 (Terminal Elevator)	●
●	1,000,000 - 2,000,000	●
●	800,000 - 999,900	●
●	500,000 - 799,900	●
●	200,000 - 499,900	●
●	50,000 - 199,900	●
●	15,000 - 49,900	●

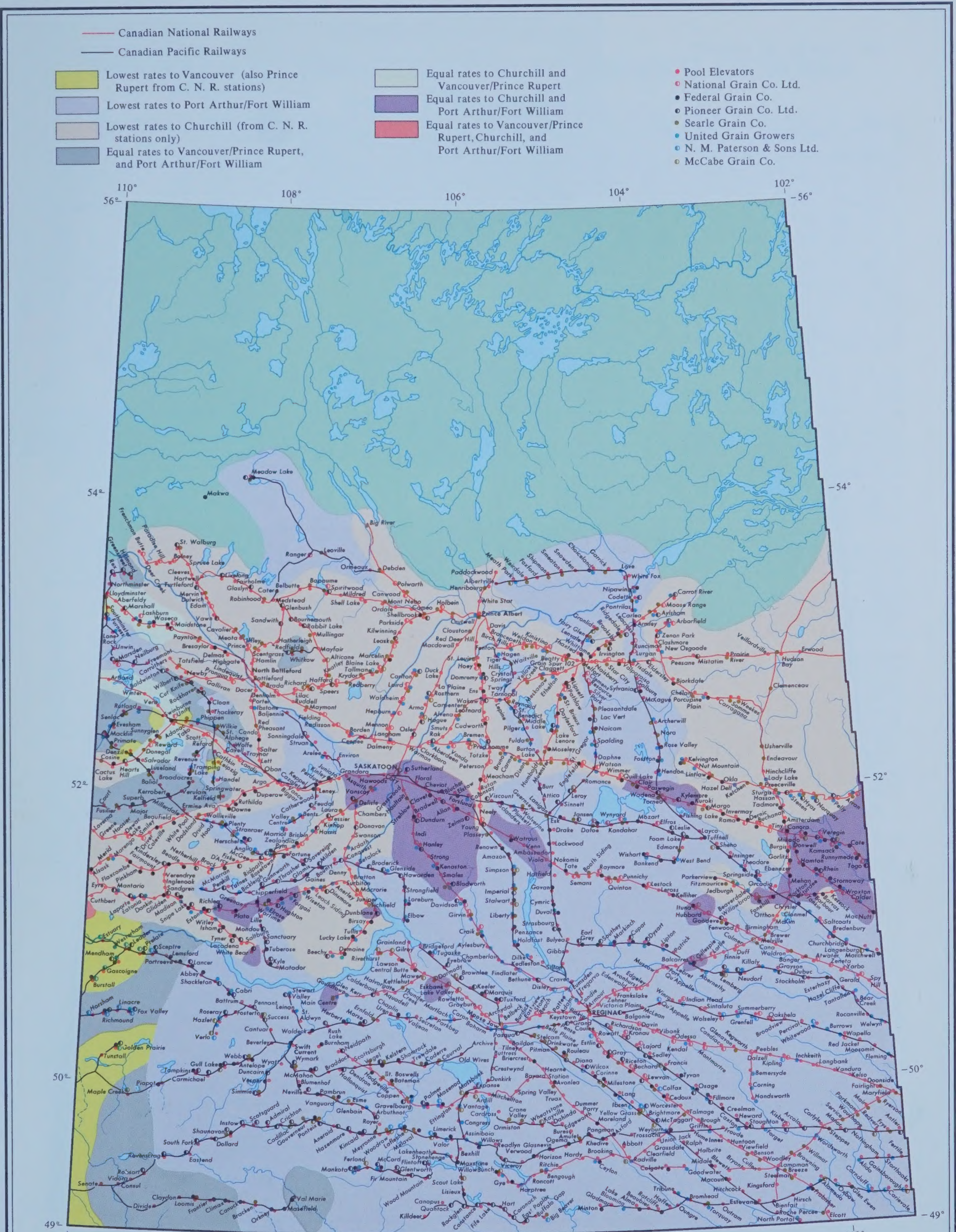


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Meadow Lake
Mokwa
Big River
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Lloydminster
SASKATOON
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Yorkton
Melfort
Nipawin
Carrot River
Hudson Bay
Kindersley
Rosetown
Humboldt
Estevan
North Portal
Weyburn
Maple Creek
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Melville
Kamsack

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

GRAIN EXPORT HINTERLANDS AND ELEVATOR OWNERSHIP 1965

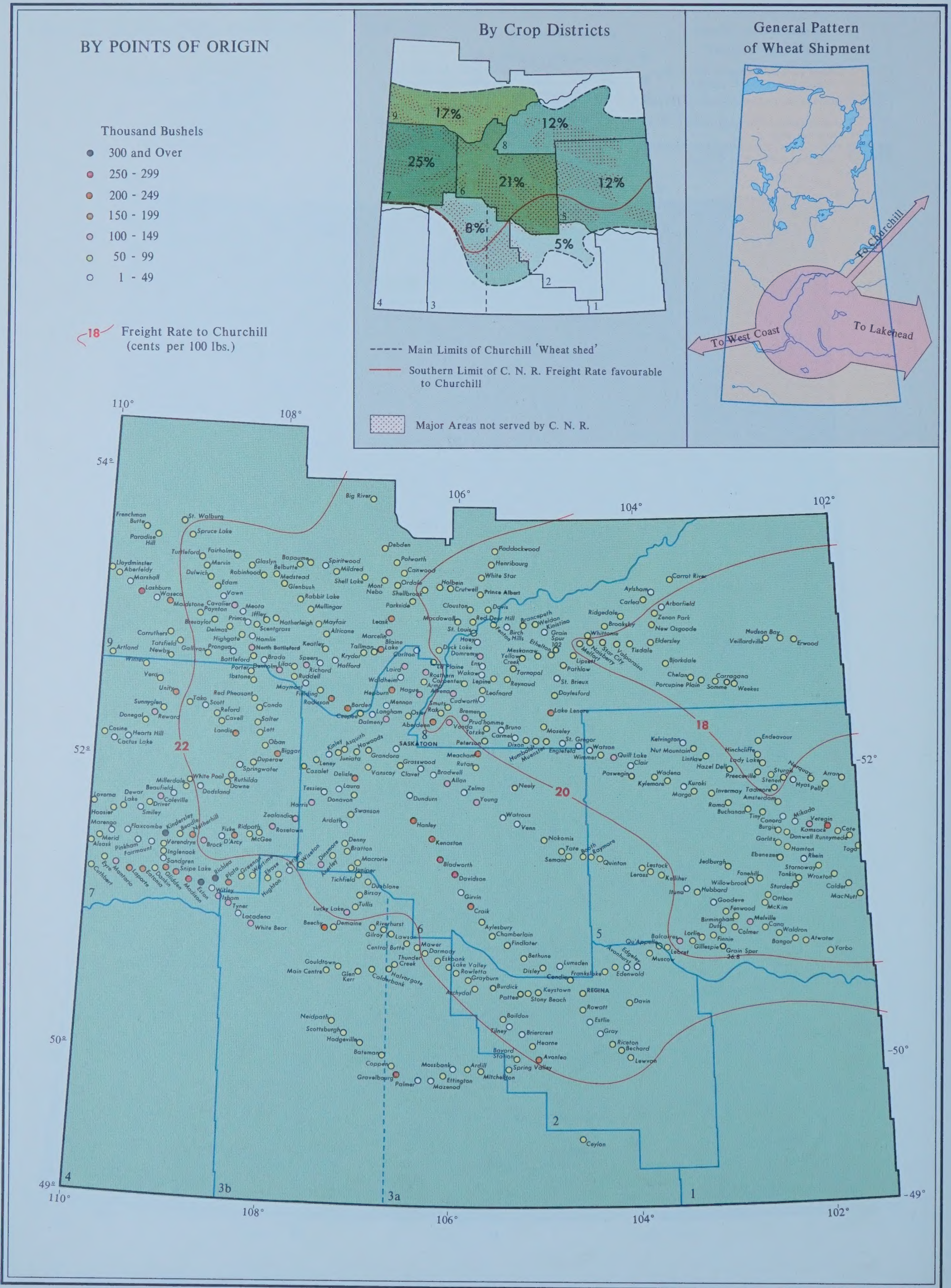


Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific Railways
🟨 Lowest rates to Vancouver (also Prince Rupert from C. N. R. stations)
▨ Lowest rates to Port Arthur/Fort William
▨ Lowest rates to Churchill (from C. N. R. stations only)
▨ Equal rates to Vancouver/Prince Rupert, and Port Arthur/Fort William
▨ Equal rates to Churchill and Vancouver/Prince Rupert
🟪 Equal rates to Churchill and Port Arthur/Fort William
🟥 Equal rates to Vancouver/Prince Rupert, Churchill, and Port Arthur/Fort William
● Pool Elevators
● National Grain Co. Ltd.
● Federal Grain Co.
● Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd.
● Searle Grain Co.
● United Grain Growers
● N. M. Paterson & Sons Ltd.
● McCabe Grain Co.
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
SASKATOON
REGINA
Prince Albert
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
North Battleford
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Yorkton
Estevan
Weyburn

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

EXPORT OF WHEAT TO CHURCHILL 1966


BY POINTS OF ORIGIN
Thousand Bushels
● 300 and Over
● 250 - 299
● 200 - 249
● 150 - 199
● 100 - 149
● 50 - 99
○ 1 - 49
18 Freight Rate to Churchill (cents per 100 lbs.)
By Crop Districts
17%
12%
25%
21%
12%
8%
5%
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
Main Limits of Churchill 'Wheat shed'
Southern Limit of C. N. R. Freight Rate favourable to Churchill
Major Areas not served by C. N. R.
General Pattern of Wheat Shipment
To Churchill
To West Coast
To Lakehead
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
54°
52°
50°
49°
22
20
18
9
8
7
6
5
4
3b
3a
2
1
Big River
Frenchman Butte
St. Walburg
Spruce Lake
Paradise Hill
Turtleford
Fairholme
Lloydminster
Aberfeldy
Marshall
Mervin
Dulwich
Glaslyn
Bapaume
Belbutte
Robinhood
Medstead
Spiritwood
Mildred
Shell Lake
Mont Nebo
Debden
Polwarth
Canwood
Ordale
Shellbrook
Parkside
Edam
Glenbush
Lashburn
Waseca
Vawn
Rabbit Lake
Maidstone
Cavalier
Paynton
Meota
Mullingar
Iffley
Bresaylor
Prince
Hatherleigh
Mayfair
Leask
Delmas
Scentgrass
Alticane
Marcelin
Carruthers
Highgate
Hamlin
Keatley
Blaine Lake
Tallman
Artland
Tatsfield
Newby
Gallivan
Prongua
North Battleford
Krydor
Carlton
Battleford
Brada
Speers
Hafford
Laird
Winter
Porter
Denholm
Lilac
Richard
Waldheim
Ibstone
Ruddell
Vera
Unity
Maymont
Fielding
Hepburn
Hague
Red Pheasant
Radisson
Tako
Scott
Border
Mennon
Sunnyglen
Reford
Condo
Langham
Ceepee
Osler
Donegal
Reward
Cavell
Salter
Dalmeny
Aberdeen
Landis
Lett
Cosine
Hearts Hill
Cactus Lake
Oban
Kinley
Asquith
Howoods
SASKATOON
Biggar
Juniata
Grandora
Duperow
Leney
Springwater
Grasswood
Cazalet
Delisle
Vanscoy
Clavet
White Pool
Ruthilda
Millerdale
Downe
Dodsland
Tessier
Laura
Beaufield
Loverna
Dewar Lake
Coleville
Donavon
Dundurn
Driver
Hoosier
Smiley
Harris
Swanson
Zealandia
Marengo
Flaxcombe
Kindersley
Beadle
Netherhill
Fiske
Ridpath
Rosetown
Ardath
Merid
Alsask
Pinkham
Fairmount
Verendrye
Brock
D'Arcy
McGee
Inglenook
Denny
Bratton
Sandgren
Snipe Lake
Richlea
Plato
Greenan
Wartime
Elrose
Wiseton
Dinsmore
Anerley
Macrorie
Juniper
Tichfield
Dunblane
Hughton
Cuthbert
Eyre
Mantario
Laporte
Eatonia
Dankin
Glidden
Madison
Eston
Witley
Isham
Tyner
Lacadena
White Bear
Birsay
Tullis
Lucky Lake
Beechy
Demaine
Riverhurst
Gilroy
Lawson
Central Butte
Mawer
Darmody
Thunder Creek
Gouldtown
Main Centre
Glen Kerr
Calderbank
Halvorgate
Neidpath
Scottsburgh
Hodgeville
Bateman
Coppen
Gravelbourg
Palmer
Mossbank
Ardill
Ettington
Mazenod
Mitchellton
Paddockwood
Henribourg
White Star
Holbein
Crutwell
Prince Albert
Clouston
Davis
Macdowall
Red Deer Hill
St. Louis
Fenton
Birch Hills
Brancepeth
Weldon
Kinistino
Grain Spur 102
Hoey
Duck Lake
Domremy
Ethelton
Meskanaw
Yellow Creek
Ens
La Plaine
Rosthern
Carpenter
Wakaw
Lepine
Tarnopol
Reynaud
Arma
Alvena
Leofnard
Cudworth
Smuts
Rak
Bremen
Prud'homme
Vonda
Totzke
Bruno
Carmel
Dixon
Humboldt
Muenster
Englefeld
St. Gregor
Peterson
Meacham
Rutan
Bradwell
Allan
Zelma
Young
Neely
Watrous
Venn
Hanley
Kenaston
Bladworth
Davidson
Girvin
Craik
Aylesbury
Chamberlain
Findlater
Bethune
Nokomis
Tate
Semans
Booth
Raymore
Quinton
Lumsden
Disley
Condie
Frankslake
Eskbank
Lake Valley
Rowletta
Grayburn
Archydal
Burdick
Pattee
Keystown
Stony Beach
REGINA
Rowatt
Baildon
Tilney
Briercrest
Hearne
Bayard Station
Avonlea
Spring Valley
Estlin
Gray
Riceton
Bechard
Lewvan
Davin
Ceylon
Carrot River
Aylsham
Carlea
Arborfield
Ridgedale
Zenon Park
Brooksby
New Osgoode
Whittome
Melfort
Naisberry
Star City
Valparaiso
Tisdale
Eldersley
Lipsett
Pathlow
St. Brieux
Daylesford
Lake Lenore
Moseley
Bjorkdale
Hudson Bay
Veillardville
Erwood
Chelan
Porcupine Plain
Carragana
Somme
Weekes
Watson
Wimmer
Quill Lake
Clair
Paswegin
Kelvington
Nut Mountain
Lintlaw
Wadena
Kylemore
Kuroki
Margo
Hazel Dell
Invermay
Endeavour
Hinchcliffe
Lady Lake
Preeceville
Sturgis
Stenen
Norquay
Hyas
Pelly
Arran
Tadmore
Amsterdam
Rama
Buchanan
Tiny
Canora
Mikado
Veregin
Kamsack
Cote
Burgis
Donwell
Runnymede
Gorlitz
Hamton
Togo
Ebenezer
Rhein
Stornoway
Jedburgh
Lestock
Leross
Kelliher
Fonehill
Tonkin
Wroxton
Willowbrook
Sturdee
Calder
Ituna
Hubbard
Otthon
MacNutt
Goodeve
McKim
Fenwood
Birmingham
Melville
Duff
Colmer
Cana
Waldron
Lorlie
Finnie
Bangor
Atwater
Balcarres
Gillespie
Grain Spur 26.8
Yarbo
Qu'Appelle
Lebret
Avonhurst
Edgeley
Muscow
Edenwold

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

EXPORT OF SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT THROUGH CHURCHILL

With the opening of the Port of Churchill in 1931, the northern wheat trade between the fertile Canadian Prairies and the large European markets was initiated. The Hudson Bay Route, the shortest transportation connection between the wheat lands of Canada and the industrial population of northern Europe, symbolized an effort by western Canadians to improve the grain export position of the land-locked Prairies. Indeed, the Hudson Bay Railway and the Port of Churchill were born out of western pressure on a somewhat reluctant federal government for an alternate and, hopefully, more economical transportation link with the markets of Europe. In the early 1920's, prairie farmers anticipated that this proposed route, of roughly half the farm-to-port rail distance of the Montreal route, would deal a severe blow to their traditional marketing enemy—the long and costly land haul to Canadian wheat ports. Consequently, grain sales and profits would significantly increase through these substantial transportation savings. Unfortunately these savings have yet to be realized. The slow development of Churchill grain exports can be attributed to relatively high transportation charges per ton mile (which reflect the low volume of traffic, the seasonal nature of this traffic, and the absence of a meaningful return haul) and to the tradition of both shippers and customers to utilize the tried and true southern route.

Historical Development: The development of this trade has been primarily a phenomenon of the last 20 years. Earlier, world conditions hampered its growth. During its first decade, the volume of Churchill's wheat exports was disappointingly small, amounting to an annual average of some two million bushels. The chief reasons were the decline of Canadian wheat exports during the Great Depression, and the high marine insurance rates consequent upon the novelty of a commercial shipping route in basically unproven arctic waters. As a result, the distance advantage of the Port of Churchill was not translated into a meaningful cost advantage. Further, the federal authorities exhibited little enthusiasm in promoting this new rail line and port, an understandable position, since it would have drawn traffic from the already under-utilized southern rail lines and ports.

Between 1940 and 1945, Churchill's commercial traffic was restricted by the consequences of the Second World War. While great quantities of wheat flowed in convoys from eastern Canadian ports to the United Kingdom, military requirements forced the cessation of grain shipments from the Port of Churchill. The only break in this policy occurred in 1943, when a cargo of 740,000 bushels passed through Churchill on its way to the east coast of the U.S.A.

Considering these facts, a favourable atmosphere for the Hudson Bay wheat trade has only existed for a little over two decades. Indeed, the growth of wheat exports since 1946 tends to corroborate this point of view; from an overseas shipment of 2.9 million bushels of wheat in 1946, the volume of exports increased every year until 1959 when it reached 21.8 million bushels. From 1960 to 1968 wheat exports, while fluctuating between roughly 20 and 25 million bushels, have averaged 21.5 million bushels per year. This growth is explained by the general expansion of Canada's wheat sales to Europe, the lowering of marine insurance rates for the Hudson Bay, and the growth of sales to countries of northwestern Europe where Churchill has a decided cost advantage.

CHURCHILL WHEAT EXPORTS, 1931-1968

Year	*Wheat Exports*	*Year*	*Wheat Exports*	*Year*	*Wheat Exports*
1931	0.5	1944	—	1957	16.6
1932	2.7	1945	—	1958	19.6
1933	2.7	1946	2.9	1959	21.8
1934	4.1	1947	5.0	1960	19.6
1935	2.4	1948	5.3	1961	19.3
1936	4.3	1949	5.5	1962	21.5
1937	0.6	1950	6.8	1963	22.9
1938	0.9	1951	7.3	1964	21.6
1939	1.8	1952	8.6	1965	24.7
1940	—	1953	10.8	1966	21.8
1941	—	1954	12.5	1967	20.6
1942	—	1955	13.1	1968	22.5
1943	0.7	1956	16.3		

Source: National Harbours Board, Churchill, Manitoba and Board of Grain Commissioners For Canada, *Canadian Grain Exports*, Crop Years 1946-47 to 1966-67.

Saskatchewan Wheat and the Port of Churchill: Since 1931, the bulk of the wheat shipped along the Hudson Bay Route has been grown on Saskatchewan farms. In general, most Churchill wheat is drawn from the northern half of Saskatchewan's crop land and the key factors determining the broad limits of its wheat supply area, or "wheat" shed, are the comparatively favourable freight rates and the presence of Canadian National Railway service.

In 1966, 21.9 million bushels of wheat—all from Saskatchewan—were shipped by the Canadian National Railway to the Port of Churchill. The map portraying the 1966 volume of wheat directed there from centres with grain elevators (points of origin) reveals a detailed picture of the port's wheat shed. From this and other maps, the value of the Hudson Bay Route to the wheat growers of Saskatchewan is evident. In 1966, while all of Churchill wheat came from Saskatchewan fields, this polar port handled less than 10% of Saskatchewan's total wheat exports.

MAJOR CENTRES SUPPLYING WHEAT TO CHURCHILL IN 1966*

Rank	*Centre*	*Net Bushels to Churchill*	*Percent of Churchill Shipments*	*Rail Rate to Churchill (c per 100 lbs)*	*Crop District*
1	Eston	418,313	1.9	23	7
2	Kindersley	327,468	1.5	23	7
3	Richlea	311,483	1.5	23	7
4	Bladworth	273,599	1.3	22	6
5	Kamsack	273,357	1.3	19	5
6	Lashburn	270,868	1.3	23	9
7	Davidson	268,283	1.3	22	6
8	Madison	257,201	1.2	23	7
9	Kenaston	246,614	1.1	22	6
10	Gravelbourg	231,546	1.1	23	3
11	Hanley	226,821	1.1	22	6
12	Beechy	219,285	1.0	23	3
13	Meacham	207,966	1.0	21	6
14	Borden	200,733	.9	22	9

*In 1966, over 400 centres supplied wheat to Churchill.

During that year, the general geographic limits of the Churchill wheat shed corresponded with the Canadian National Railway rail coverage of the arable lands of Saskatchewan. The main exception is the southeast corner of the province, where because of the nature of rail rates, the Canadian National Railway transports all of this wheat to Lakehead ports and eastern centres.

While nearly all wheat growing areas of Saskatchewan served by the C.N.R. sent some wheat to Churchill in 1966, certain areas contributed much more than others. Somewhat unexpectedly, the bulk of the grain within the northern wheat shed was not obtained from producing areas nearest the Hudson Bay Railway; rather well over 80% was derived from an area south and west of the City of Saskatoon. The 1966 situation may be atypical and may be partially explained by the suggestion that wheat of the desired grades required by Churchill's customers had to be secured from the western half of Saskatchewan. In any event, the availability of various grades of wheat in different areas of the province is undoubtedly a key factor in explaining the geographical origin of wheat shipments.

To demonstrate the general pattern, the wheat deliveries to Churchill for individual points of origin have been grouped into crop districts (see inset map). The most important grain exporting area by far is crop district 7, located in the western part of the province, while adjoining crop districts to the east (6) and north (9) constituted the next most important grain exporters to Churchill. In 1966, these three districts accounted for 63% of the wheat delivered to Churchill while the two northeastern districts, (crop districts 5 and 6) which are much closer to the Hudson Bay Railway, shipped only 24%. While it is dangerous to generalize on the pattern of these shipments on the basis of a single year, these facts do challenge the hypothesis that the bulk of the wheat delivered to Churchill is grown on arable lands nearest to the Hudson Bay Railway. In other words, at least for 1966, certain factors have caused most wheat not to be shipped from the areas with the lowest freight rates to Churchill and thus have prevented the minimization of wheat transportation costs to Churchill. Perhaps the presence of the Canadian Pacific Railway (which does not use Churchill as a port, as does its rival, the C.N.R.) in many towns in the eastern half of the province contribute to this situation. The preferential freight rate area for Churchill is indicated on the inset map. As can be seen from the maps, areas enclosed by the isopleths indicating a freight rate of 20c or less per 100 pounds accounted for under 30% of the 1966 Churchill wheat, while areas with a rate of over 20c accounted for over 70%.

In 1966, the southwest and southeast corners of the province associated with crop districts 4 and 1 did not deliver any wheat to this Manitoba port. In the case of the southwest district, the chief reason is the absence of Canadian National Railway service while in the southeast area, the explanation is possibly the unfavourable freight rates vis-a-vis the Lakehead ports.

Destination of Churchill Wheat: The natural market for Churchill wheat is in northwestern Europe. Since 1931, nearly all of this wheat has been sold in this region which, according to the cost distance factor, is best served by the Hudson Bay Route. Yet at the same time, Churchill has always supplied only a minor part of European purchases and its inability to command a larger share of this vast trade is perplexing to many western Canadians. Clearly, world circumstances of the 1930's and 1940's worked against the development of this trade. In the 1950's and 1960's, the failure to translate the Hudson Bay Route's great distance advantage into a significant cost advantage has been the main stumbling block to its development. Certainly the failure to lure vast capital investment needed to modernize and expand its facilities is apparent. Competition from the southern transportation network, especially since the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway, has been very great. Indeed there is no doubt that the enormous capacity of the St. Lawrence Seaway could satisfactorily absorb the Hudson Bay wheat traffic. In view of this situation, it is not surprising that while Churchill's small hold on this enormous market has slowly and somewhat irregularly expanded, its share of Canadian wheat exports to European countries has declined.

The United Kingdom has provided the chief market for Hudson Bay wheat. Since the opening of the route, British imports have clearly dominated the trade pattern and, over the last decade alone, the United Kingdom has imported over two-thirds of Churchill's wheat. In recent years the relative decline of British purchases is more a reflection of the expansion of sales to other European countries than an absolute decrease of this trade. In fact, since 1959 the annual volume of Canadian wheat shipments to Britain via the Hudson Bay have ranged between 12 million and 17 million bushels. Thus, a substantial proportion of the Canadian-British wheat trade (approximately one-fifth) regularly passes across the docks of this polar port.

Belgium-Luxembourg and Norway are the next two most important markets for Churchill. Over the last decade, these countries' purchases have risen from 1.6 million bushels in 1956-57 to 5.6 million bushels in 1965-66. In recent years, they have annually absorbed slightly over one-fifth of the Hudson Bay wheat exports compared to about one-tenth in the mid 1950's. This trend towards a larger and more diversified market augurs well for the future of the Hudson Bay Route. Even more exciting is the expansion of Canadian wheat via Churchill for communist markets, notably Eastern European countries. Since 1967, the appearance of Soviet grain ships may have signalled the development of substantial wheat shipments via the Hudson Bay to the U.S.S.R., the German Democratic Republic, Cuba and Poland. While the communist countries only purchased around 2% of the 1967 wheat sales via Churchill, the hope is that these exports will increase and eventually constitute a significant share of polar wheat trade. If so, the Hudson Bay Route may eventually be called upon to play a much more challenging role in the business of Canadian wheat exports.

DESTINATION OF CHURCHILL WHEAT OVER A FIFTEEN YEAR PERIOD
(1952-53 to 1966-67)
in thousands of bushels

Country	*Amount*	*Percent*
United Kingdom	129,134	67.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	19,170	10.0
Norway	12,258	6.4
German Federal Republic	10,652	5.6
Netherlands	5,913	3.1
Switzerland	4,772	2.5
Poland	1,985	1.1
Austria	1,727	.9
France	1,407	.7
U.S.S.R.	1,299	.7
Others	2,745	1.4
TOTAL	191,062	100.0

Source: Canada, Board of Grain Commissioners, *Canadian Grain Exports*, Crop Years 1958-59 to 1965-66, Table III, Distribution by Clearance Sector and Country of Final Destination of Canadian Wheat Exports.

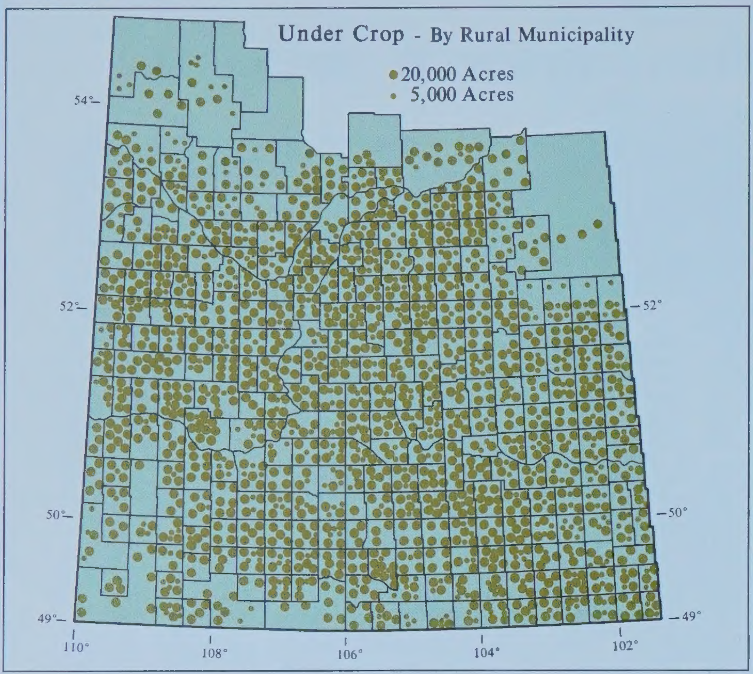
Conclusion: Since the opening of the Port of Churchill, the decided distance advantage of the Hudson Bay Route has been slow to come into play. In particular, high transportation rates have eroded away much of this port's natural advantage. Still, from 1946 to 1959, wheat exports grew steadily from around 3 million bushels to nearly 22 million bushels. During the 1960's, the average annual shipments have remained around the 1959 level. Considering the short shipping season of some 84 days, the present volume of exports is not unreasonable. Even so, since these wheat exports account for only a small share of western European purchases of this product, the long term market prospects are promising.

However, the problem of expanding Canadian wheat exports from Churchill to the European region is not easily solved. A recent transportation crisis at the Lakehead demonstrated not only the complexities of wheat exports but also certain weaknesses in the grain handling facilities of the northern route. In the summer of 1968, when the grain handlers' strike at the Lakehead ports effectively curtailed the flow of prairie wheat through the St. Lawrence Seaway, western Canadian farmers looked hopefully to the Hudson Bay Route as a viable alternate. Yet an upsurge in traffic at Churchill did not occur. Apparently, the difficulties of organizing shipments at such a late date, especially arranging for the diversion of ships from destinations at eastern Canadian ports to Churchill, were too great. However, even if some of these ships were diverted, the large additional volumes of different varieties of wheat needed to be transferred to Churchill would have soon over taxed both rail and port facilities.

Robert M. Bone

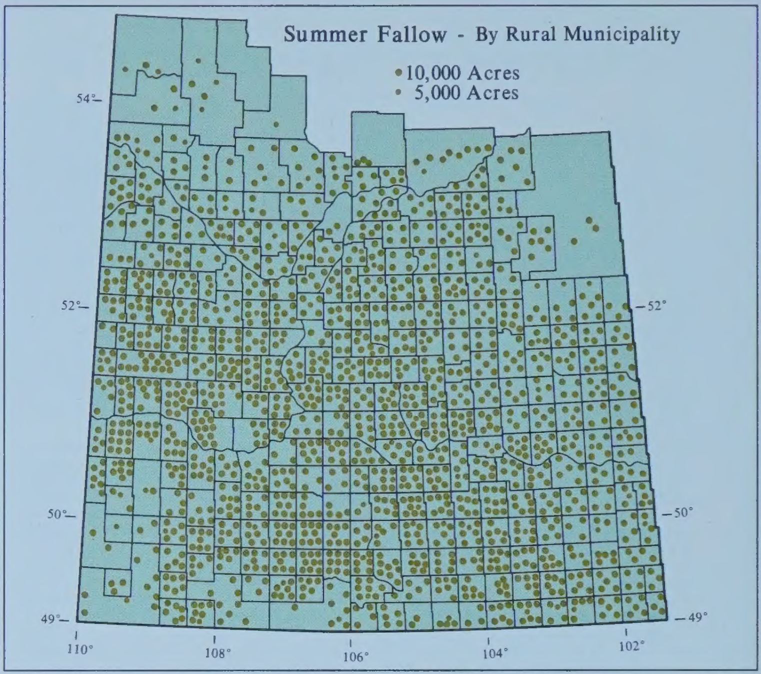
USE OF LAND 1966

IMPROVED LAND



Under Crop - By Rural Municipality

20,000 Acres
5,000 Acres
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°



Summer Fallow - By Rural Municipality

10,000 Acres
5,000 Acres
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52°
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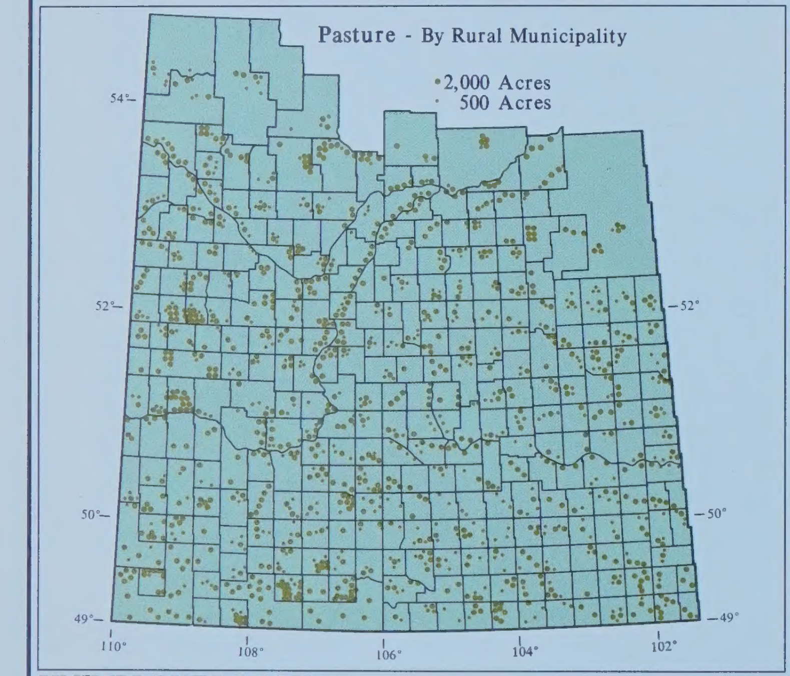
106°
104°
102°



Pasture - By Rural Municipality

2,000 Acres
500 Acres
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49°
110°
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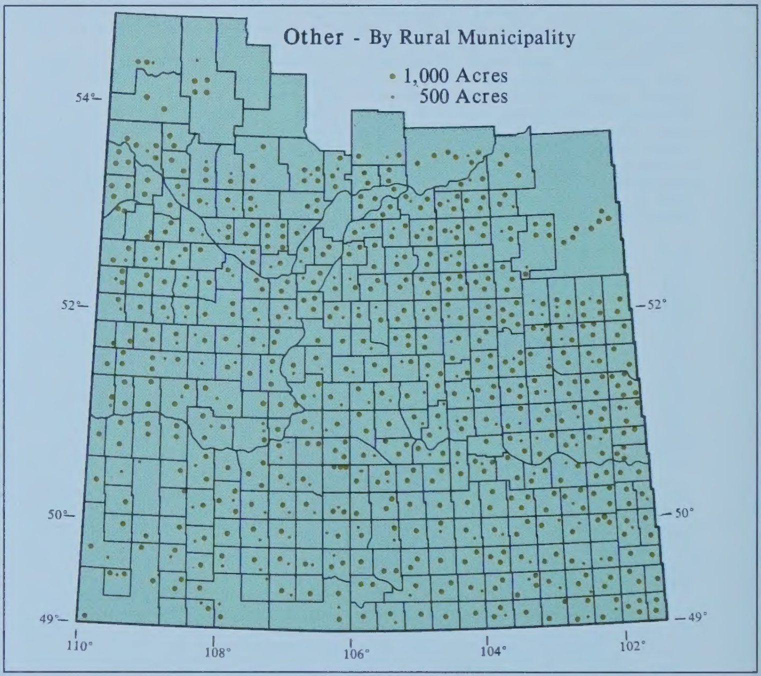
104°
102°



Other - By Rural Municipality

1,000 Acres
500 Acres
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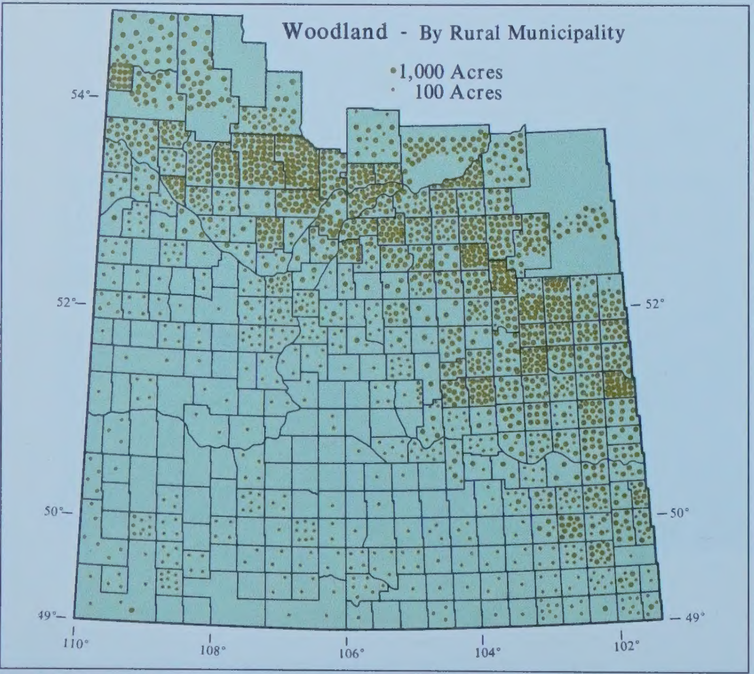
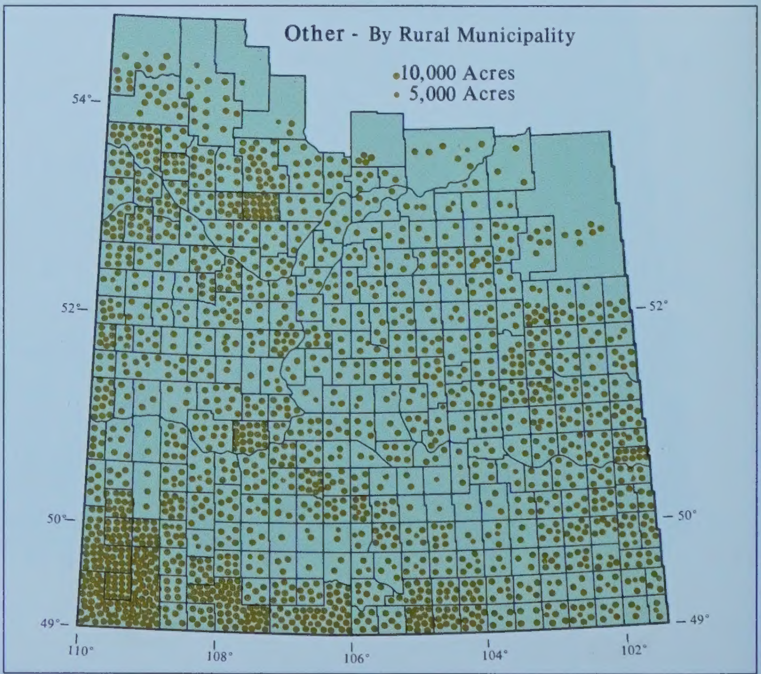
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

UNIMPROVED LAND



Woodland - By Rural Municipality

1,000 Acres
100 Acres
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°



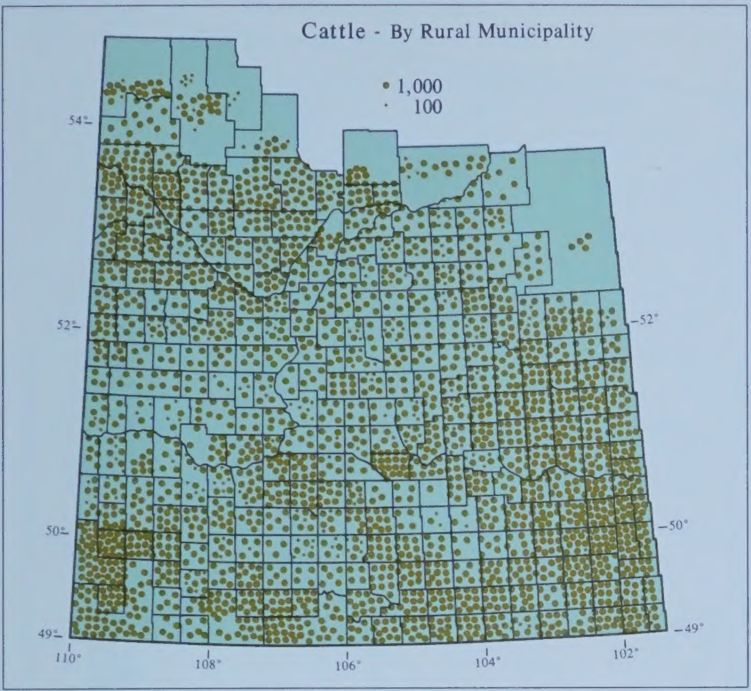
Other - By Rural Municipality

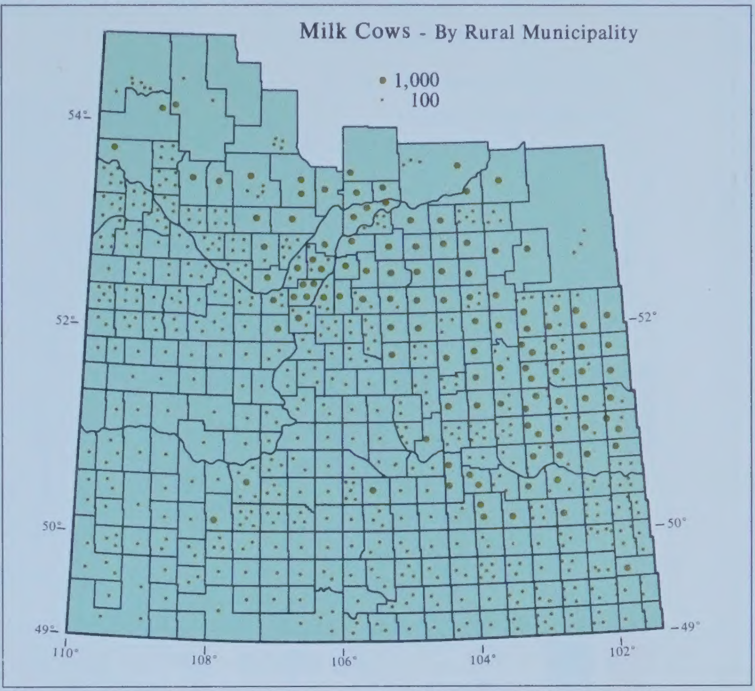
10,000 Acres
5,000 Acres
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 50 100 150 200 Miles
1:7,200,000

LIVESTOCK 1966


Cattle - By Rural Municipality
1,000
100
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


Milk Cows - By Rural Municipality
1,000
100
54°
52°
50°
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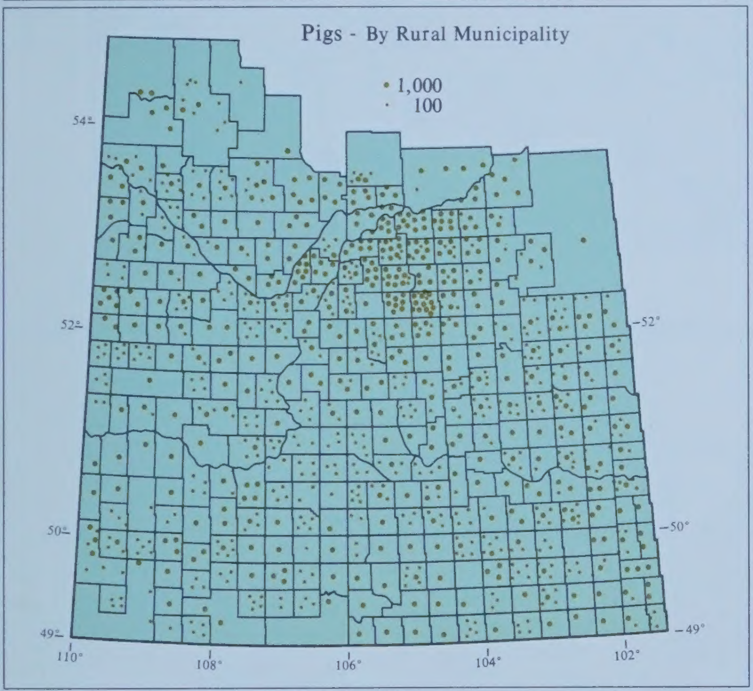
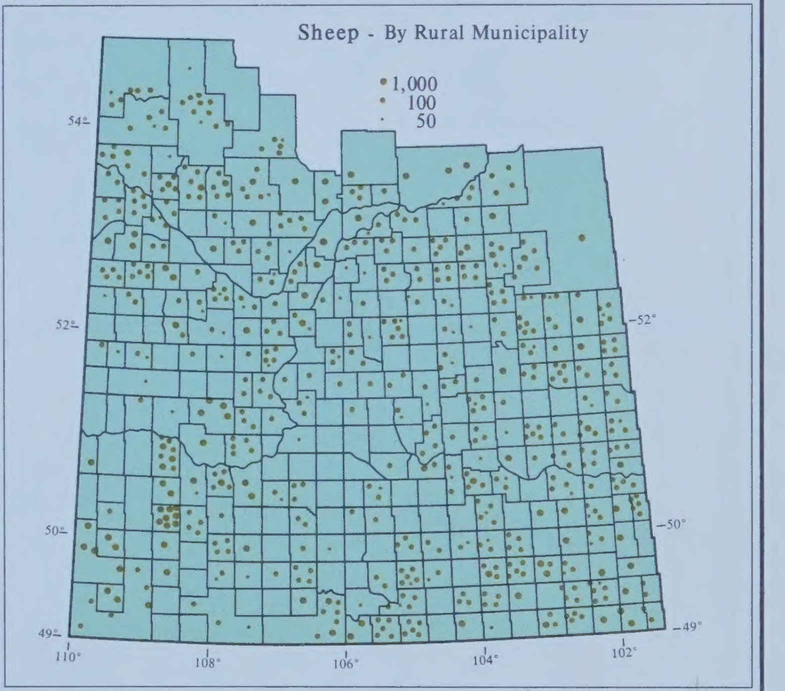
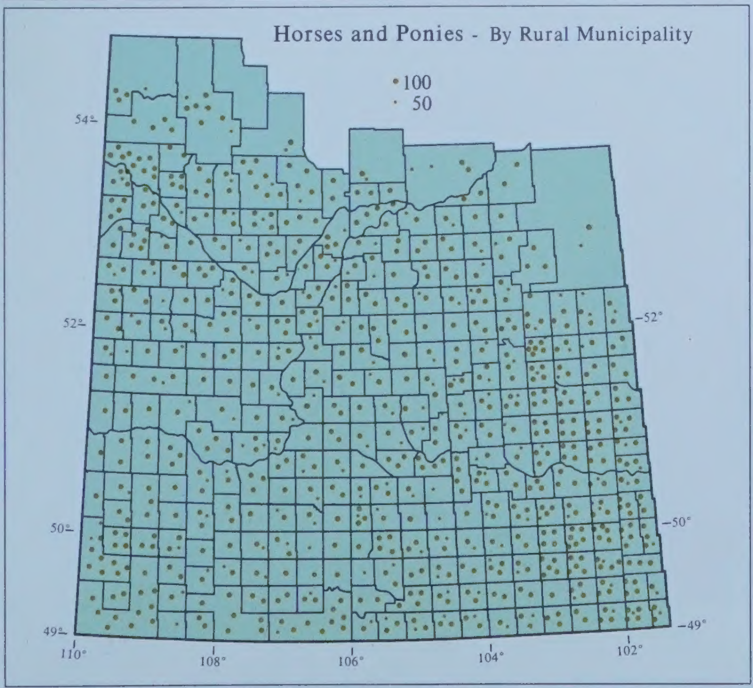
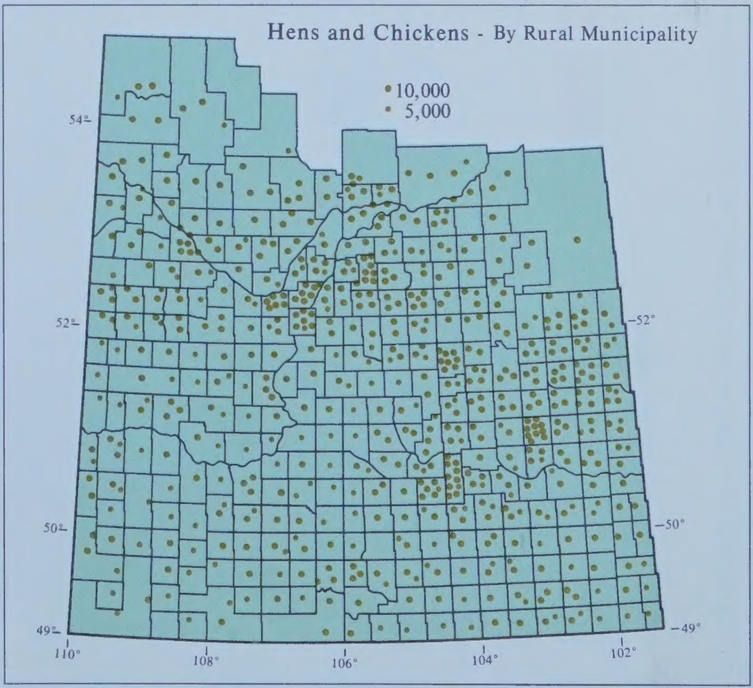
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


Pigs - By Rural Municipality
1,000
100
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


Sheep - By Rural Municipality
1,000
100
50
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

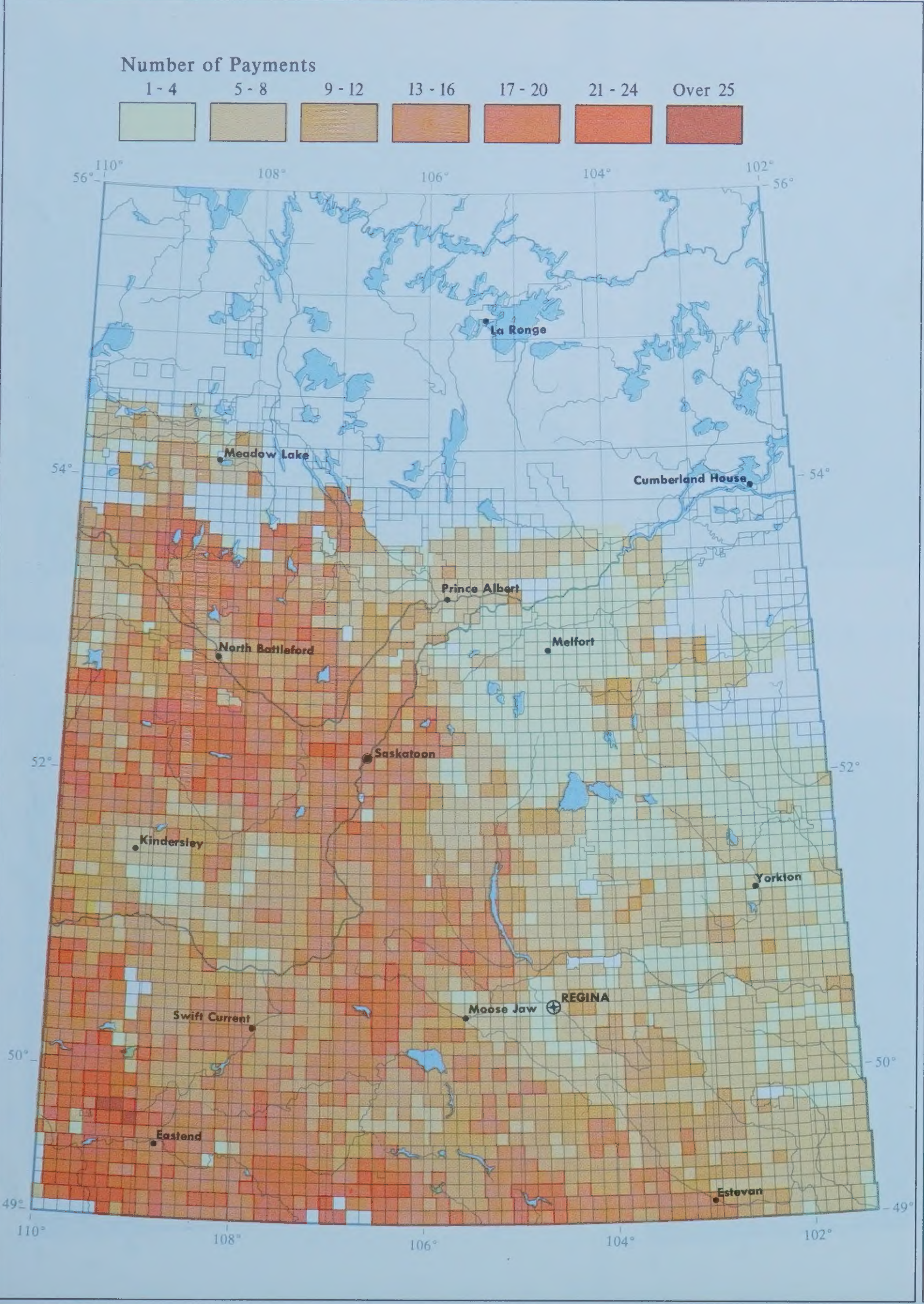

Horses and Ponies - By Rural Municipality
100
50
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


Hens and Chickens - By Rural Municipality
10,000
5,000
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

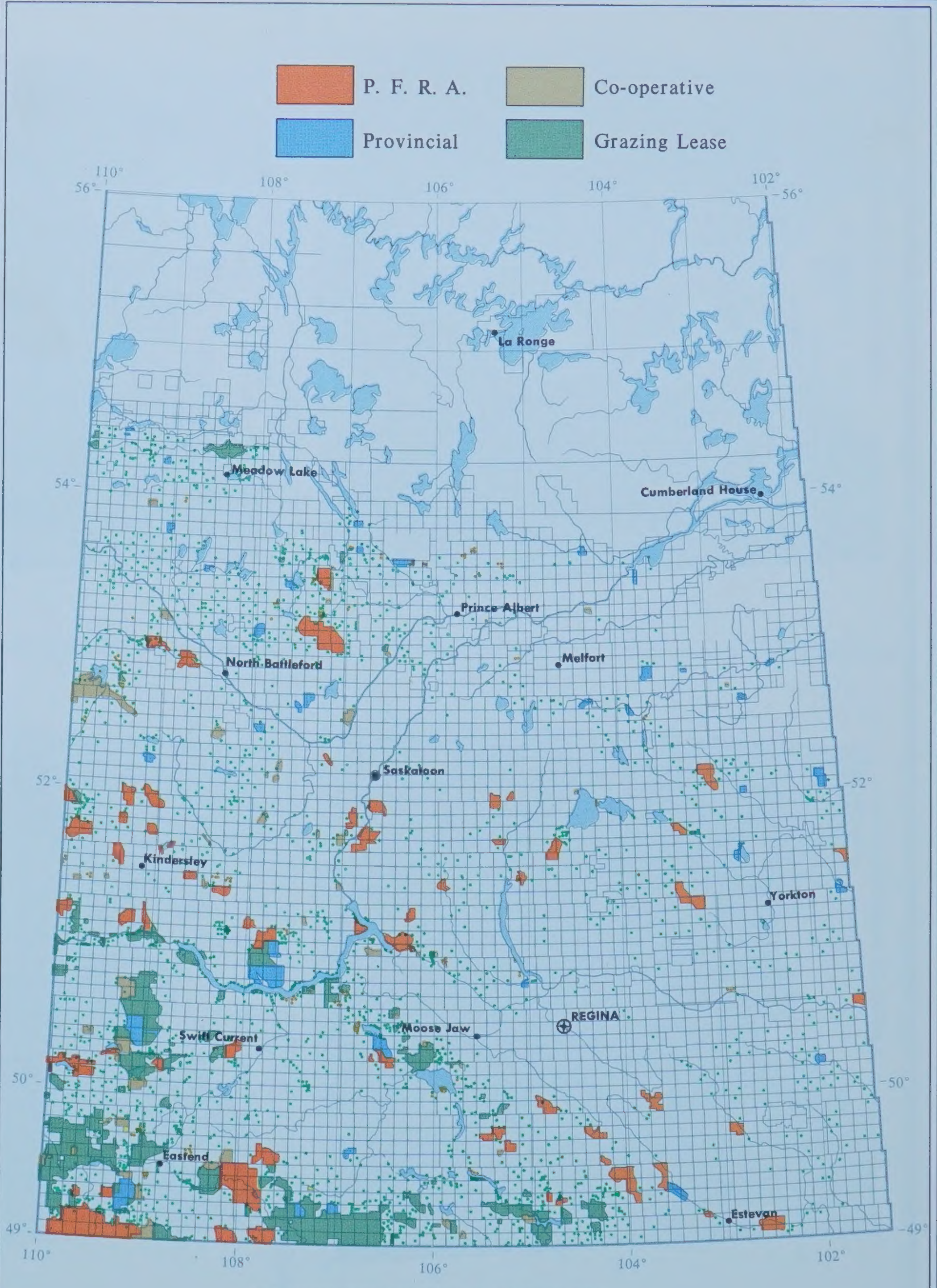
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 50 100 150 200 Miles
1:7,200,000

PAYMENTS UNDER PRAIRIE FARM ASSISTANCE ACT (1939 - 1965)


Number of Payments
1 - 4
5 - 8
9 - 12
13 - 16
17 - 20
21 - 24
Over 25
La Ronge
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Eastend
Estevan
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

LANDS IN ORGANIZED PASTURES 1967

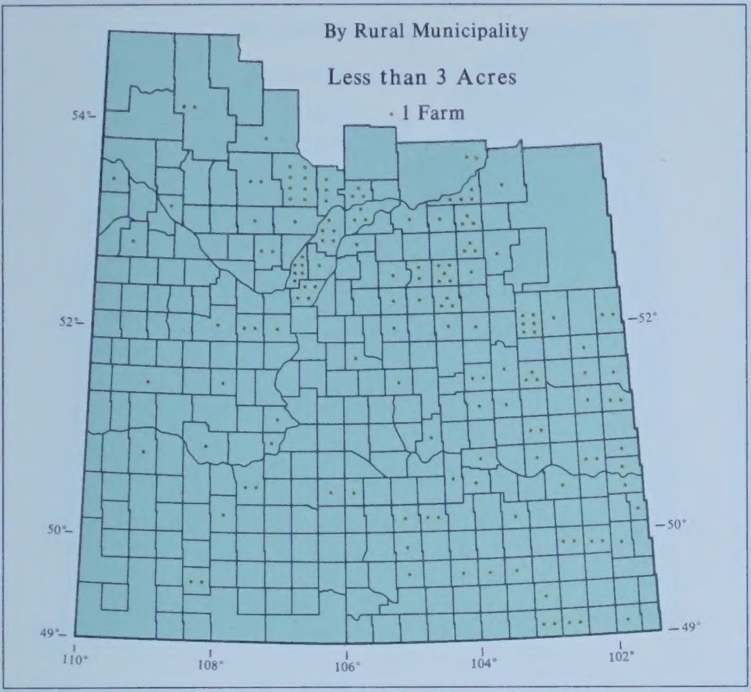

P. F. R. A.
Co-operative
Provincial
Grazing Lease
La Ronge
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Eastend
Estevan
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

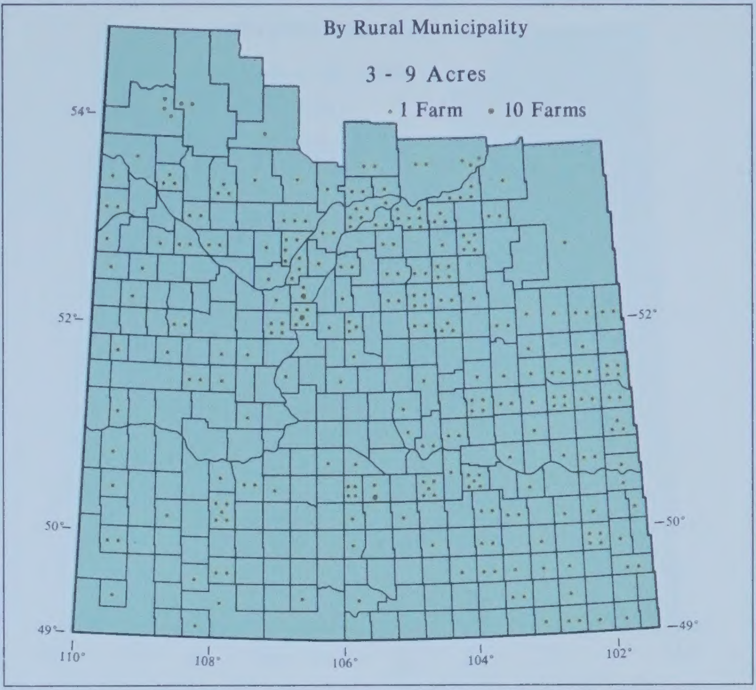
Each dot represents approximetely one square mile.

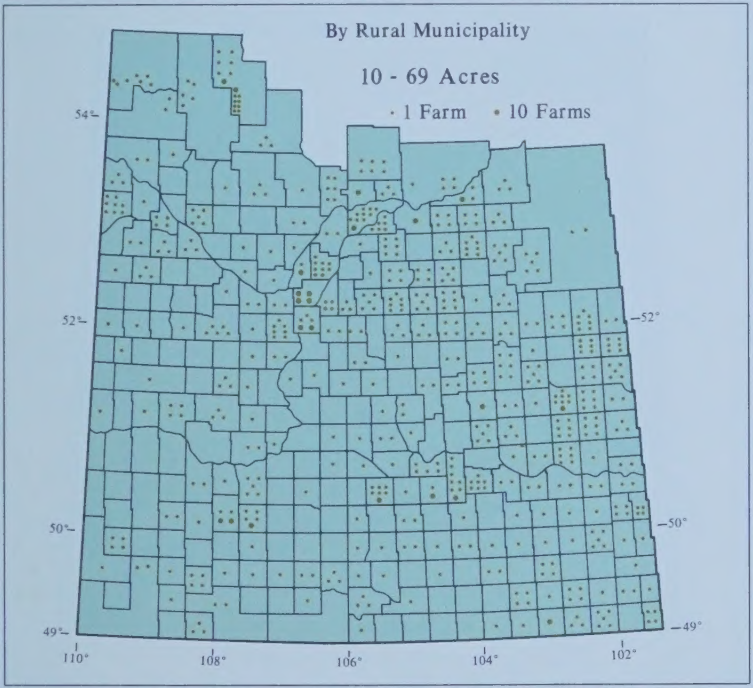
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

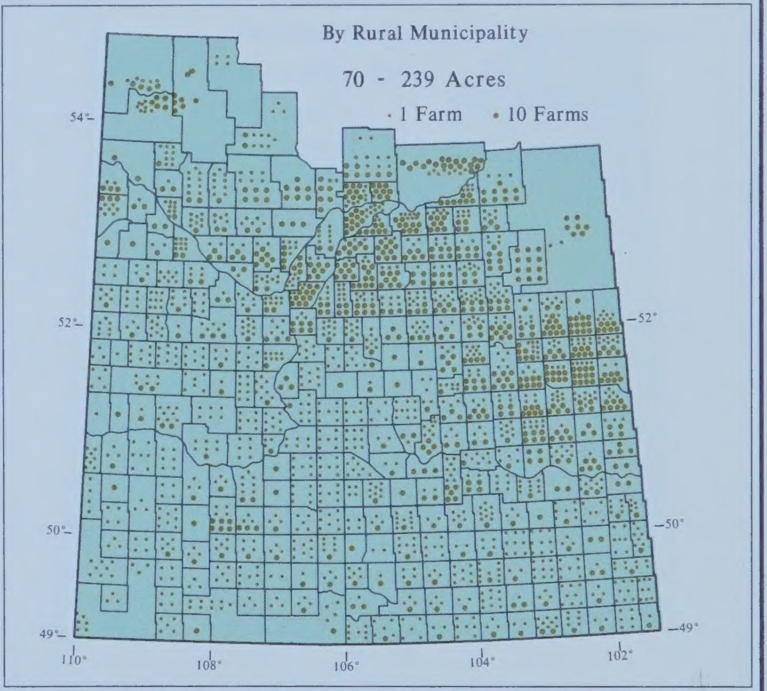
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

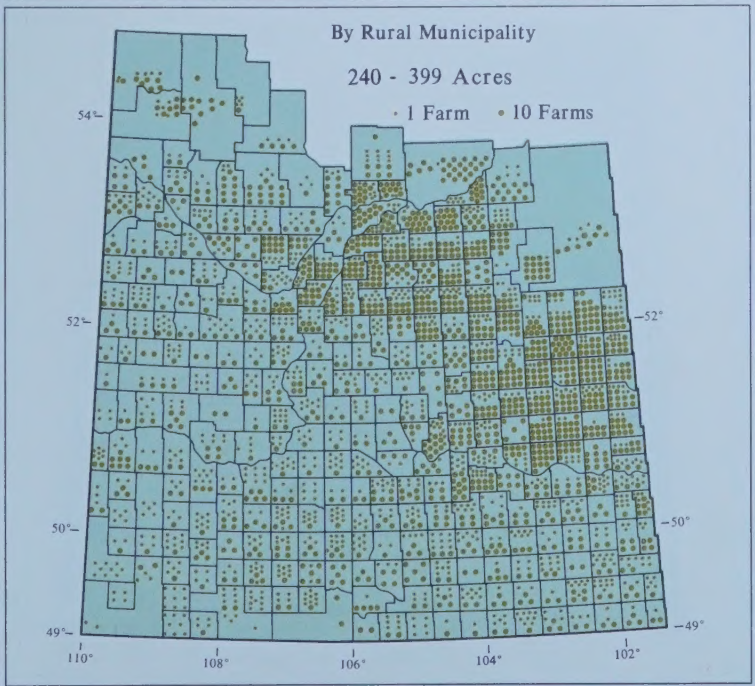
FARM SIZE 1966

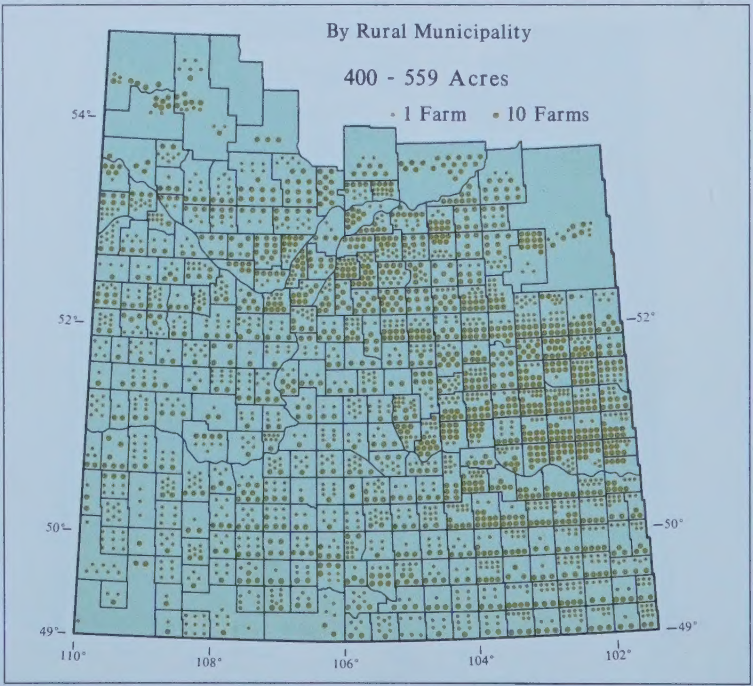

By Rural Municipality
Less than 3 Acres
· 1 Farm
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


By Rural Municipality
3 - 9 Acres
· 1 Farm
• 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


By Rural Municipality
10 - 69 Acres
· 1 Farm
• 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


By Rural Municipality
70 - 239 Acres
· 1 Farm
• 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

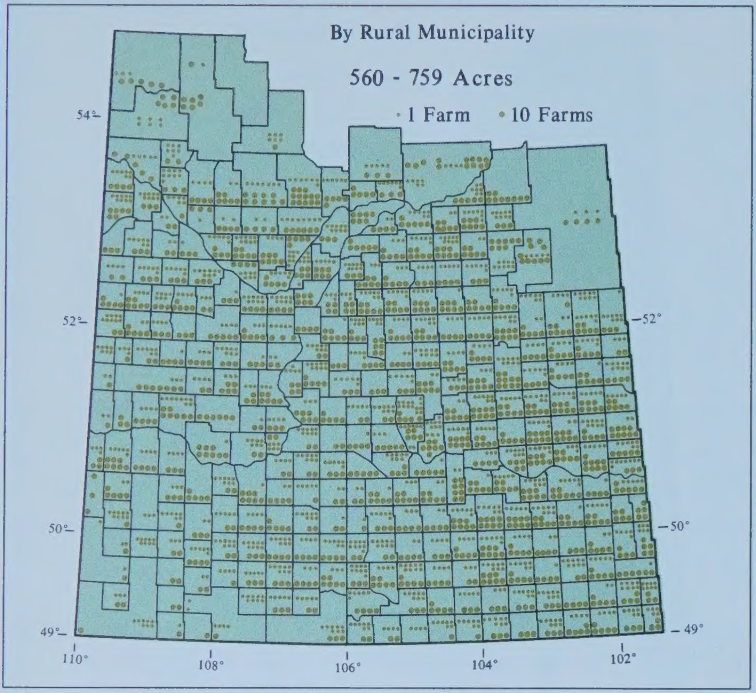

By Rural Municipality
240 - 399 Acres
· 1 Farm
• 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


By Rural Municipality
400 - 559 Acres
· 1 Farm
• 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

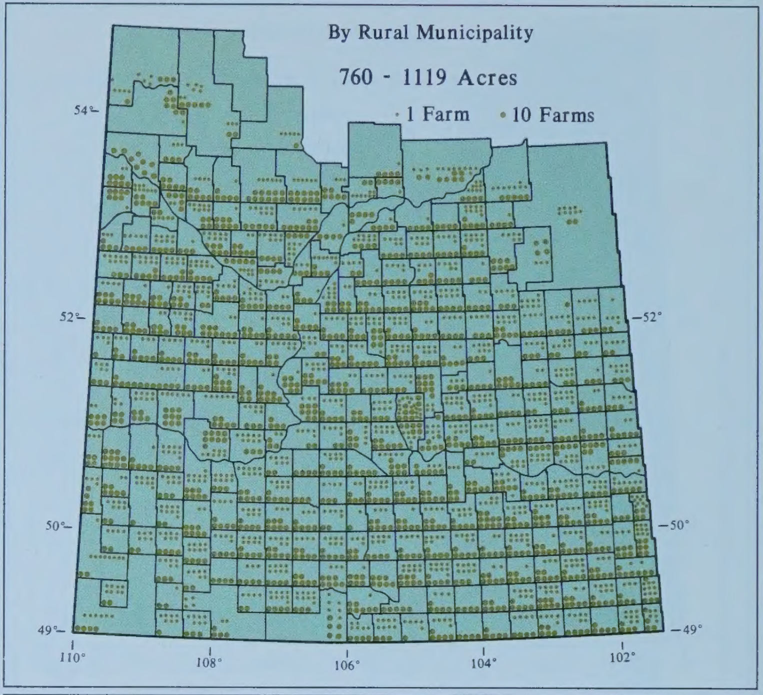
50 0 50 100 150 200 Miles
1:7,200,000

FARM SIZE 1966


By Rural Municipality

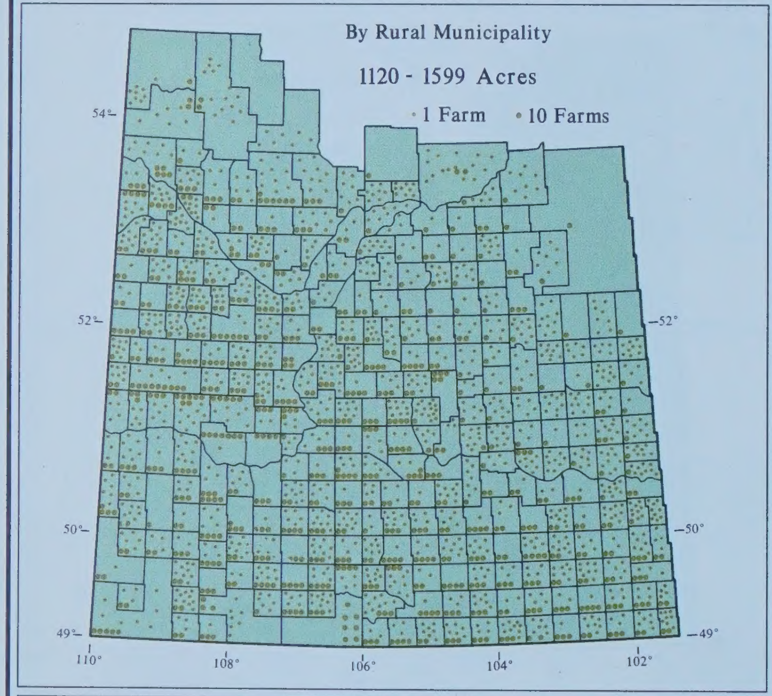
560 - 759 Acres

· 1 Farm • 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


By Rural Municipality

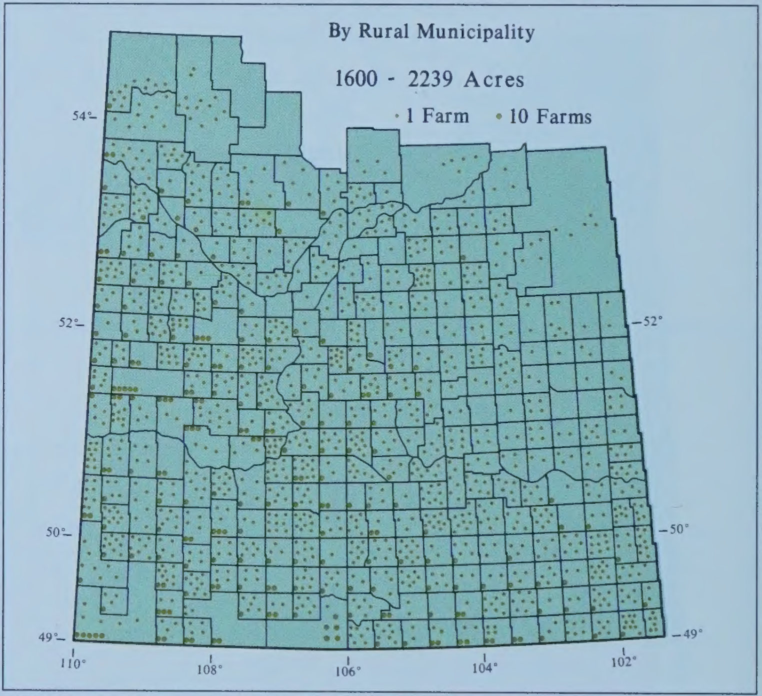
760 - 1119 Acres

· 1 Farm • 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


By Rural Municipality

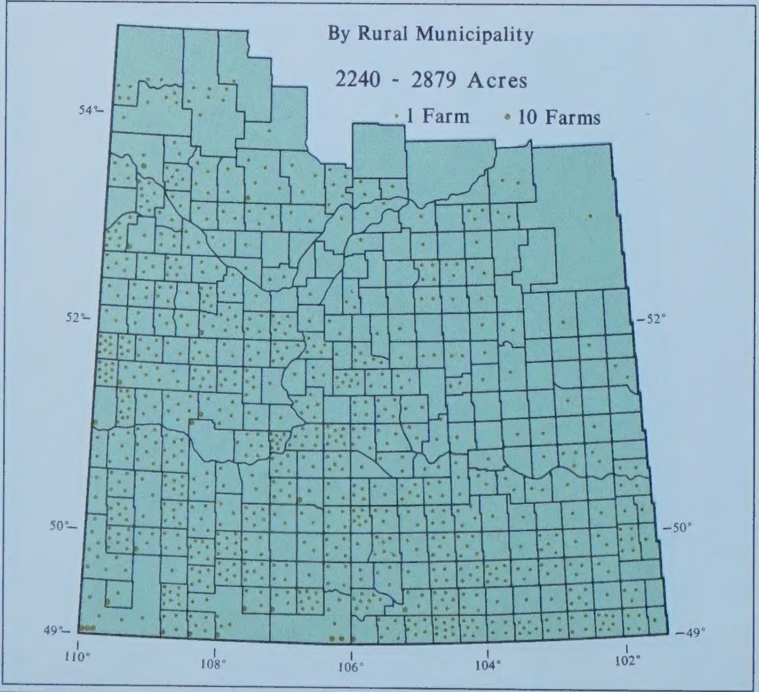
1120 - 1599 Acres

· 1 Farm • 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


By Rural Municipality

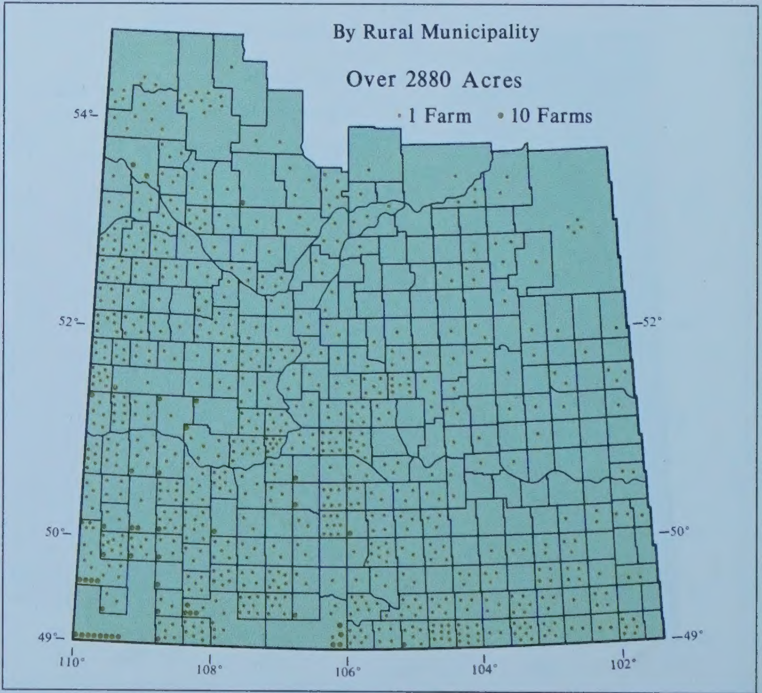
1600 - 2239 Acres

· 1 Farm • 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


By Rural Municipality

2240 - 2879 Acres

· 1 Farm • 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°


By Rural Municipality

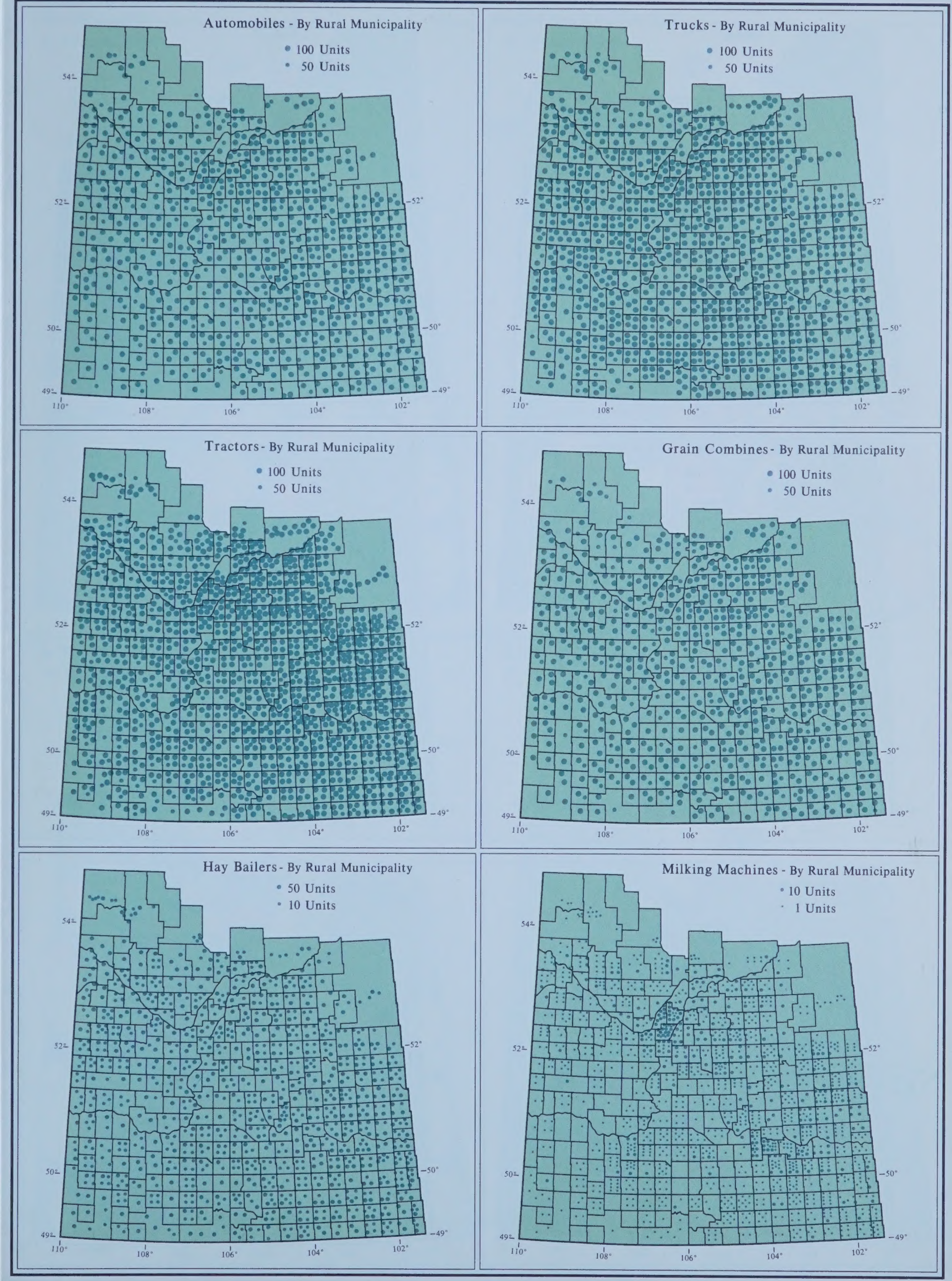
Over 2880 Acres

· 1 Farm • 10 Farms
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 50 100 150 200 Miles
1:7,200,000

FARM MACHINERY 1966



Automobiles - By Rural Municipality

Trucks - By Rural Municipality

Tractors - By Rural Municipality

Grain Combines - By Rural Municipality

Hay Bailers - By Rural Municipality

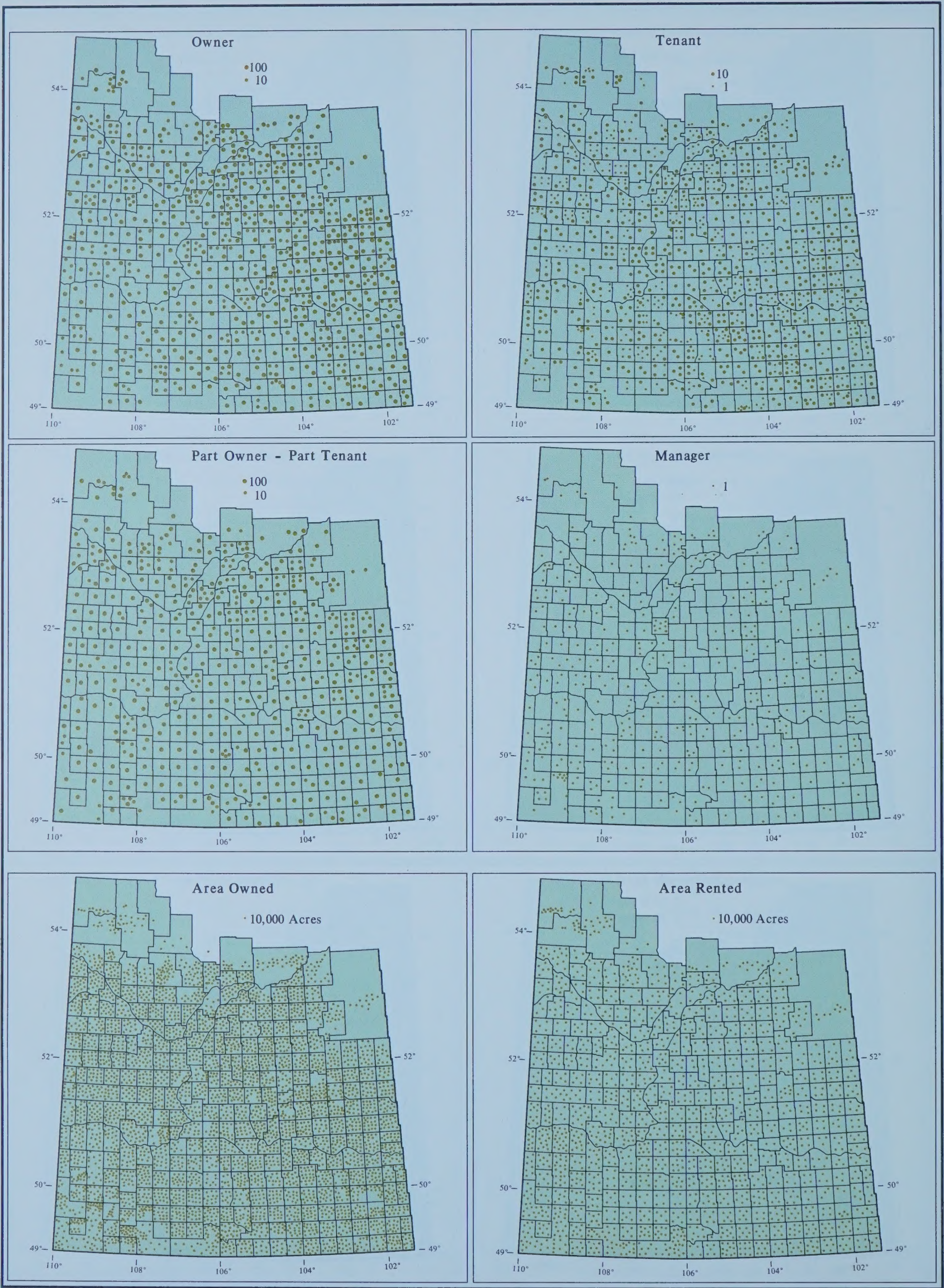
Milking Machines - By Rural Municipality

● 100 Units
● 50 Units
● 50 Units
● 10 Units
● 10 Units
· 1 Units
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 50 100 150 200 Miles
1:7,200,000

FARM MANAGEMENT 1966


Owner
•100
• 10
Tenant
•10
• 1
Part Owner - Part Tenant
•100
• 10
Manager
• 1
Area Owned
• 10,000 Acres
Area Rented
• 10,000 Acres
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

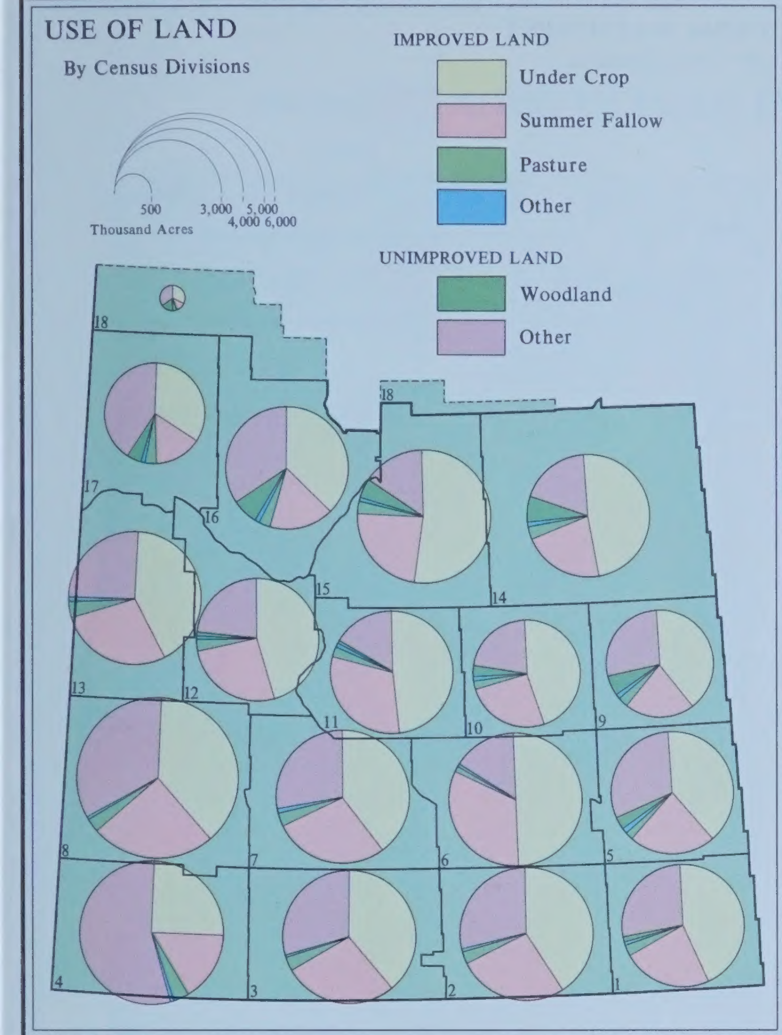
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 50 100 150 200 Miles
1:7,200,000

AGRICULTURE 1966

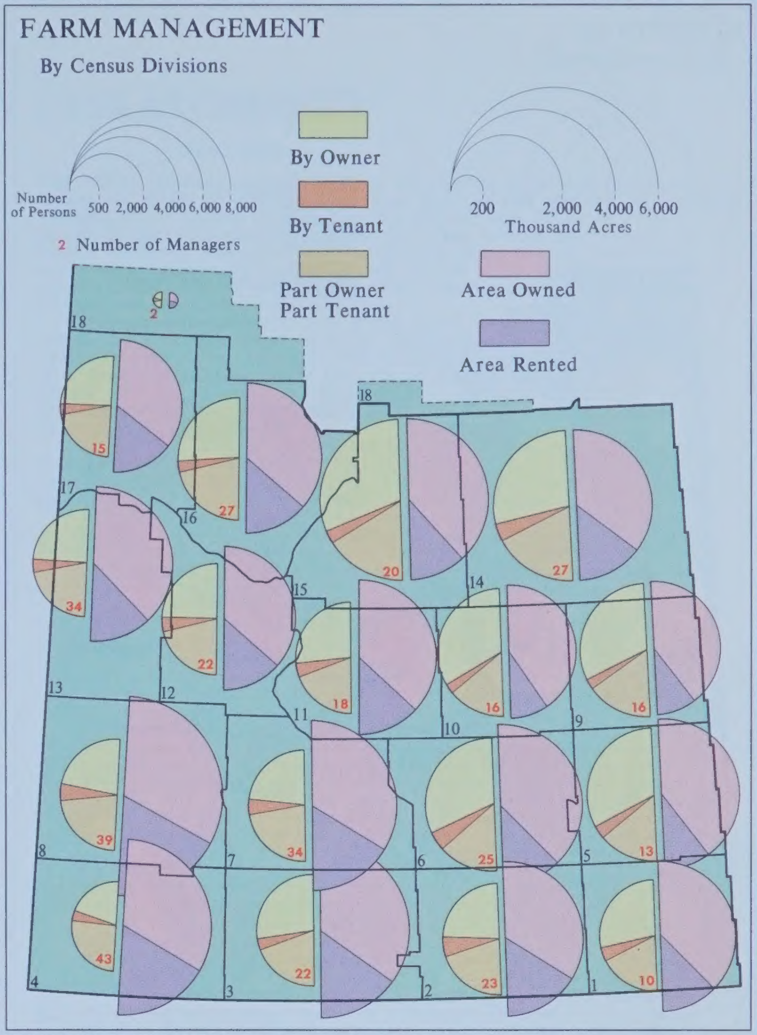
USE OF LAND

By Census Divisions


500
3,000
4,000
5,000
6,000
Thousand Acres
IMPROVED LAND
Under Crop
Summer Fallow
Pasture
Other
UNIMPROVED LAND
Woodland
Other
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

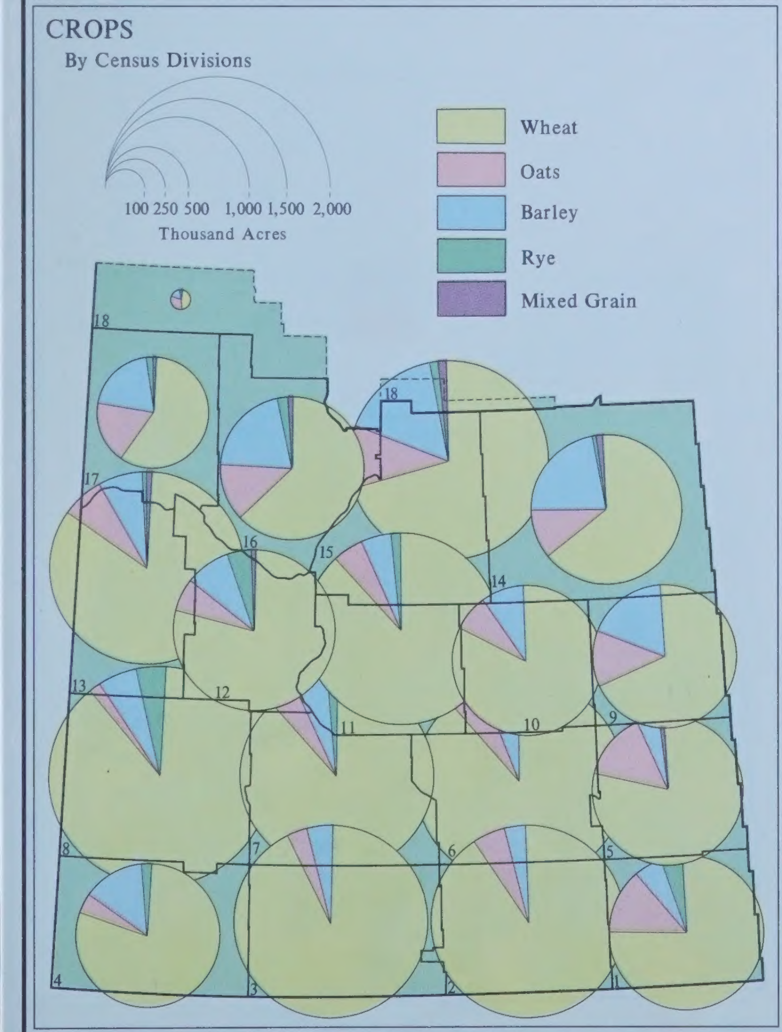
FARM MANAGEMENT

By Census Divisions


Number of Persons
500
2,000
4,000
6,000
8,000
2 Number of Managers
By Owner
By Tenant
Part Owner Part Tenant
200
2,000
4,000
6,000
Thousand Acres
Area Owned
Area Rented
2
15
27
34
22
20
27
18
16
16
39
34
25
13
43
22
23
10

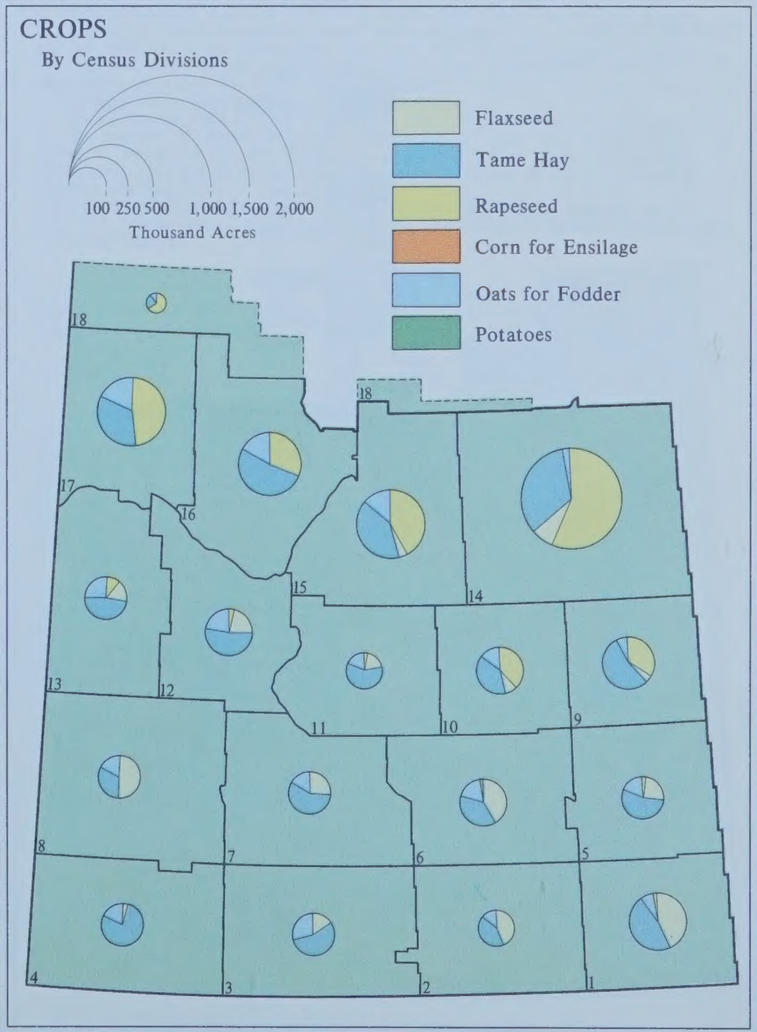
CROPS

By Census Divisions


100
250
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Thousand Acres
Wheat
Oats
Barley
Rye
Mixed Grain

CROPS

By Census Divisions


100
250
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Thousand Acres
Flaxseed
Tame Hay
Rapeseed
Corn for Ensilage
Oats for Fodder
Potatoes

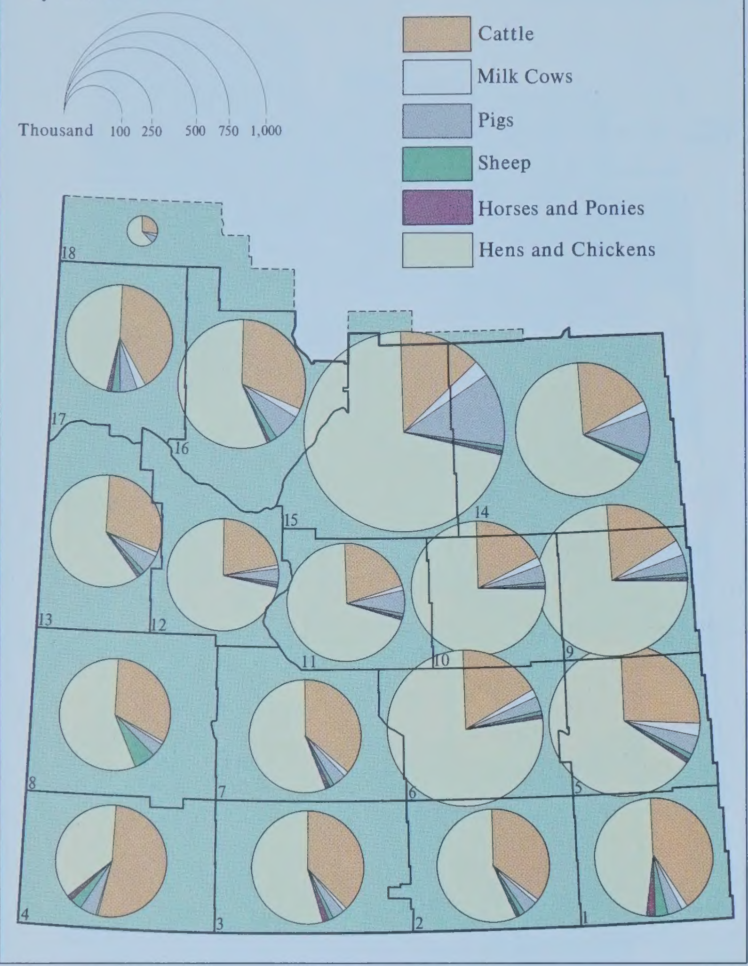
50 0 100 200 Miles

1:6,000,000

AGRICULTURE 1966

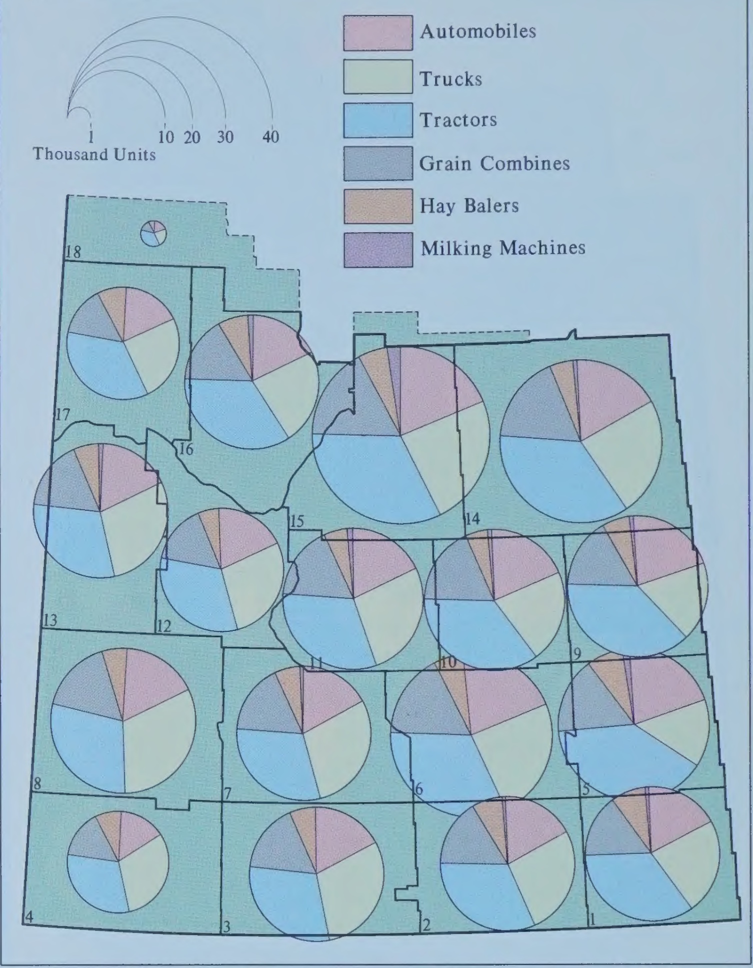
LIVESTOCK

By Census Divisions


Thousand
100
250
500
750
1,000
Cattle
Milk Cows
Pigs
Sheep
Horses and Ponies
Hens and Chickens
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

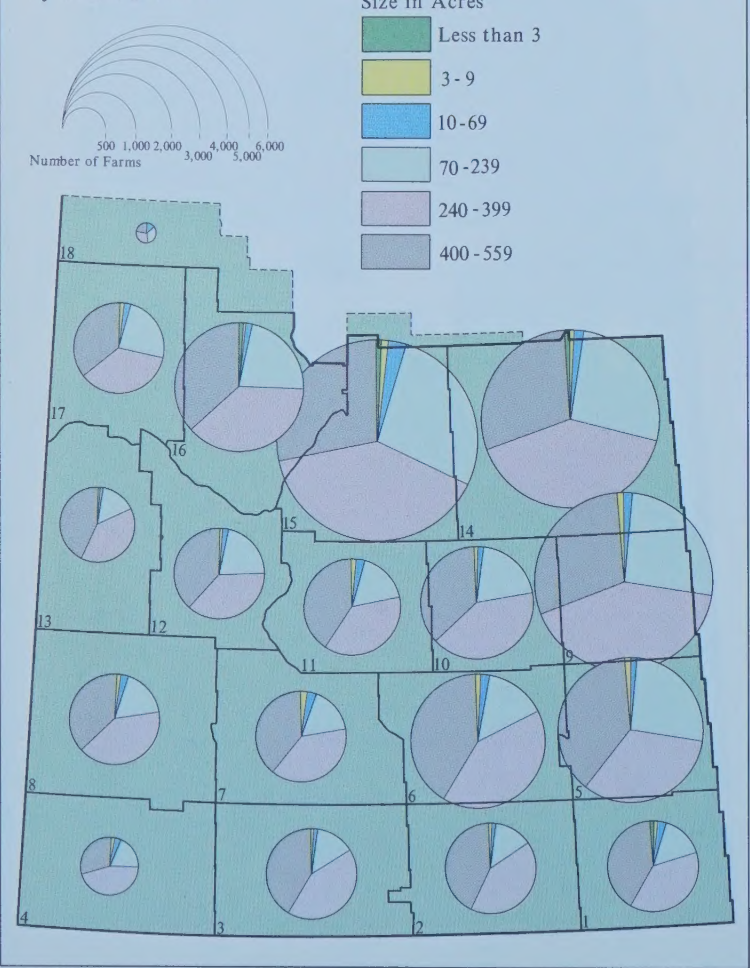
FARM MACHINERY

By Census Divisions


Thousand Units
1
10
20
30
40
Automobiles
Trucks
Tractors
Grain Combines
Hay Balers
Milking Machines
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

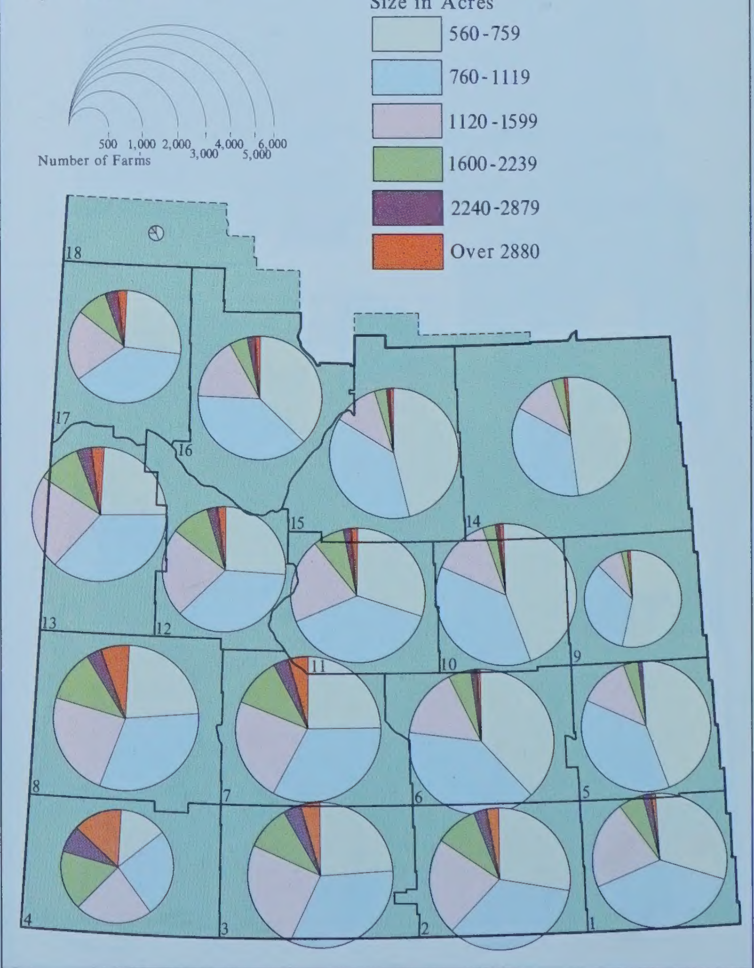
FARM SIZE

By Census Divisions


Number of Farms
500
1,000
2,000
3,000
4,000
5,000
6,000
Size in Acres
Less than 3
3 - 9
10 - 69
70 - 239
240 - 399
400 - 559
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

FARM SIZE

By Census Divisions


Number of Farms
500
1,000
2,000
3,000
4,000
5,000
6,000
Size in Acres
560 - 759
760 - 1119
1120 - 1599
1600 - 2239
2240 - 2879
Over 2880
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

50 0 100 200 Miles

1:6,000,000

AGRICULTURE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Despite the penetration of the North-West by explorers and fur traders, European settlement had hardly begun at the time of its acquisition by Canada in 1870. A combination of a rapid survey system and the introduction of a free homestead policy, together with the encouragement of railway development, facilitated the rapid, uniform settlement of much of the prairie and parkland. Quarter-section homesteads costing $10 and requiring a three-year residence became available with the passage of the 1872 Dominion Lands Act. After a slow start, settlement in what became southern Saskatchewan accelerated during the late 1890's, following a discouraging decade from a climatic viewpoint; by 1901, a year when over 3,000 homestead entries were made, there were approximately 13,500 farms in Saskatchewan. These occupied 3.8 million acres, one third of this improved. Settlers closely followed the railways, though successful expansion was also contingent upon technical improvements in agriculture, for which the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, founded in 1888, served as a centre of dissemination. Some 100,000 homestead entries had been filed in Saskatchewan by 1905.

Many settlers had small capital and little experience of farming. Fortunately yields were generally favourable in the period 1898-1905; excepting in 1900, these ranged from 17 to over 25 bushels per acre. Simultaneously, wheat prices were increasing through substantial reductions in railway rates, the increase and improvement of elevator capacities and the development of loading facilities in eastern Canada. Of the 1.6 million acres sown to grain and flax in 1905, 70% were under wheat (chiefly Red Fife), a proportion similar to that prevalent today. The annual number of entries increased by 18,400 to 27,000 annually, so that by the first World War there were almost one quarter million entries in southern Saskatchewan. An added encouragement was a 1908 amendment which permitted *bona fide* homesteaders in certain townships to acquire an additional 160 acre pre-emption homestead at $3 per acre. The need for larger farms was evident, and farmers with capital or access to credit began to purchase Railway and Hudson's Bay lands.

Parallel with this process was the rapid replacement of oxen by horse-drawn gang-ploughs, though the steam-engine soon came into competition with these. From 83,000 in 1901, the number of horses in Saskatchewan increased to over one million in the 1920's.

Between 1906 and 1914 the number of farms increased from almost 56,000 to an estimated 101,000, and the acreage under crop tripled to nearly 10 million acres. Of the cropped land, 60% was in wheat, over one third of it the new early maturing Marquis variety; 28% was in oats, mainly for horse fodder; 8% in flax, a cash-crop on new breaking; and 3% was under barley. However, the average area in crop per farm was only about sixty acres in 1906, and 98 acres in 1914. Six of the wheat crops in this period yielded 19 to 23 bushels per acre, the others only 12 to 15.

The problem of increased labour requirements at harvest-time was partly solved through cheap harvesters' excursions from the East which brought, for example, 22,500 men into the province in 1911. Local transportation proved difficult and despite a tenfold increase in elevator and warehouse storage capacity between 1901 and 1911, storage was still inadequate. Further, box-car shortages occurred, becoming acute during years of exceptionally heavy crops. Such problems, together with dissatisfaction with the grain trade led to the formation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in 1906. This, the first major co-operative organization in Western Canada, was a harbinger of many similar ventures.

In 1906 the average price per bushel on No. 1 Northern Wheat at Winnipeg was $0.77, increasing to $1.10 in 1910 and then declining to $0.83¼ in 1912. But actual prices fluctuated with a spread of 15 to 25 cents per bushel depending on the time of the year the grain was sold.

By 1905 range cattle had assumed significance and given the large unbroken acreages, cattle numbers more than doubled from about 413,000 head (23% milch cows) in 1906 to 857,000 (38% milch cows) in 1913; the number of creameries also increased. Milch cows not only supported farm needs but cream and butter sales provided valuable cash to pay for at least part of staple grocery requirements.

The War Years, 1914-1919: The prices achieved during wartime continued for a short time afterwards; some of the phenomenal increases are given below, together with an index showing the accompanying rise in living costs.

WHEAT PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Average Wheat price realized by farmers per bushel (all grades)	$ .96	$ .91	$1.28	$ 1.95	$ 1.99	$ 2.32
Average Flax Price realized by farmers per bushel (all grades)	1.01	1.51	2.23	2.60	3.10	4.14
Choice Butcher Cattle per Cwt. (Winnipeg)	7.20	7.39	7.70	10.75	11.60	13.85
Index of Items Purchased by Farmers	1.00	.99	1.09	1.25	1.56	1.77

In 1916 a Board of Grain Supervisors was created with wide powers to control grain movement, exports, and other facets of the trade. One of its first actions was to set the price of wheat at $2.41 per bushel, No. 1 Northern, at Fort William; it continued setting wheat prices for several years. In 1919 all wheat was put into a "pool", the farmers receiving an initial price while their participation certificates entitled them to a pro rata share of the surplus. Other crops were sold in open competition.

The remarkable 1915 crop came at a time when the wheat surplus, which had disappeared for a few years before the war, returned and was aggravated by war damage to shipping. Since the unmarketed grain sold at higher prices in 1916, the 1915 crop benefitted many. With below average crops in 1916 and 1917, but with favourable prices, the economy boomed and land prices increased. The 1918 crop, even poorer than that of 1900, showed the vulnerability of an essentially grain economy, especially where settlement had moved into the Palliser Triangle. There, drought reduced wheat yields to less than five bushels and some crops were ploughed under. Government assistance became necessary.

Good progress was generally made during the period. The area under cultivation increased by about 1.5 million acres annually to 22 million acres in 1919; cattle numbers increased from 814,000 to 1,160,000 and horses from 728,800 to 1,018,700. With much of the area settled, though, homestead entries dwindled to 1,841 in 1919. Other problems manifested themselves. The 1916 crop was seriously affected by rust and unprecedented frosts contributed to the poor yields and grades. The first major grasshopper outbreak occurred in 1919 and soil drifting in the drought area, especially on the light soils, also caused much concern. Although the cultivated acreage per farm increased, the average size of farm remained at some 350 acres.

The 1920's: Through postwar deflation the average price received by the farmer per bushel of wheat dropped from $2.32 in 1919 to $0.65 in 1923. Similarly, choice butcher cattle at Winnipeg dropped from $13.00 per hundred pounds in early 1920 to $5.10 in late 1921. But farming expenditures, including machinery and taxes, were higher than during the war years. These events were accompanied by a poor crop in 1920 and a below average and rusted one the following year, together with a continuation of the grasshopper outbreak and soil drifting in light soil areas.

The experience with the 1919 Wheat Board pooling of wheat was so satisfactory that the Wheat Pool, or Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, was set up in 1924. Community pastures were advocated by a Royal Commission and in 1923 the Matador Community Pasture was opened, providing a model for the many later examples. Homesteads were provided in the north for farmers from poor areas in the south. Free transportation was also made available.

By 1924 the economic climate had improved. The average wheat price to the farmer had risen to $1.21 and generally remained about $1.00 until the 1930's. Cattle prices rose gradually and the costs of living and farming declined. Except for 1924, above average crops were obtained in 1922 through 1928, the last being one of the great crop years. Tractors, first used mainly for threshing, began to be used for field work. Their numbers increased from 18,000 in 1921 to over 43,000 by 1931. Farmers were mechanizing to offset farm labour costs, to increase the manageable acreage, and to convert the acreage used to produce feed for horses to a cash crop.

The Depression, 1930-1938: The prices of grain subsequently dropped with unexpected rapidity to unbelievably low levels; in 1930 the farmer realized $0.47 per bushel for wheat and in 1932 only $0.35. Other prices fell: $6.95 per hundred pounds was received for cattle in 1929, $2.45 in 1933. In the southwest there was an unprecedented series of very poor crops or failures from drought between 1929 and 1938. In 1937, the poorest crop year, the provincial wheat yield averaged 2.6 bushels per acre.

Under dry conditions grasshoppers flourished to give the most severe outbreak known, while cutworms and sawfly also affected yields, and Russian thistle spread over the entire drought area. Severe soil drifting occurred on disked and ploughed fields and even the most resistant soils were not immune. Fences piled with Russian thistle were buried by banks of drifted soil; streams and wells dried up; fodder had to be shipped in or livestock moved out; seed grain and supplies had to be provided. Relief became common: for the six years ending August 31, 1937, government expenditure for rural relief and agricultural aid amounted to $84.2 millions. Including tax arrears, by the end of 1936 land-secured debts totalled $434 millions and farmers owed banks, implement companies and others another $91 millions.

A wide array of provincial and federal legislation in the 1930's made provisions for debt adjustment and extension, direct relief and agricultural aid, reduction of local tax arrears and other, more long term, solutions. Thus the federal Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, 1935, and the provincial Land Utilization Act, 1937, provided the means for taking unsuitable land out of cultivation and using it for community pastures. P.F.R.A. rehabilitated some farmers to irrigation districts in Alberta, started small irrigation projects in drought areas to provide a dependable fodder supply and began a program of farm dugouts and small dams to ensure water supply. By the end of 1939 the Land Utilization Board and P.F.R.A. had control of nearly one million acres of the poorest land. The federal Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, provided for direct money payment to farmers in areas where yields were low to enable them to continue cropping.

Some benefit was derived from these difficult times since the reduction in the number of farms permitted enlargement of those still active. Small farms, a carry-over of the homestead program, clearly could not provide satisfactory incomes in many areas even with a return of more favourable weather and prices.

Second World War Years and After 1939-1966: In 1939 the drought broke and with World War II prices began to rise. The change is illustrated by the following figures:

FARM PRICES, 1939-1965

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Average Wheat Yield (bu.)	19.1	17.1	12.1	24.7	15.2	18.3	12.4
Average Price Realized by Farmers							
Wheat per bushel	$0.54	$0.59	$0.59	$0.77	$1.14	$1.25	$1.64
Flax per bushel	1.11	1.40	1.05	1.25	2.00	2.16	2.52
Cattle per cwt.	4.81	5.36	6.56	8.17	9.15	8.63	8.70

The favourable 1939 and 1940 crops caused the Canadian Wheat Board to impose quota deliveries for the first time, a restriction which has continued intermittently to the present. In areas of poor crops in 1941 P.F.A.A. paid out nearly $12 million. Labour shortages created problems in harvesting and due to the war there was difficulty in obtaining farm machinery and tractors to reduce labour requirements. Wheat prices held, declining briefly with the favourable crops of the early 1950's. Barley, flax and rye prices climbed, as did those for livestock. In 1951, cattle prices were three times their 1945 level, declining by nearly 50% to 1953, before gradually resuming the earlier levels.

With these prices farming practices changed radically. Scarcity of labour, high wages and increasing costs were among the factors stimulating mechanization. The number of farm tractors increased to 135,000 in 1966. Combines also became more common and implements became larger as tractor horse-power increased. By 1966 there were only 76,000 horses in the province, a decrease of over 700,000 since 1939, but cattle numbers more than doubled between 1942 and 1966 to over two millions.

The average farm size increased from 400 acres in 1936 to 763 acres in 1966 and the cultivated acreage per farm from 236 to 530 acres. This was especially characteristic of the Brown and Dark Brown soil zones where farms with over 1,000 acres under cultivation became frequent.

Farm practices have improved remarkably. With power and machinery, timely tillage and moisture conservation became possible. Chemical weed control in the growing crop further conserved moisture and trash cover farming to control wind erosion and aid infiltration became common. In 1961, an extremely dry year, these practices demonstrated that while drought could still severely reduce yields complete failures could be avoided. New varieties of wheat, such as Selkirk and Manitou, are currently able to offset the threat of rust. While such innovations have improved the technological stability of agriculture the latter is still susceptible to highly changing demands.

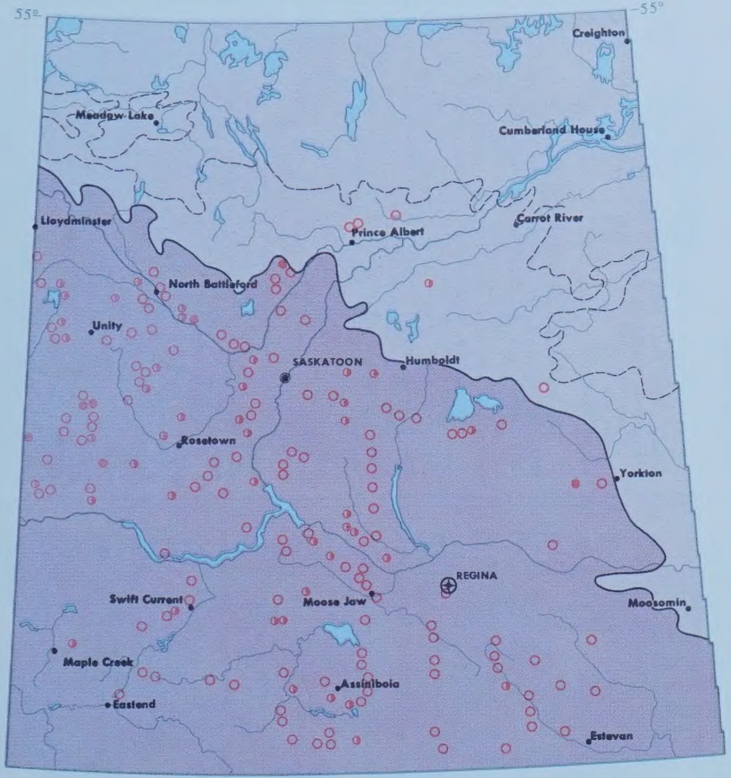
(References: See Appendix)

J. E. Dehm

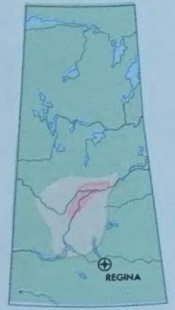
PLANT DISEASES AND INSECTS AFFECTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - SELECTED PESTS

WIREWORM DISTRIBUTION AND DAMAGE IN AGRICULTURAL AREA (1954-61)

- - - - Northern Limit of Agricultural Settlement
▢ *(Ctenicera aeripennis)* Occurs mainly North of Black Soils
🟪 *(Ctenicera destructor)* Widespread in Black and Brown Soil Zones
—— Northern Boundary of Black Soils
Approximate Percentage Damage
○ 11 - 25% Thinning
◉ 26 - 50% Thinning
● Over 50% Thinning

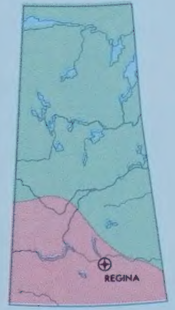

55°
55°
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Assiniboia
Eastend
Estevan

NORTHERN BLACKFLY
(1947-67)
(Simulium articum)



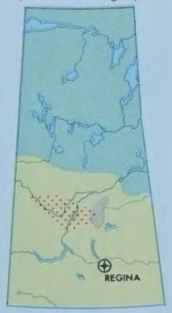
Outbreaks
🟥 Occasional
▢ Rare

WHEAT STEM SAWFLY
(1967)
(Cephus cinctus)



🟥 General Occurrence

BLACKLEG OF RAPE
(1967)
(Plenodomus lingam)

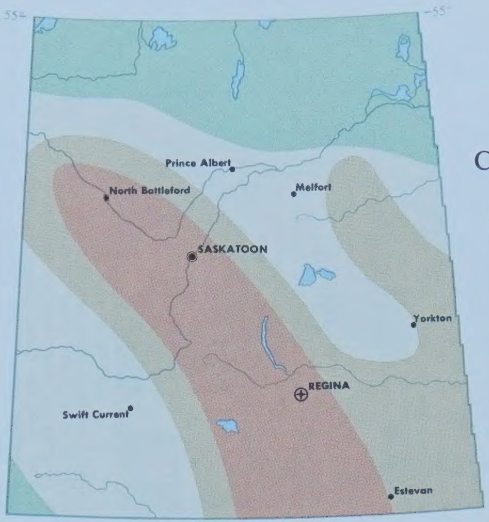


Distribution
▢ Rape *(Brassica)* Strain
▨ Wild Mustard *(Sisymbrium)* Strain
🟨 Stinkweed *(Thlaspi)* Strain

CEREAL RUSTS

DAMAGE BY WHEAT STEM AND LEAF RUST IN A SEVERE YEAR (1954)

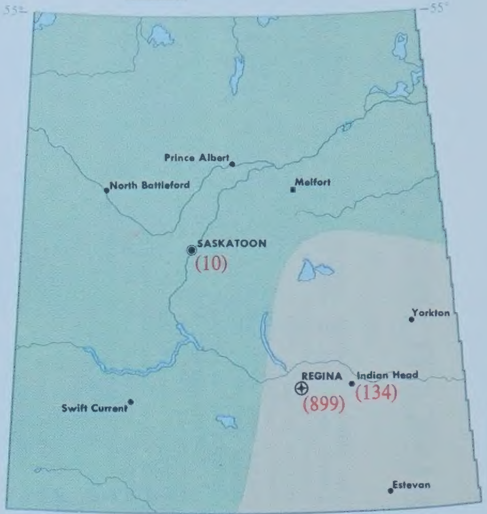
▢ Moderate
🟫 Severe
🟥 Very Severe


55°
55°
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan

AREA MOST FREQUENTLY AFFECTED BY CEREAL RUSTS

Figures in map indicate average number of rust spores caught in May and June, 1960-67, at 3 locations

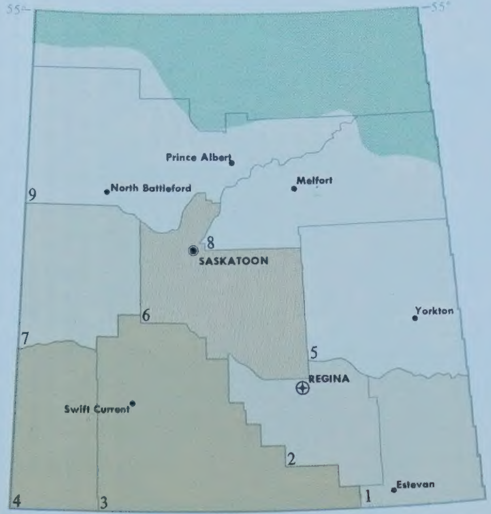
▢ Rust Area


55°
55°
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
(10)
Yorkton
REGINA
(899)
Indian Head
(134)
Swift Current
Estevan

COMMON ROOT ROT OF WHEAT (1936-67)

(Cochliobolus sativus) (Fusarium sp.)

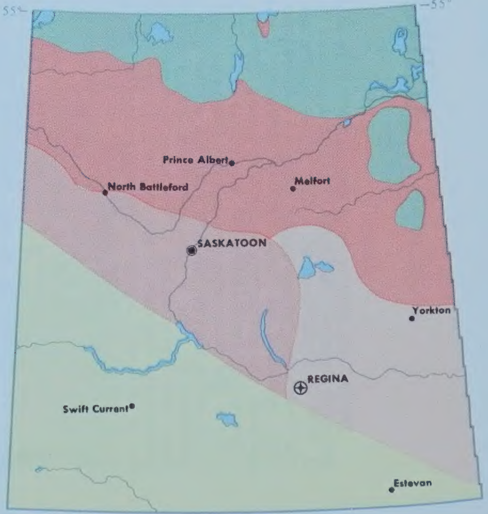
Estimated Annual Loss
(By Crop Districts)
▢ 7.5 - 8.9 %
▢ 9.0 - 10.4 %
🟫 10.5 - 11.9 %
🟫 12.0 - 13.4 %


55°
55°
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
9
8
SASKATOON
6
7
Yorkton
5
REGINA
Swift Current
2
1
Estevan
4
3

LEAF DISEASES OF BROMEGRASS IN HAY AND SEED CROPS (1965-67)

(Selenophoma bromigena) (Pyrenophora bromi)

🟥 Pyrenophora Dominant
▨ Selenophoma Dominant
▢ Moderate Amount of both Diseases
🟨 Small Amount of both Diseases

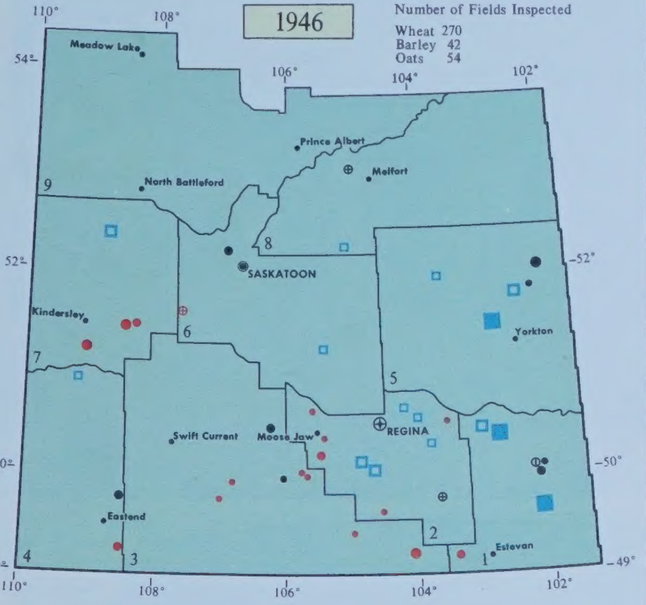

55°
55°
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan

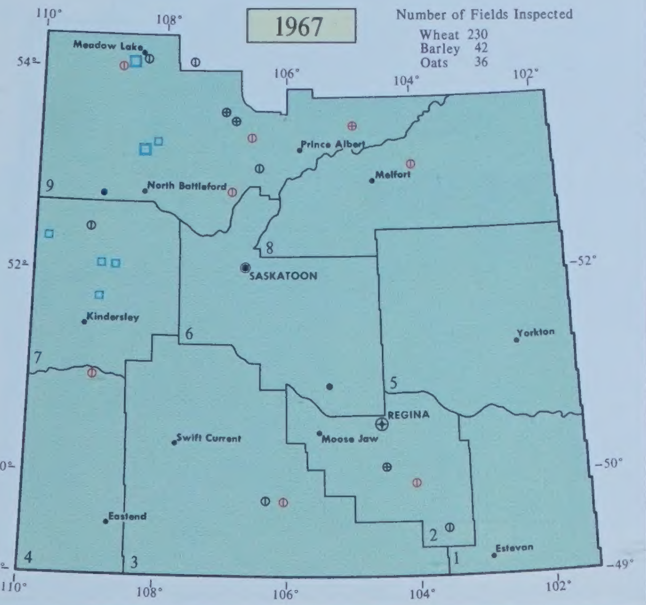
Latitudes north of Equator

SELECTED PESTS - By Crop Districts

Smut in Wheat Barley and Oats

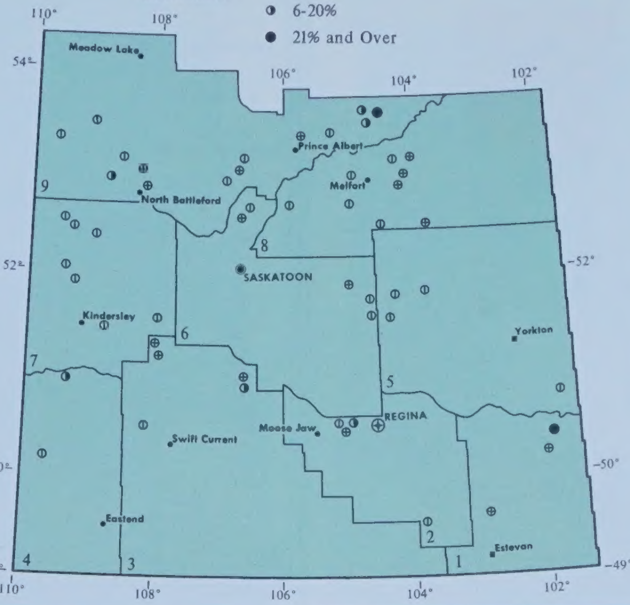
Infestation	Wheat		Barley		Oats
	Covered	Loose	Covered	Loose	Covered and Loose
Trace	•	⊘	•	⊘	□
1-10%	●	⊕	●	⊕	▣
Over 10%	●	◑	●	◑	■


1946
Number of Fields Inspected
Wheat 270
Barley 42
Oats 54
Meadow Lake
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
SASKATOON
Kindersley
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Eastend
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
54°
52°
50°
49°


1967
Number of Fields Inspected
Wheat 230
Barley 42
Oats 36
Meadow Lake
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
SASKATOON
Kindersley
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Eastend
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
54°
52°
50°
49°

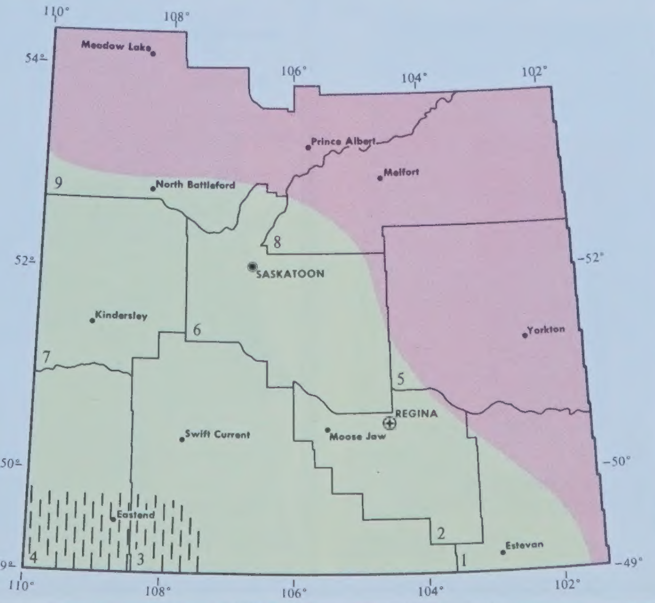
Take-all Root Rot of Wheat *(Ophiobolus graminis)* 1948-67

Severity and Cumulative Occurrence
- ⊘ Trace-1%
- ⊕ 2-5%
- ◑ 6-20%
- ● 21% and Over


Meadow Lake
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
SASKATOON
Kindersley
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Eastend
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
54°
52°
50°
49°

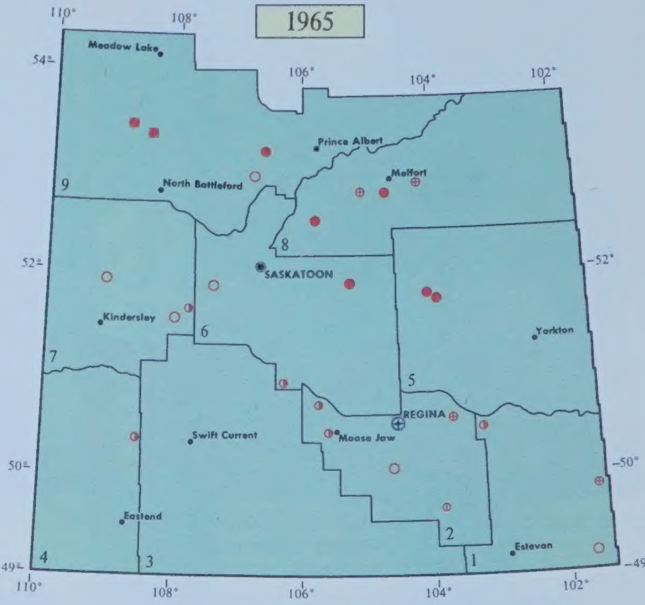
General Distribution of Cutworms 1930-67

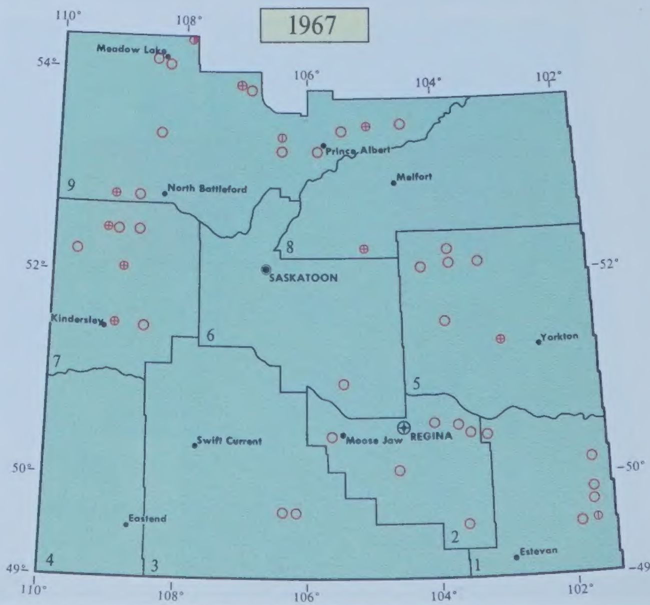
- 🟥 Red-backed Cutworm *Euxoa ochrogaster* (Guenée)
- 🟨 Pale Western Cutworm *Agrotis orthogonia* Morrison
- ▥ Army Cutworm *Chorizagrotis auxiliaris* Grote


Meadow Lake
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
SASKATOON
Kindersley
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Eastend
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Net Blotch of Barley *(Pyrenophora teres)*

Incidence in 25 fields in 1965 and 43 fields in 1967
- ○ Not Found
- ⊘ Trace
- ⊕ Slight
- ◑ Moderate
- ● Severe

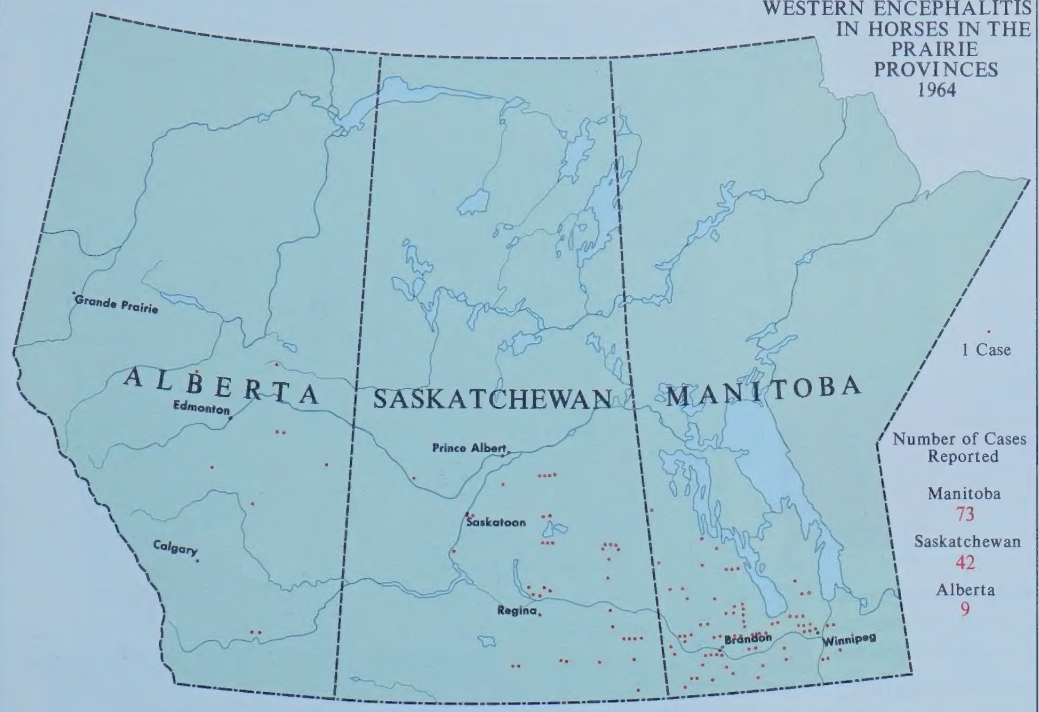

1965
Meadow Lake
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
SASKATOON
Kindersley
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Eastend
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
54°
52°
50°
49°


1967
Meadow Lake
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
SASKATOON
Kindersley
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Eastend
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

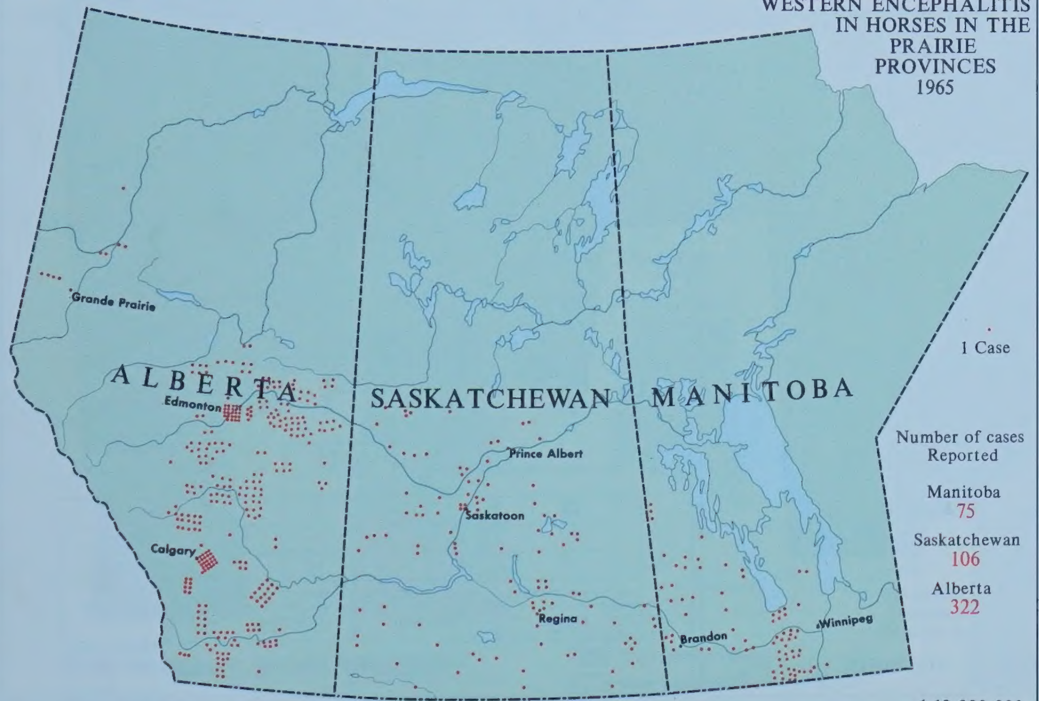
50 0 50 100 150 200 Miles
1:7,200,000

WESTERN ENCEPHALITIS AND MOSQUITOES



WESTERN ENCEPHALITIS
IN HORSES IN THE
PRAIRIE
PROVINCES
1964

Grande Prairie
ALBERTA
Edmonton
Calgary
SASKATCHEWAN
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Regina
MANITOBA
Brandon
Winnipeg
1 Case
Number of Cases Reported
Manitoba 73
Saskatchewan 42
Alberta 9



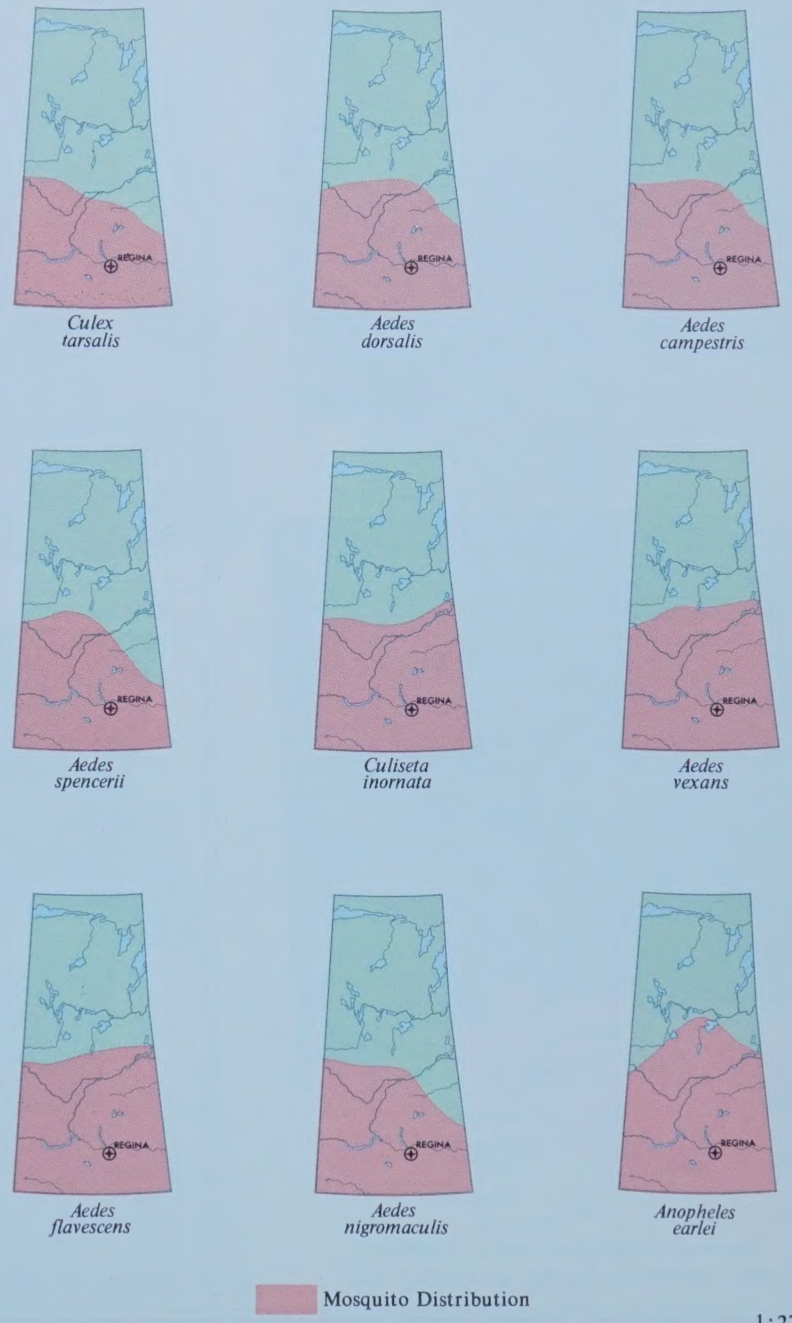
WESTERN ENCEPHALITIS
IN HORSES IN THE
PRAIRIE
PROVINCES
1965

Grande Prairie
ALBERTA
Edmonton
Calgary
SASKATCHEWAN
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Regina
MANITOBA
Brandon
Winnipeg
1 Case
Number of cases Reported
Manitoba 75
Saskatchewan 106
Alberta 322

1:13,000,000

MOSQUITOES

Distribution of the Nine Most Abundant Mosquito Species
as known in 1967

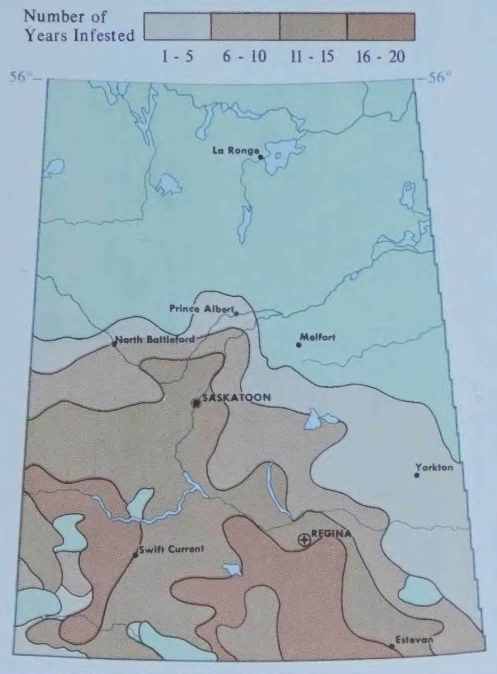


REGINA
Culex tarsalis
Aedes dorsalis
Aedes campestris
Aedes spencerii
Culiseta inornata
Aedes vexans
Aedes flavescens
Aedes nigromaculis
Anopheles earlei
🟥 Mosquito Distribution

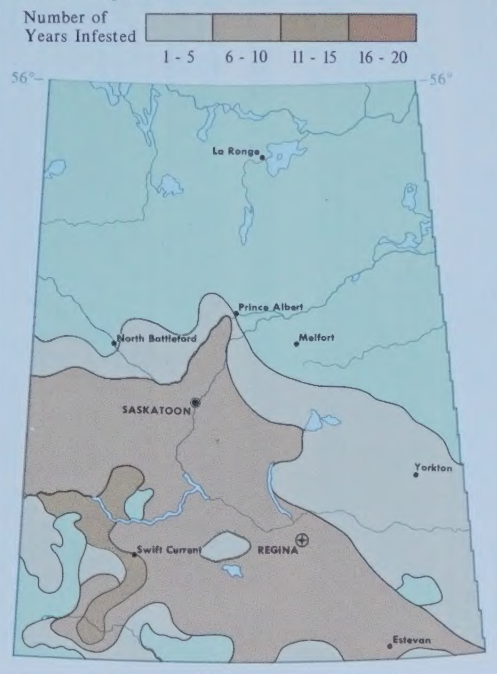
1:27,000,000

GRASSHOPPER INFESTATION - MAJOR PEST SPECIES 1943 - 1967

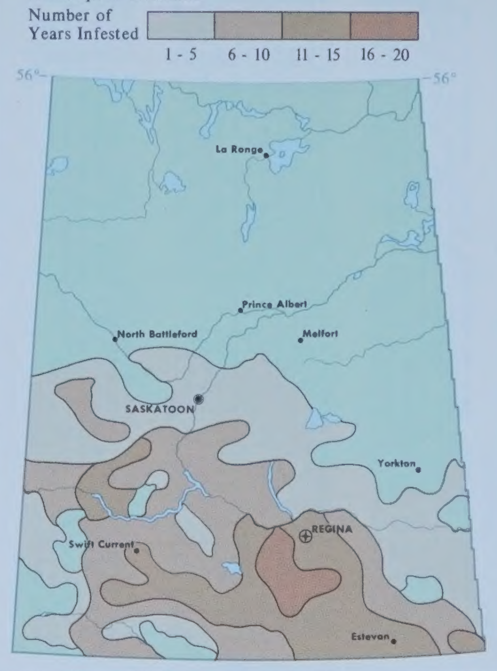
Total Adult Populations


Number of Years Infested
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 15
16 - 20
56°
56°
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
Swift Current
REGINA
Estevan

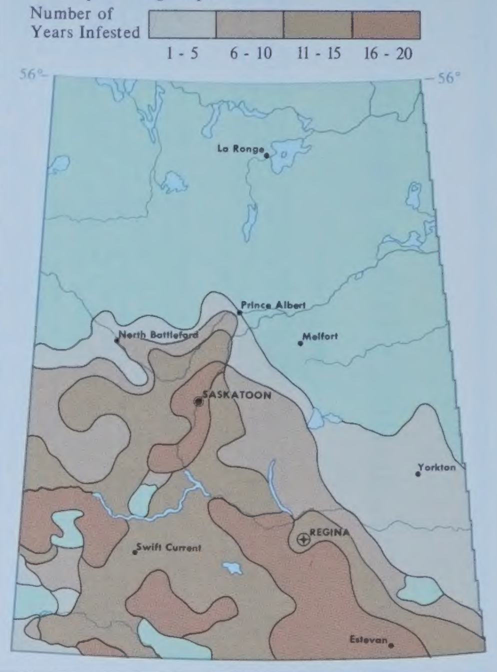
Clear-winged Grasshopper
Camnula pellucida


Number of Years Infested
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 15
16 - 20
56°
56°
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
Swift Current
REGINA
Estevan

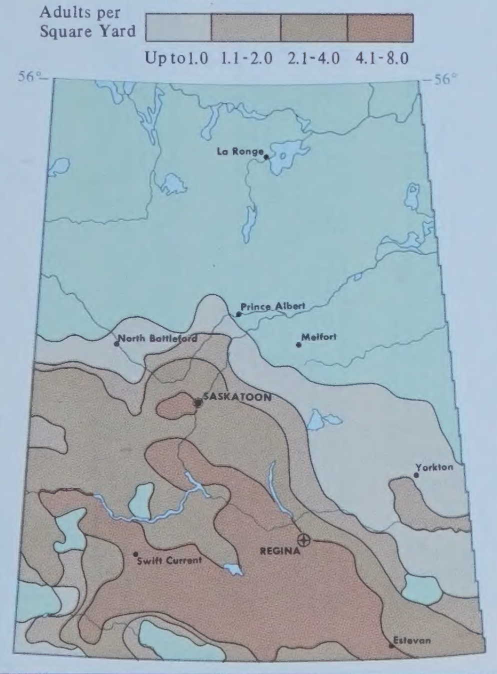
Two Striped Grasshopper
Melanoplus bivittatus


Number of Years Infested
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 15
16 - 20
56°
56°
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
Swift Current
REGINA
Estevan

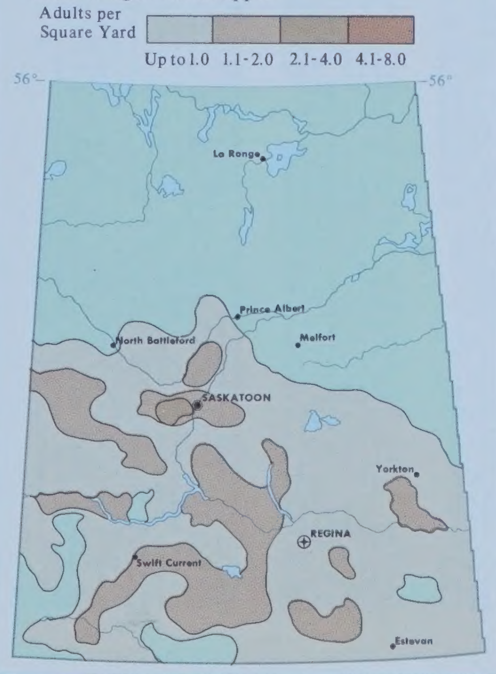
Migratory Grasshopper
Melanoplus sanguinipes


Number of Years Infested
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 15
16 - 20
56°
56°
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
Swift Current
REGINA
Estevan

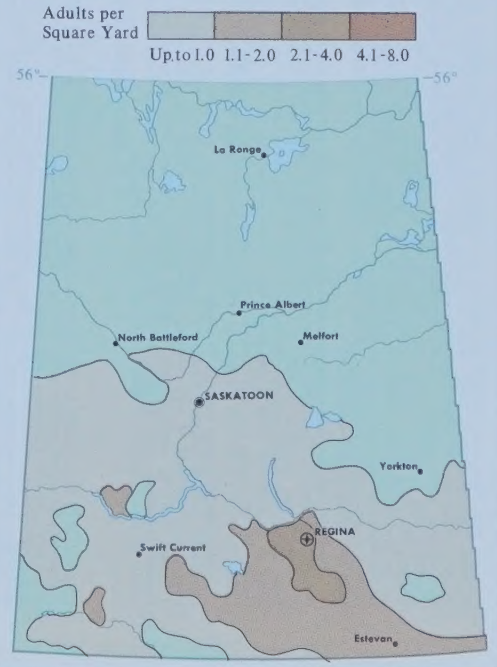
Mean Annual Density
Total Adult Populations


Adults per Square Yard
Up to 1.0
1.1 - 2.0
2.1 - 4.0
4.1 - 8.0
56°
56°
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
Swift Current
REGINA
Estevan

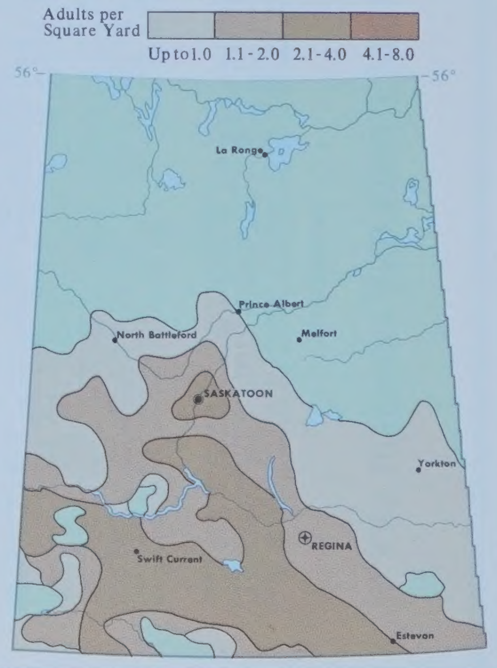
Mean Annual Density
Clear-winged Grasshopper


Adults per Square Yard
Up to 1.0
1.1 - 2.0
2.1 - 4.0
4.1 - 8.0
56°
56°
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
Swift Current
REGINA
Estevan

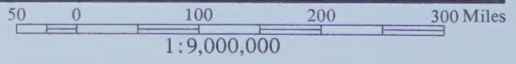
Mean Annual Density
Two Striped Grasshopper


Adults per Square Yard
Up to 1.0
1.1 - 2.0
2.1 - 4.0
4.1 - 8.0
56°
56°
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
Swift Current
REGINA
Estevan

Mean Annual Density
Migratory Grasshopper


Adults per Square Yard
Up to 1.0
1.1 - 2.0
2.1 - 4.0
4.1 - 8.0
56°
56°
La Ronge
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Melfort
SASKATOON
Yorkton
Swift Current
REGINA
Estevan

Latitudes north of Equator


50
0
100
200
300 Miles
1:9,000,000

PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS AFFECTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

PLANT DISEASES

Diseases can be classified into two main types. First, there are the non-infectious diseases caused by environmental factors over which man usually has little control; and, second, are diseases caused by parasitic organisms (pathogens) which can be transmitted from plant to plant, some of which are amenable to control. Three kinds of pathogens—fungi, bacteria and viruses—occur in Saskatchewan though, at present, the fungi appear most important. The diseases mentioned in this section are all caused by fungi.

Cereal Rusts: Of the rusts, stem rust and leaf rust of wheat have the greatest economic consequence, followed by stem and crown rust of oats and stem rust of barley. In some years cereal rusts have caused near failure of crops over large areas; in other years they have been inconsequential in their effect. Weather, disease inoculum conditions and the use of resistant varieties are the main factors affecting their incidence. Considerable damage due to cereal rust was reported in eastern Saskatchewan in 1905 and in 1911 but it was the devastating epidemic of 1916 which led to the recognition of the disease as a serious threat to western agriculture. Losses in Saskatchewan, for wheat only, during the period 1925-1936 ranged from 71 million bushels (70 million dollars) in 1927 to none in 1933. For the period 1929-1934, average annual losses of oats were estimated at 2 million bushels. Wheat losses in 1954 were estimated at over 100 million bushels (167 million dollars) for Saskatchewan. The rust disease is often confined to the eastern part of the province but may spread westward to encompass most of the cereal growing area, depending on inoculum, moisture, weather and crop conditions.

The rust diseases of cereals are caused by a group of fungi belonging to the genus *Puccinia*. The red spore (uredial) stage of the rust is the most commonly noticed. The spores fall on the leaf or stem surface, germinate when moisture is present, and enter the leaf through the breathing pores (stomata). Inside the plant the germ tube proliferates and develops into a spore-bearing structure beneath the surface of the leaf or stem. When the spores approach maturity the plant tissue ruptures, exposing a pustule that liberates spores which are carried by the wind to other plants where this stage of the life cycle is repeated. Damage to the plants results from nutrients lost to the fungus, and loss of moisture through the open wounds and through increased respiration induced by infection. Diseased plants are weakened and may lodge severely, making harvest difficult.

When the infected plants approach maturity, or die, the rust produces black, thick-walled overwintering spores. These spores germinate the following spring to produce spores that infect an alternate host (barberry for stem rust, meadow rue for leaf rust and buckthorn for crown rust). This is the sexual stage of the life cycle and it is important because the rust can interbreed to produce new races at this stage. The rust overwinters in the red spore stage in the Gulf of Mexico region and slowly moves northward with the developing crops. The spores that initiate epidemics in Western Canada are believed to originate mainly in Kansas and Nebraska.

The synthesis of new varieties of cereals carrying genes for resistance to the rust has been an effective control measure. Because the rust can evolve new races rapidly, and for other reasons, the synthesis of new varieties becomes a never-ending task. The wheat varieties Thatcher, Renown, Apex, Regent, Redman, Selkirk, Pembina and Manitou and the oat varieties Vanguard, Ajax, Exeter, Fortune, Rodney, Garry and Harmon have reduced losses to rust by many millions of bushels over the past three decades.

(J. W. Martens and D. J. Samborski)

Common Root Rot: Common root rot is a disease prevalent especially in wheat and barley throughout the cereal growing area. It is caused by several fungi, *Cochliobolus sativus* (Ito and Kurib). Drechs. ex Dastur, and *Fusarium* sp., which can persist in soil for several years and cause infection in susceptible plants when conditions are favourable. The disease is usually debilitating rather than lethal and much of the damage goes unnoticed; yields, however, may be reduced considerably. Symptoms of infection are most apparent on the underground plant parts as brownish discolorations of the tissues. Occasionally plants are killed prematurely and these are conspicuous in a green crop. Generally, disease is more severe in fields in the brown and dark brown than in the black and gray soil zones. Oat, oilseed and legume crops, and some forage grasses are seldom attacked by *C. sativus*, the primary fungus causing common root rot. (R. J. Ledingham and R. D. Tinline)

Take-all Root Rot: Take-all is mainly a disease of wheat and barley found most commonly on new land in the parkland areas of the black and gray soils. The roots and crown of plants may be attacked with more extensive damage than in common root rot. Lesions caused by the latter are brown whereas in take-all the roots and crown are jet black. There is a tendency for this disease to occur in patches of short unthrifty plants, many of which will have "whiteheads". Such plants pull easily because of the rotted roots. Cropping to wheat or barley year after year encourages take-all, however it may be kept under control by summerfallowing the land and introducing oats or a non-cereal crop into the rotation. (R. J. Ledingham)

Blackleg of Rape and Other Crucifers: Blackleg, caused by *Plenodomus lingam* (Tode ex Fr.) Höhn., was first recorded in Saskatchewan in 1961. It is a serious disease of crucifers in other parts of the world and of great potential importance locally. The fungus, *P. lingam*, attacks rape, cultivated mustard, wild mustard, and stinkweed. It overwinters on the stems of these hosts and produces spores on them in May and June. The spores are wind-borne and can cause early spring infections in cultivated crops. Three principal strains of *P. lingam* occur in Saskatchewan; one is found on species of *Brassica* (Argentine type rape, turnip rape, cultivated mustard and a weed mustard, *Brassica kaber* [DC] L. C. Wheeler); a second occurs primarily on wild mustards of *Sisymbrium* species and on the Brassicas; and a third is largely restricted to stinkweed, *Thlaspi arvense* L., but also occurs on rape and weeds of *Descurainia* sp. The first two strains have been found only in Central Saskatchewan, while the third is widely distributed in the province. The rape (*Brassica*) strain was present in more than four fifths of the fields of cultivated Brassicas in the Humboldt-Lake Lenore-Naicam area in 1967, compared with one quarter of the fields in this area in 1963-64. (G. A. Petrie)

Leaf Diseases of Bromegrass: The distribution of the two major leaf spot diseases of hay and seed crops of smooth bromegrass broadly correlate with the soil zones. *Pyrenophora* leaf spot is dominant in the black and gray zones in the north and may be found in certain localities in the brown soil zone. *Selenophoma* leaf spot is dominant in the brown soil zone but has a wider distribution, occurring on tall bromegrass stands along fence lines and road verges in the black and gray soil zones. In the southeast of the province both diseases may be found together. Neither disease is usually severe in the light brown soil zone. The distribution of the two diseases may change considerably in very wet or very dry years. Neither disease is important in short, heavily grazed pastures. (J. D. Smith)

Smuts: The smuts of cereals are caused by fungi that destroy the developing seed or the entire inflorescence and leave black, dusty particles that are fungal spores. In the past smuts were responsible for very substantial grain losses; however, resistant varieties and improved fungicides and treatment methods have greatly reduced the toll. In Saskatchewan two types of cereal smuts occur. The first includes the covered smuts of wheat, oats, and barley and also loose smut of oats and false loose smut of barley. In these smuts the spores overwinter externally on the seed coat, and seed treatment controls the disease effectively. The second type includes loose smut of wheat and loose smut of barley. In these, the fungus is within the seed and chemical control has proven difficult. (R. J. Ledingham)

Net Blotch: This is a common leaf disease of barley but it is not found in other cereals. It is caused by the fungus, *Pyrenophora teres* (Died.) Drechs., which overwinters on barley debris and seed. Under conditions favouring disease (cool, moist weather, abundant inoculum and susceptible varieties) brown blotches, often with a net-like pattern, may occupy much of the leaf area and considerable reductions in yield may occur. Seed treatment and crop rotation are useful control practices. (R. D. Tinline and R. J. Ledingham)

INSECT PESTS

A multitude of insect species affect agricultural production and many diseases of plants and animals are spread by insects. Certain species are highly specialized to particular hosts but others are adapted to a wide range of plants or animals. Many have complex life cycles; some are pests (i.e., destructive) only during one of the developmental stages while others may be destructive to the hosts throughout their life span.

Grasshoppers: The ability of grasshoppers to compete successfully with other fauna on the Canadian Prairies is due in part to their remarkable adaptation to climatic conditions. Most species overwinter in the egg stage, safe in the ground under a protective, insulating snow-blanket. The low temperature also "breaks" the obligatory resting stage of the embryo (diapause stage) thereby allowing renewed development and growth when temperatures rise in the spring. Grasshoppers are basically grass feeders and the prairies have provided a variety and sufficiency of suitable plants. After the introduction of domesticated grasses and cereals a few species changed their feeding habits, becoming pests of cultivated crops.

Although 70 species of grasshoppers are present in Saskatchewan only four continually threaten crop production. These are the migratory grasshopper, *Melanoplus sanguinipes* (Fabricius); the two-striped grasshopper, *Melanoplus bivittatus* (Say); Packard's grasshopper, *Melanoplus paccardii* (Scudder); and the clear-winged grasshopper, *Camnula pellucida* (Scudder). The occurrence and distribution of these species is closely associated with the grassland zones of the province; only occasionally, in years of very severe outbreak, do they appear in the parkland zone.

Grasshopper population density and distribution fluctuate considerably from year to year. In general, hot and dry conditions favour a build-up in numbers, while cool and moist weather induces a decline. Natural control agents such as parasites and predators rarely, if ever, multiply fast enough to halt or decrease grasshopper numbers. However, the fungus disease caused by *Entomophthora grylli* Fres., which becomes epizootic under hot and moist conditions, has on several occasions almost completely eliminated high-density and widespread populations of certain species of pest grasshoppers. (P. W. Riegert and R. Pickford)

Wireworms: Wireworms are the larvae of elaterid or "click" beetles. They live in the soil and feed on the planted seeds and underground parts of stems of a wide variety of plants, causing serious losses in garden and cereal crops. As far as is shown, the adults are not harmful. Some 140 species of wireworms have been identified in the Prairie Provinces; most are present in Saskatchewan although only a few are of economic significance. The Prairie Grain Wireworm, *Ctenicera destructor* (Brown), and a closely related species, *Ctenicera aeripennis* (Kirby), are two of the most destructive; the former occurs widely in the zones of black and brown soils while the latter is found north of the black soils. An apparently less injurious species, the Lesser Grain and Grass Wireworm (*Hypolithus bicolor* Esch.), occurs with both *Ctenicera* species. Most of the serious wireworm damage to cereal crops has occurred in the western two-thirds of the province. (R. H. Burrage and J. F. Doane)

Wheat Stem Sawfly: The wheat stem sawfly, *Cephus cinctus* Norton, is a native of the mixed grass prairies where, prior to settlement, it infested various grasses, chiefly *Agropyron* species. Damage to wheat was first recorded in 1895 at Indian Head. Subsequently, as the acreage of wheat increased, the sawfly became one of the major wheat pests, in some years occurring throughout the prairie area of Saskatchewan and extending into the parkland. Since the mid-Forties, the use of sawfly-resistant wheat varieties has reduced the amount of damage and severe infestations are less common. (M. E. Taylor)

Cutworms: Many species of cutworm occur in Saskatchewan and two of them, the pale western cutworm and the red-backed cutworm, are among the major pests of field crops and gardens. Severe outbreaks occur only sporadically but, when they do, many thousands of acres of cropland may be infested and losses may be great. In years between outbreaks local infestations are found frequently in crops or gardens.

The pale western cutworm, *Agrotis orthogonia* Morrison, is distributed widely in the open prairie areas of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Montana. The red-backed cutworm, *Euxoa ochrogaster* (Guenée), occurs primarily in the parkland and forested areas although it may be found in gardens throughout the settled area of the province. Severe outbreaks of another species, the army cutworm, *Chorizagrotis auxiliaris* Grote, occur periodically in the extreme southwest of Saskatchewan. This species is primarily a pest of the plains adjacent to the Rocky mountains and it extends as far east as Saskatchewan only occasionally. When outbreaks occur large numbers of larvae may migrate from one field to another devouring everything in their path. (M. E. Taylor)

Insect Pests of Oilseed Crops: Oilseed crops are subject to the hazard of a complex of insect pests, some of which are highly specialized to those crops. None of the species mentioned below attacks the cereal grains.

Flax has few insect pests peculiar to itself, but occasionally, and mainly in soils developed on lacustrine deposits of the Rosetown and Kindersley areas, attacks by the flax bollworm (*Heliothis ononis* Denis & Schiff) are of economic consequence. Flax is also vulnerable to a more generally-feeding climbing cutworm, the Bertha armyworm, *Mamestra configurata* Wlk.

A number of pests are injurious to those crops of the genus *Brassica* (related to cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, radishes, etc.) which are grown extensively as oilseed crops and, less extensively, for the manufacture of mustard. These crops, including Argentine type and turnip rape together with tame mustards, are susceptible in the seedling stage to leaf feeding beetles. The western black flea beetle. *Phyllotreta pusilla* Horn, has wide distribution and under warm dry conditions is an annual threat in some districts. A minor pest, the red turnip beetle (*Entomoscelis americana* Brown) is also widely distributed and sporadically destructive. In the flowering and fruiting stages of brassicaceous crops, three species of climbing caterpillars may cause losses. Larvae of the diamondback moth, *Plutella maculipennis* (Curt.), small but sometimes enormously numerous, are likely to be present in brassicaceous crops wherever they are grown. The somewhat larger and sometimes migratory beet webworm (*Loxostege sticticalis* L.) is occasionally destructive; the locations of its eruptions are unpredictable. The Bertha armyworm is a voracious feeder on *Brassica* crops. Its outbreaks, often highly localized, also are unpredictable as to time and place. (L. G. Putnam)

Western Encephalitis and Mosquitoes: Western encephalitis (western equine encephalitis, western equine encephalomyelitis) a mosquito-transmitted disease, has been the subject of a multidisciplinary study in Saskatchewan since 1962. In 1963 and 1965, epidemics of the disease occurred in both man and horses in the Prairie Provinces. The distribution of horse cases shows that in 1963 the incidence of cases increased from west to east whereas in 1965 the incidence increased from east to west. The disease is known to be endemic in south-eastern Saskatchewan and south-central and southwestern Manitoba.

Thirty-two species of mosquitoes have been recorded from the agricultural area of Saskatchewan. By routine trapping and other methods of collecting, it was established that the nine species shown in the accompanying distribution maps were the most abundant from 1962 to 1967; and during this time the virus of Western encephalitis was isolated from each of these. The frequency of isolations from the different species and epidemiological observations, indicate that *Culex tarsalis* Coquillett is probably the most important transmitter of the virus in Saskatchewan. (J. J. R. McLintock)

Northern Black Fly: In the period 1944 to 1947, inclusive, some 1100 cattle and horses in central Saskatchewan were killed by the Northern Black Fly or Sand Fly, *Simulium arcticum* Mall. Other severely damaging outbreaks occurred about 1890 and in 1913, 1919, and 1930. Since 1947 control measures have alleviated potential outbreaks. Enormous numbers of the larvae of this fly develop in the rapids of both branches of the Saskatchewan River. The adults emerge in late May or June and swarms may drift on the wind for a hundred miles or more before landing to obtain a blood meal. (F. J. H. Fredeen)

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

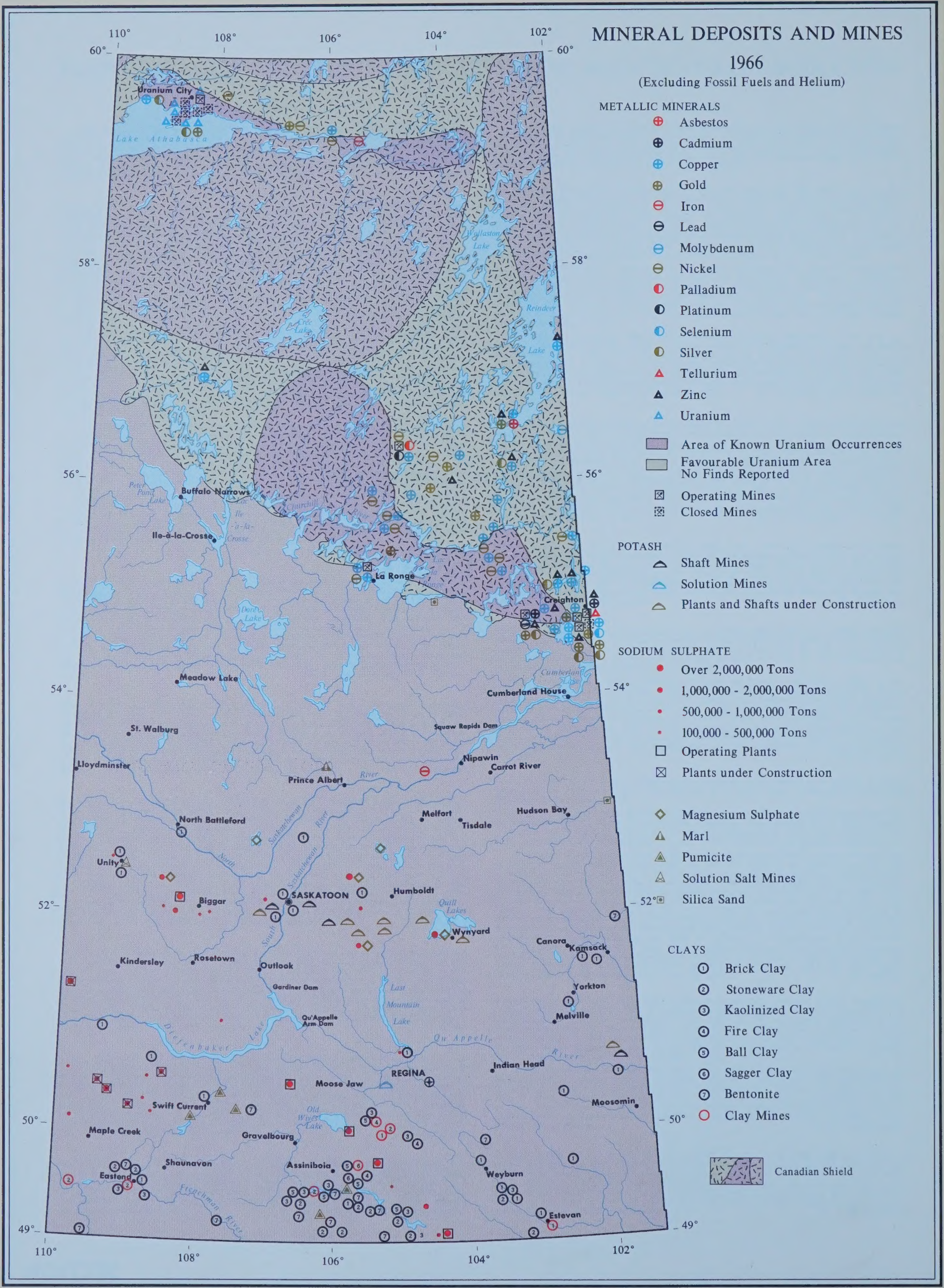
MINERALS

SECTION 8

MINERAL DEPOSITS AND MINES

1966

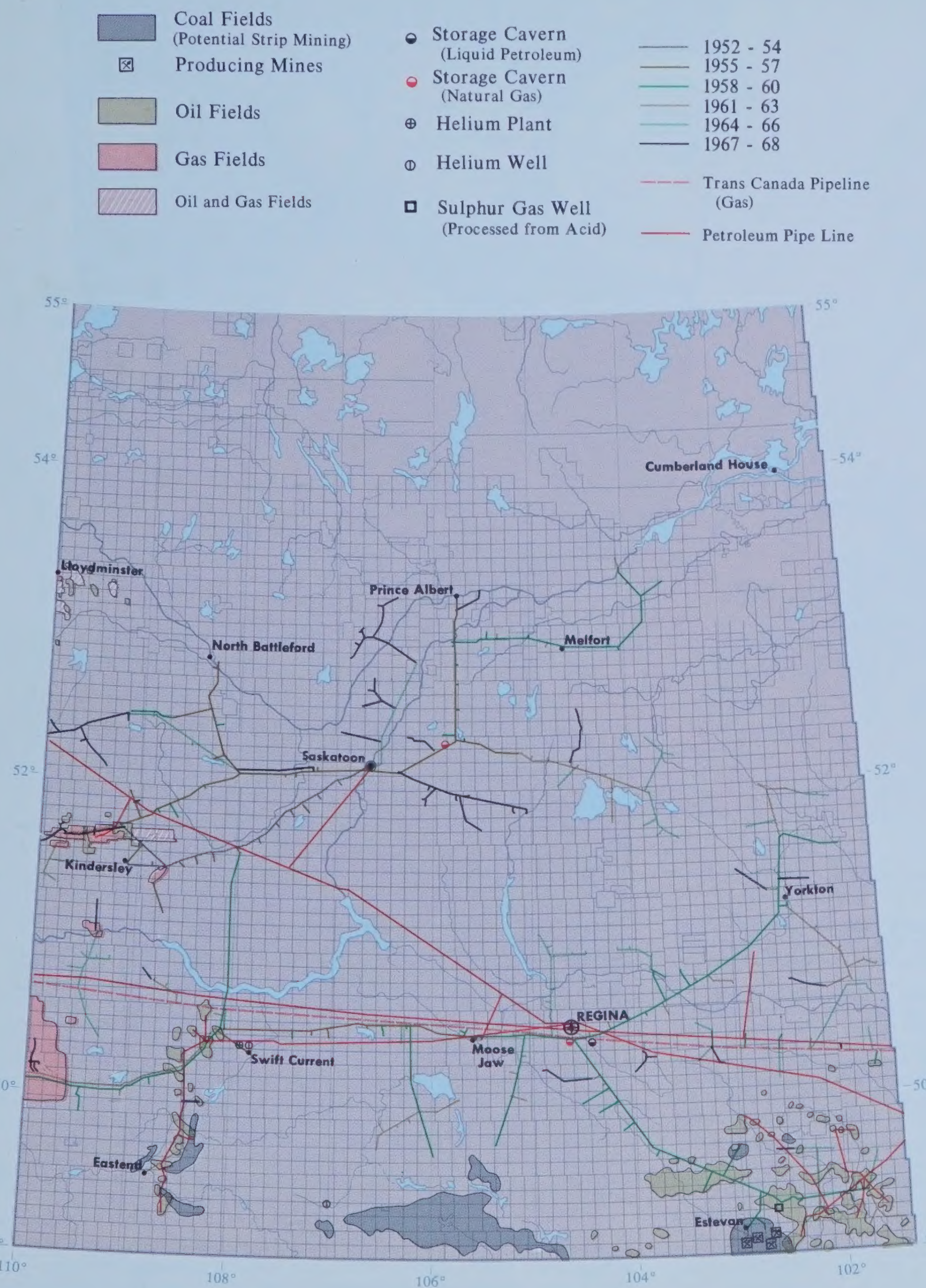
(Excluding Fossil Fuels and Helium)


METALLIC MINERALS
Asbestos
Cadmium
Copper
Gold
Iron
Lead
Molybdenum
Nickel
Palladium
Platinum
Selenium
Silver
Tellurium
Zinc
Uranium
Area of Known Uranium Occurrences
Favourable Uranium Area No Finds Reported
Operating Mines
Closed Mines
POTASH
Shaft Mines
Solution Mines
Plants and Shafts under Construction
SODIUM SULPHATE
Over 2,000,000 Tons
1,000,000 - 2,000,000 Tons
500,000 - 1,000,000 Tons
100,000 - 500,000 Tons
Operating Plants
Plants under Construction
Magnesium Sulphate
Marl
Pumicite
Solution Salt Mines
Silica Sand
CLAYS
Brick Clay
Stoneware Clay
Kaolinized Clay
Fire Clay
Ball Clay
Sagger Clay
Bentonite
Clay Mines
Canadian Shield
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Uranium City
Lake Athabasca
Wollaston Lake
Reindeer Lake
Buffalo Narrows
Peter Pond Lake
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Churchill
La Ronge
Doré Lake
Creighton
Cumberland Lake
Cumberland House
Meadow Lake
St. Walburg
Squaw Rapids Dam
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Carrot River
River
North Battleford
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
Saskatchewan
North
South
Unity
Biggar
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Quill Lakes
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Yorkton
Last Mountain Lake
Melville
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Diefenbaker Lake
Qu'Appelle River
Indian Head
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Swift Current
Old Wives Lake
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Eastend
Frenchman River
Estevan

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

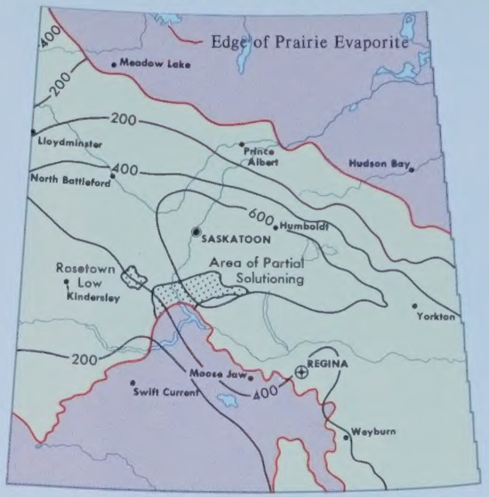
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,250,000

FOSSIL FUELS HELIUM GAS STORAGE AND PIPELINES

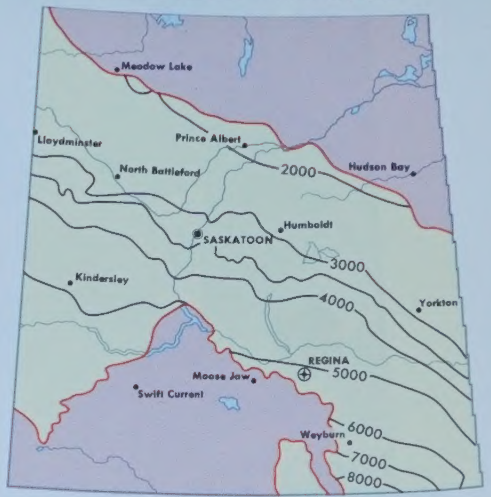

Coal Fields (Potential Strip Mining)
Producing Mines
Oil Fields
Gas Fields
Oil and Gas Fields
Storage Cavern (Liquid Petroleum)
Storage Cavern (Natural Gas)
Helium Plant
Helium Well
Sulphur Gas Well (Processed from Acid)
1952 - 54
1955 - 57
1958 - 60
1961 - 63
1964 - 66
1967 - 68
Trans Canada Pipeline (Gas)
Petroleum Pipe Line
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Eastend
Estevan
55°
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

THE PRAIRIE EVAPORITE FORMATION

ISOPACH MAP OF THE PRAIRIE EVAPORITE


Edge of Prairie Evaporite
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Hudson Bay
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Low
Kindersley
Area of Partial Solutioning
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Weyburn
400
200
200
400
600
200
400

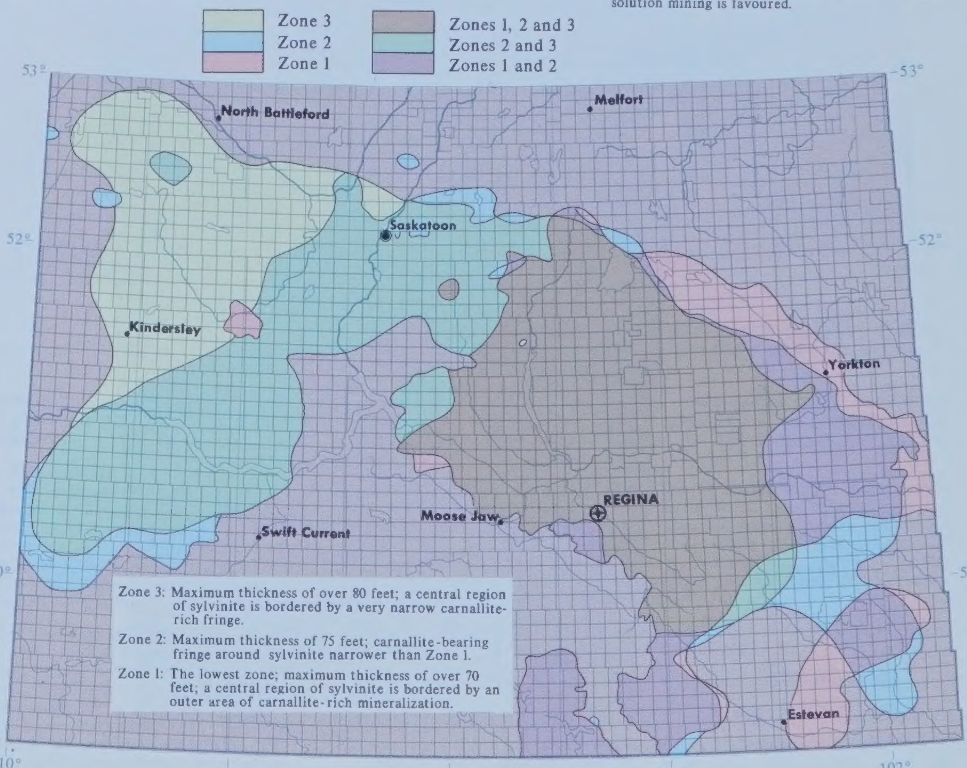
DEPTH TO THE PRAIRIE EVAPORITE


Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Hudson Bay
2000
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Kindersley
3000
4000
Yorkton
REGINA
5000
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Weyburn
6000
7000
8000

1:9,000,000

The Prairie Evaporite Formation is over 600 feet thick in the central section; the regional dip is to the south and southwest at 10 to 40 feet per mile. At present, conventional potash mining techniques are confined to depths of about 3,500 feet or less. Below this depth, solution mining is favoured.

POTASH ZONES


Zone 3
Zone 2
Zone 1
Zones 1, 2 and 3
Zones 2 and 3
Zones 1 and 2
North Battleford
Melfort
Saskatoon
Kindersley
Yorkton
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Swift Current
Estevan
53°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

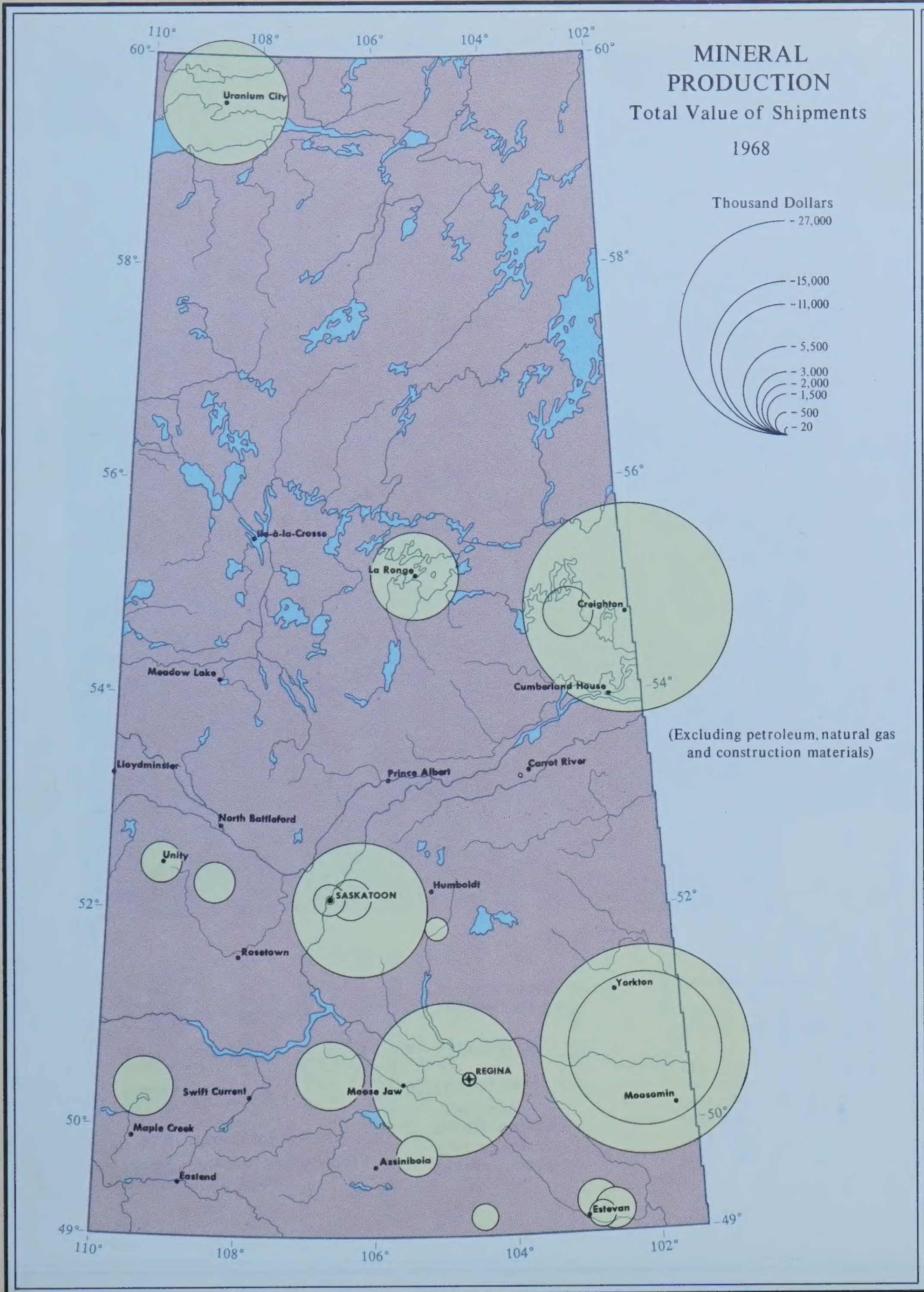
Zone 3: Maximum thickness of over 80 feet; a central region of sylvinite is bordered by a very narrow carnallite-rich fringe.

Zone 2: Maximum thickness of 75 feet; carnallite-bearing fringe around sylvinite narrower than Zone 1.

Zone 1: The lowest zone; maximum thickness of over 70 feet; a central region of sylvinite is bordered by an outer area of carnallite-rich mineralization.

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

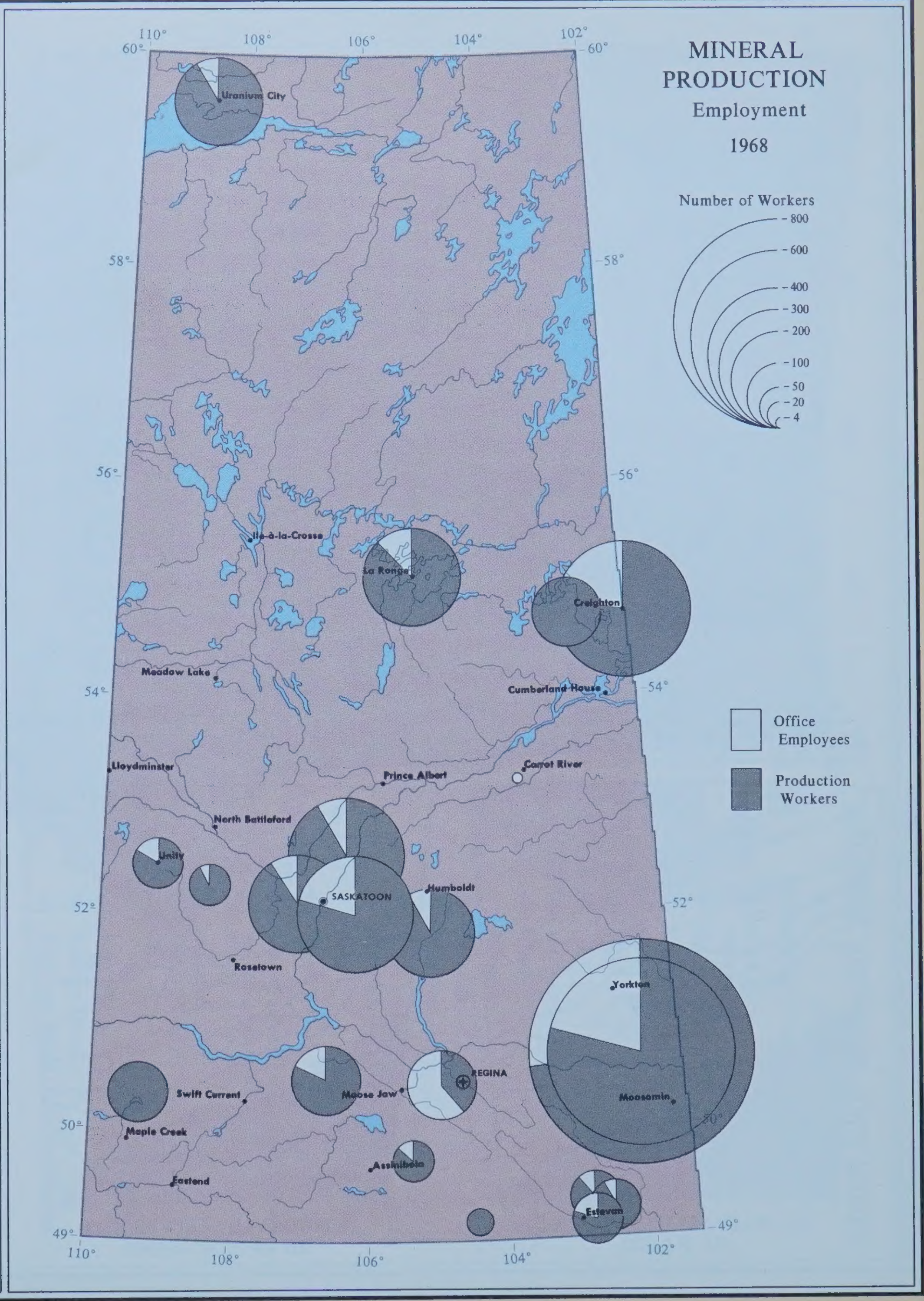
25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000



MINERAL PRODUCTION
Total Value of Shipments
1968

(Excluding petroleum, natural gas and construction materials)

Thousand Dollars
27,000
15,000
11,000
5,500
3,000
2,000
1,500
500
20
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Uranium City
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Assiniboia
Eastend
Estevan



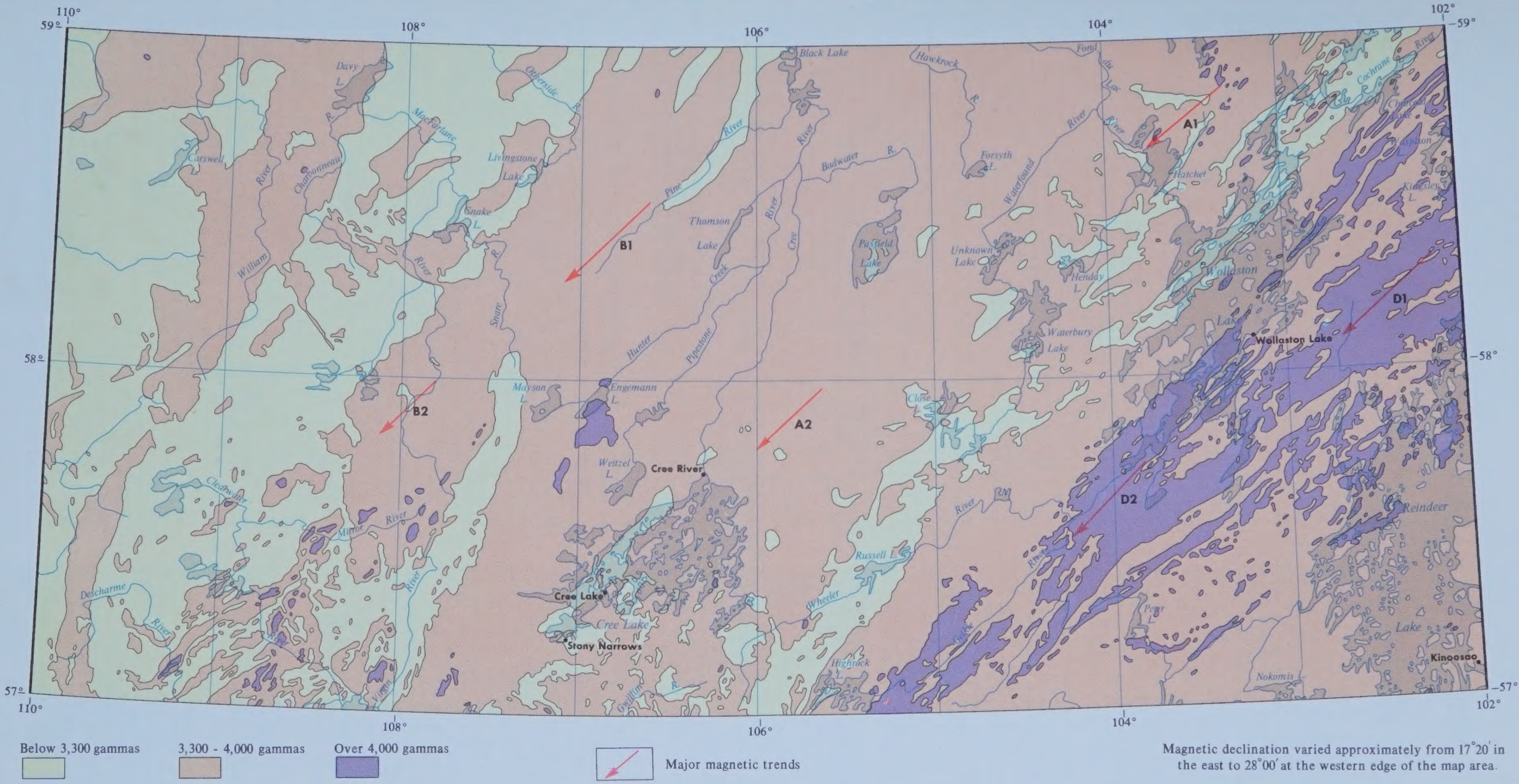
MINERAL PRODUCTION
Employment
1968

Number of Workers
800
600
400
300
200
100
50
20
4
Office Employees
Production Workers
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Uranium City
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Assiniboia
Eastend
Estevan

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

TOTAL INTENSITY AEROMAGNETIC VALUES - CREE LAKE AND WOLLASTON LAKE AREAS 1962-63


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
59°
58°
57°
Black Lake
Hawkrock
Fond du Lac River
A1
Cochrane River
Davy L.
Otherside R.
Macfarlane R.
Livingstone Lake
Snake L.
Carswell
Chambonneau
William River
B1
Pine River
Thomson Lake
Cree River
Creek
Badwater R.
Forsyth L.
Waterfound
Pasfield Lake
Unknown Lake
Hatchet L.
Hendry L.
Wollaston Lake
Kinoosao
D1
Waterbury Lake
Wollaston Lake
Snare R.
Hunter
Pipestone
Mayson L.
Engemann L.
B2
A2
Close L.
Weitzel L.
Cree River
Clearwater
Mirror River
River
Descharme River
Cree Lake
Cree Lake
Stony Narrows
Russell L.
D2
Reindeer Lake
Wheeler
Highrock L.
Geikie
Peter
Nokomis L.
Below 3,300 gammas
3,300 - 4,000 gammas
Over 4,000 gammas
Major magnetic trends

Magnetic declination varied approximately from 17°20' in the east to 28°00' at the western edge of the map area.

Magnetic prospecting has been very extensively used for reconnaissance purposes in the search for mineral resources across northern Canada. The objective is to locate variations in the earth's magnetic field, which can be attributed to anomalous magnetic properties in relatively shallow sub-surface rocks. Such indications may be a direct key to the location of deposits of highly magnetic minerals such as magnetite and pyrrhotite. Minerals which give no characteristic magnetic anomalies can also be located and mapped using this method when normally deep ore-rich basement complexes come close to the surface, or when batholiths and other intrusive bodies are detected and their associated mineralized margins deduced. Definite interpretations without ground surveying are difficult, since the size and shape of anomalies can depend on many unknown factors, including the shape of the source, its depth of burial and its magnetic susceptibility. The susceptibility itself depends not only on the composition of the rocks but also on the nature of the magnetization.

The accompanying isomagnetic contour map was generalized from over 330 latitudinal traverses made at an altitude of one thousand feet above ground level. The unit of measurement, the *gamma,* is equivalent to 10^{-5} *oersted,* the latter being the standard unit of field intensity and equalling one dyne per unit pole. Unit poles one centimetre apart in a non-magnetic medium exert a force of one dyne.

Much of the area is covered by Precambrian sandstones of the Athabasca Formation (see pp. 46-47) and drift which render surface investigations futile, except where basement rocks have penetrated the overlying sedimentaries. The survey was of special importance in helping to determine the general lithology and structure of the rocks under this cover. The relative gentleness of the magnetic relief over much of the area is chiefly due to the gradual obscuring effect of the sandstone, which appears to thicken towards the centre of the basin.

The major magnetic trends (A_1, A_2, etc.) are interpreted as representing zones of weakness associated with extensive intrusive bodies which locally contain more basic minerals. Thus, a large-scale intrusion or faulted block is aligned along the trend B_2, becoming partly exposed to the south. The main intrusive mass comprises a mixture of ferromagnesian rock types (including small basic intrusives) and granite-pegmatite bodies. Iron formation, probably of sedimentary origin, has been found within this area and it is thought that this may be related to the impregnation of country rock by the intruding material. The magnetic lows scattered through the south-eastern area consist of paragneisses containing but minor amounts of magnetite. Similar geological formations are responsible for the magnetic low to the northeast of Wollaston Lake.

High magnetic anomalies along the D zones derive from hornblende-biotite gneisses, basic sills banded with local amphibolite or biotite-rich layers, and perhaps some iron formation, while the major trend B_1 may represent an offshoot of a norite intrusion. Associated with the trend A_1 are rocks of granite composition, pegmatic bodies intruded into biotite and biotite-hornblende gneisses, and local concentrations of amphibolite or basic materials.

The survey revealed the necessity for more detailed investigation of the anomalies and their economic potentialities.

after A. G. Agarwal

References:

Agarwal, R. G., *Regional Correlations of Geological and Geophysical Data in the Cree Lake and Wollaston Lake Areas,* Sask. Dept. of Mineral Resources, Regina, 1965 (two reports).

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

10 0 10 20 30 40 Miles
1 : 1,000,000

MINING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Much of the early emphasis on minerals exploration was concentrated on the Shield but since 1950 it has been the sedimentary area of southern Saskatchewan which has provided the major part of the mineral wealth.

1. PRIOR TO 1930

Lignite Coal: Saskatchewan's coal-mining industry began with a few mines serving local areas. Total production was nearly 300 tons per day in 1906 and this increased fivefold by 1930, by which time the Souris District had six large mines employing 550 men and accounted for 95% of the total output. The low thermal value of the lignite has always been a handicap to its use as an ordinary fuel; thus, much effort went into promoting its increased use, including the manufacture of briquettes at Bienfait after 1921, and many consumers were persuaded to adapt their plants to lignite. Indeed, production increased from 108,400 tons in 1906 to over 500,000 tons in both 1929 and 1930, when its value exceeded $950,000 annually. In 1930 a company which had operated a strip mine in North Dakota began excavations which firmly established the operation in Saskatchewan. In 1930, too, the federal government began the payment of subventions to western Canadian coal mines to help them compete with American coal in the Winnipeg and western Ontario markets.

Clay Products: Most of the brick used before World War I came from the United States, the few local yards such as those at Arcola, Broadview, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Shand, being unable to cope with the demand. In 1908 the Bruno Brick Yard was established, long to remain an important producer. The brick clays of Estevan, very early in use, still contribute to the industry, as do the high-grade clays at Claybank. The output of clay products reached a value of over $500,000 in 1929.

Sodium Sulphate: Surveys, made during 1921-24, of the sodium sulphate reserves associated with the "alkali lakes" estimated the reserves of crude salt at over 108 million tons. Fifteen tons of crude sodium sulphate were shipped from Muskiki Lake in 1919 and since then a score of companies have operated at thirteen deposits, though most quickly failed. Sodium sulphate recovery from Frederick Lake was begun in 1921 and plants were also built at Alsask Lake (1926), and at Horseshoe Lake (1930). These three lakes are still producing. By 1930, sodium sulphate production in Saskatchewan had jumped to 31,500 tons.

Miscellaneous Products: The surface deposits of southern Saskatchewan have yielded mineral products chiefly for local use. Limestone boulders have been dead-burned in lime-kilns for lime; sodium chloride was produced from a short-lived plant at Senlac Lake; moulding sand (natural bonded) used by foundries was excavated at Pilot Butte, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw; volcanic materials from the Ravenscrag formation were used in locally manufactured cleansers; and sand-lime, limestone and other field stone, sands and gravels were used for road and building construction.

Metals: In 1910 free gold was found in quartz outcrops on the shore of Lake Athabasca, and copper and nickel sulphides were subsequently discovered in the same area. Gold-bearing quartz was located at Amisk Lake in 1913, to be followed two years later by the sulphide outcrop that was to become the site of the Flin Flon mine. In 1915, too, the copper sulphide showing at Waden Bay was staked. Activity lapsed for nearly fifteen years before exploitation of the Flin Flon deposit began. This was a complex sulphide containing copper, zinc, gold, silver, cadmium, selenium and tellurium, but no satisfactory means of treating it was available until hydro-electric power from the Island Falls plant was transmitted to the mine and plant in 1930. Meanwhile the C.N.R. had extended its line from The Pas to the site.

Air surveys speeded up prospecting in the north, and in 1927 copper-zinc sulphides were discovered on Reindeer Lake. In 1928 the nickel-copper-platinum body at Rottenstone Lake was located, and in 1930 claims upon which Saskatchewan's first pitch-blende was later discovered were staked on the north shore of Lake Athabasca.

2. THE THIRTIES AND WORLD WAR II

Significant changes in the industry occurred. Coal was displaced in value by the metal output of, mainly, a single mine. Natural gas was discovered, and this encouraged the continuing search for petroleum.

Sedimentary: Chiefly through depressed business conditions and severe price cutting the coal industry was soon in a perilous economic condition, and legislation was introduced in an attempt to correct the deteriorating situation. The briquetting plant at Taylorton was modernized and began production in 1937; its product was acceptable locally and in Manitoba and western Ontario. At the same time, subventions continued to assist the lignite in entering and remaining in those two markets to the extent of almost half the production in the late 1930's. During the war the coalfield operators at Estevan turned increasingly to "stripping" and by 1945 almost three-quarters of the 1.5 million tons produced were strip-mined.

In 1940 some Kamsack buildings were connected to the Kamsack shale gas field, and in the same year 331 barrels of crude petroleum were taken from a Lloydminster gas well, the first recorded oil production in the province. Incidental to the course of petroleum exploration the first potash contact was made.

Amongst other developments in the south were the production of sodium sulphate from the deposits at East Sybouts Lake near Gladmar and the utilization of refractory clays which were in exceptional wartime demand.

Precambrian: Because of World War II demands, the Flin Flon complex attained high production levels, producing in the fiscal year 1943-44 76 million pounds copper and 97 million pounds zinc, with a total value of almost $12.8 million. Elsewhere in the north gold was being produced, notably at the "Box" mine on Lake Athabasca. This, the province's longest-lived lode gold mine, was closed in 1942 and Goldfields became a ghost town. During its brief existence the mine produced 64,006 ounces of gold.

3. POSTWAR EXPERIENCE

Between 1945 and 1967 some 95% of the value of the province's all-time mineral production was created, 63% of this out of southern Saskatchewan. Capital came in to launch the petroleum, potash, salt, cement and helium industries, lay the pipelines to transport oil and gas and infuse new life into the extraction of sodium sulphate and lignite coal.

A. SEDIMENTARY:

Petroleum: The search for oil in Saskatchewan was connected with other events. including the dieselization of railways, the effects of the Cold War, and, particularly, oil discoveries in adjacent Alberta. By late 1948 the area owned by the Provincial Crown under oil search in Saskatchewan was 4.5 million acres and interest was maintained by oil discoveries in Manitoba and North Dakota in 1951 and by the findings of the Brock and Colville-Smiley gas fields. Thirty-three million Crown-owned acres were under search by 1952, and finds of medium crude oil were made at Fosterton, Gull Lake, Wapella and Ratcliffe. Gas at Elrose was brought in during February, 1952. By the end of 1953 there had been several discoveries of light and medium gravity crudes in the southeast; medium oilfields had been found in the southwest; light and heavy crude in the west-central region; and heavy crude in the Lloydminster area. Production of crude oil increased from one million barrels in 1950, to 11.3 in 1955, and to 36.9 million barrels (20% of the Canadian total) in 1957. Gas production rose from 0.8 to 11.3 million cubic feet between 1950 and 1955. Production attained 55.9 million barrels in 1961, whilst natural gas production had risen to 58.4 million cubic feet.

Following the 1965 Rainbow Lake discovery of Alberta, interest developed in the extensive Winnipegosis Formation such that at the end of 1965 31.4 million Crown acres were under exploration permit. In 1966 commercial light oil was found in the Devonian Birdbear Formation near Gladmar, for the first such discovery in the province. Crude oil production in 1967 was 92.5 million barrels, 57% of it light gravity, 37% medium and the rest heavy crude. Saskatchewan's output was 26% of Canada's production and about one-fifth of the country's demand.

Gas Conservation: Conservation plants have been built in the Coleville, Dollard, Nottingham, Smiley, Steelman, and Gull Lake areas to process the gas which is associated with the oil. During 1967 the four plants then active received 26.5 million cubic feet of gas and produced liquefied petroleum gases (butane, propane and pentanes plus) to the value of over $2.5 millions.

Lignite: The last underground mine closed in 1956 and by 1957 only the Souris Valley District was producing coal. Since then, the annual production has been two million tons. The briquetting plant continues to produce, with creosote as a by-product. Saskatchewan has 24% (24 billion tons) of Canada's known mineable coal reserves.

Potash: An oil test well of 1946 near Unity, which penetrated eleven feet of sylvinite, precipitated interest in potash. In 1951, an American producer selected Patience Lake, near Saskatoon, for its mine-site; potash was reached in 1958, bringing in Canada's first potash mine. Water seepage necessitated the suspension of operations and it was not until 1965 that production was resumed. In 1967 a second shaft was commenced to augment the present annual capacity of 700,000 tons. Construction of a mine-refinery complex which was to become the world's largest was commenced in 1955 near Esterhazy. In 1968 a second shaft was started, bringing the firm's capacity to 3.5 million tons per year.

Technical obstacles had delayed solution mining until 1964, when a potash brine refinery with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons of product came into operation near Belle Plaine. At Allan another American corporation operates a shaft mine, the rated capacity being 1.5 million tons per year; a Franco-German consortium began production at a single shaft mine near Lanigan in 1968; and other potash mines are under construction near Delisle, Grandora, Viscount and Rocanville.

The major potash ores found are sylvite and carnallite, the former being preferred since it has a far higher potassium content and is free of magnesium. The high grades of ore being mined and the large capacity and efficiency of the plants permit Saskatchewan to remain competitive with other major producing areas.

Sodium Sulphate: A plant was opened in 1948 to exploit the deposits of Chaplin Lake. More recently, new plants have come into production at Alsask and on Engebrigt Lake near Fox Valley, bringing the number of active plants to seven.

Clay Products: Only three clay products plants now remain: those at Estevan, Claybank and Regina, which last utilizes stoneware clay from Avonlea. Closely allied with this industry is cement manufacturing which uses clay to supply alumina and silica, and limestone for calcium. The province's first plant was located at Victoria Plains, a few miles east of Regina. It began operations in 1956, and is now rated at 1.3 million barrels per year, a barrel of cement containing 350 pounds.

Sodium Chloride: Three years after a well near Unity had identified a tremendous tonnage, salt was again marketed in 1946. The capacity of the plant is to be raised to 200,000 tons per year before 1970. The potash plant at Belle Plaine discards one or two tons of sodium chloride for each ton of potash produced and, by 1969, this waste will be recovered.

Helium: In 1958 a well drilled near Swift Current encountered helium. A plant was built at the well-side with a rated capacity of 12,000 m.c.f. of helium per year. Production began in 1963, and the capacity was subsequently tripled. The reserves contain about two billion cubic feet of helium, Canada's only commercial source.

B. PRECAMBRIAN:

Events in the Precambrian of Saskatchewan have been affected by changes in the market for uranium and copper.

Uranium: The Lake Athabasca region was prospected in the '40's and '50's for uranium by the Crown Corporation, Eldorado, and production and milling began in 1953. In 1947 private industry was permitted to enter uranium mining, with Eldorado as its sole market. In due course the Beaverlodge area, centered on Uranium City, had ten producing mines and three treatment plants. But in 1959 the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced that it would buy no more uranium after its contracts expired in 1962. Eldorado itself was enabled to continue but the remaining mines closed down. Since then Saskatchewan, with some 6% of Canadian reserves, has again become a major centre for exploration. Eldorado is readying a satellite operation seven miles from the main site for production in 1970. The main mine is being enlarged and the mill modified to cope with custom work from other mines which are expected to open.

The Flin Flon Area: The broad zone of metamorphosed volcanic rocks which extends from Flin Flon westward to Lac la Ronge and northeastwards from there to Reindeer Lake is the province's most promising region for the occurrence of metallic minerals. Here are Saskatchewan's four mines currently producing base and precious metals. Since 1963 when the first metal from the Saskatchewan side of the Flin Flon mineralization was produced, this area has provided much of Saskatchewan's mineral wealth and is still the major area of property interest. Copper and zinc are the main metals recovered, while gold, silver, cadmium, selenium and tellurium are extracted as by-products; sulphur and iron are discarded.

New Metallic Finds: Interest also centered upon the copper occurrence at Waden Bay on Lac la Ronge where diamond drilling began in 1952 and mining in 1955. Development was postponed until copper prices rose and the provincial government built a resource road; the first shipment of concentrates was sent to the Flin Flon smelter in 1966. At Rottenstone Lake, north of Lac la Ronge, a small, high-grade nickel-copper deposit, with other values included, was found in 1928. Open pit mining commenced in 1965 and the concentrated ore was sent to Ontario for refining. The body was exhausted in 1968 after providing the first nickel concentrates ever produced in the province.

A copper-lead-zinc ore-body, carrying gold and silver values, with a minor amount of cadmium, was noted in 1956 on Hanson Lake, west of Flin Flon. Recently, a mine was developed, a mill built and the first concentrate left it in mid-1967. The zinc concentrate goes to the Flin Flon smelter for processing, and the lead-copper concentrate to the smelter at East Helena, Montana. This mine produced Saskatchewan's first lead

By the end of 1967 Saskatchewan's mining industry had become a major factor in the provincial economy. During the ten fiscal years ending March, 1968 it had contributed $286 millions to provincial revenues. Of this, the oil industry's share was 87%. The net value of commodity production is estimated at $1,575 million for 1968, and of this mining was valued at $303 million or nearly one-third of the non-agricultural sector and one-fifth of total net commodity production.

F. Brazier

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

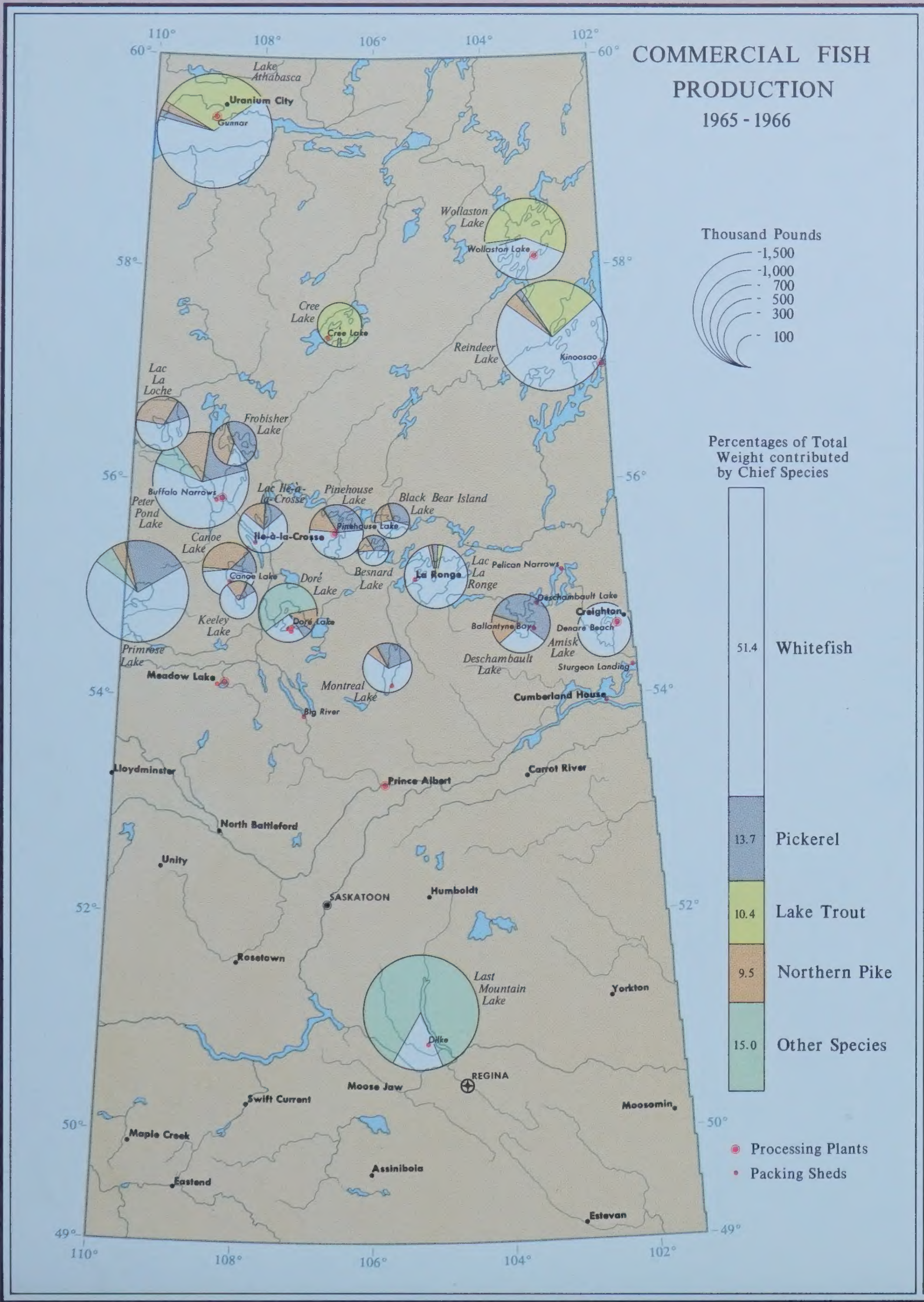
COMMERCIAL FISH AND FUR

RECREATION

SECTION 9

COMMERCIAL FISH PRODUCTION

1965 - 1966


Thousand Pounds
1,500
1,000
700
500
300
100
Percentages of Total Weight contributed by Chief Species
51.4 Whitefish
13.7 Pickerel
10.4 Lake Trout
9.5 Northern Pike
15.0 Other Species
Processing Plants
Packing Sheds
Lake Athabasca
Uranium City
Gunnar
Wollaston Lake
Cree Lake
Reindeer Lake
Kinoosao
Lac La Loche
Frobisher Lake
Buffalo Narrows
Peter Pond Lake
Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Pinehouse Lake
Black Bear Island Lake
Canoe Lake
Doré Lake
Besnard Lake
La Ronge
Lac La Ronge
Pelican Narrows
Deschambault Lake
Ballantyne Bay
Creighton
Denare Beach
Amisk Lake
Sturgeon Landing
Cumberland House
Keeley Lake
Primrose Lake
Meadow Lake
Montreal Lake
Big River
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Last Mountain Lake
Dilke
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Assiniboia
Eastend
Estevan
60°
58°
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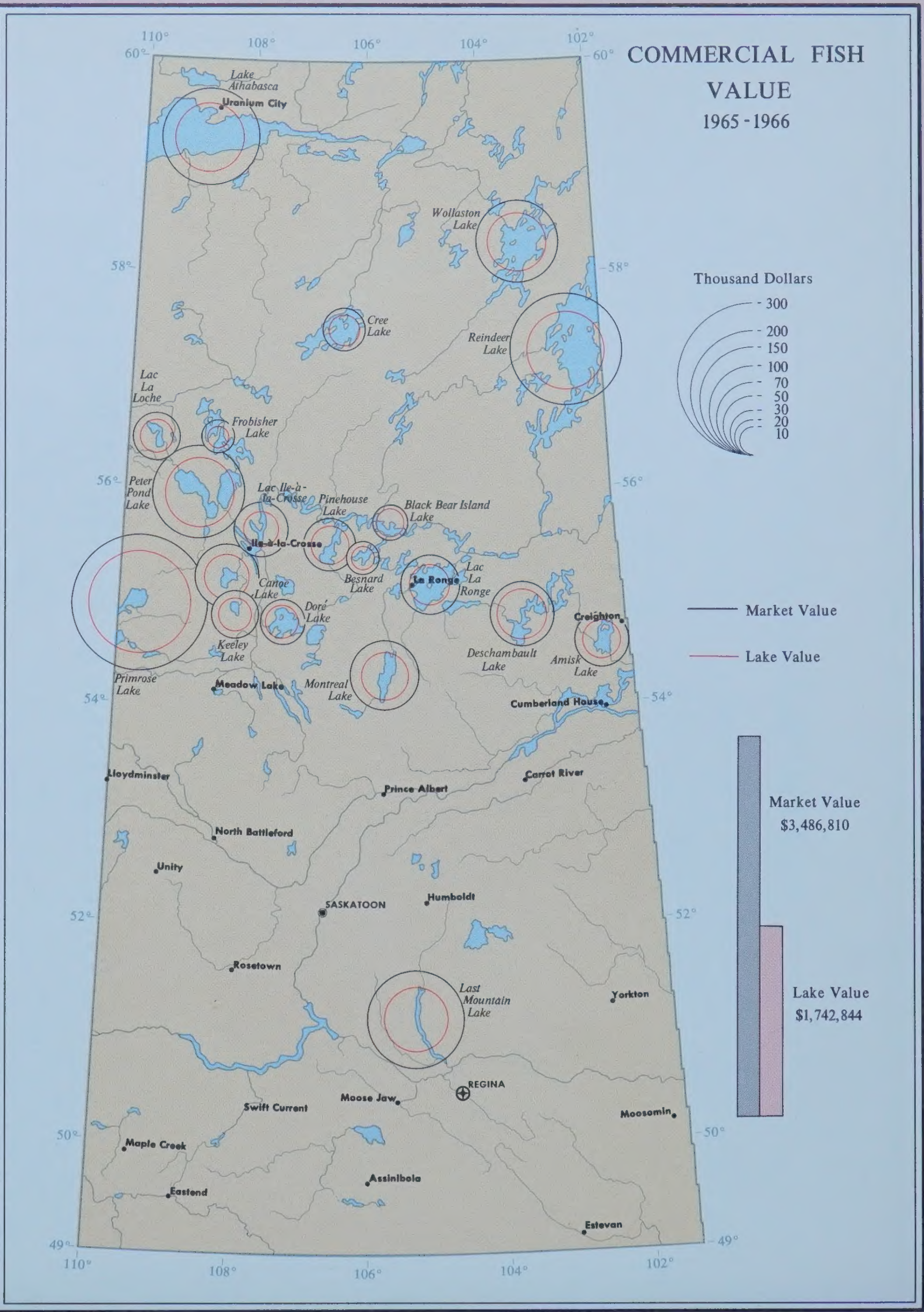
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

COMMERCIAL FISH VALUE

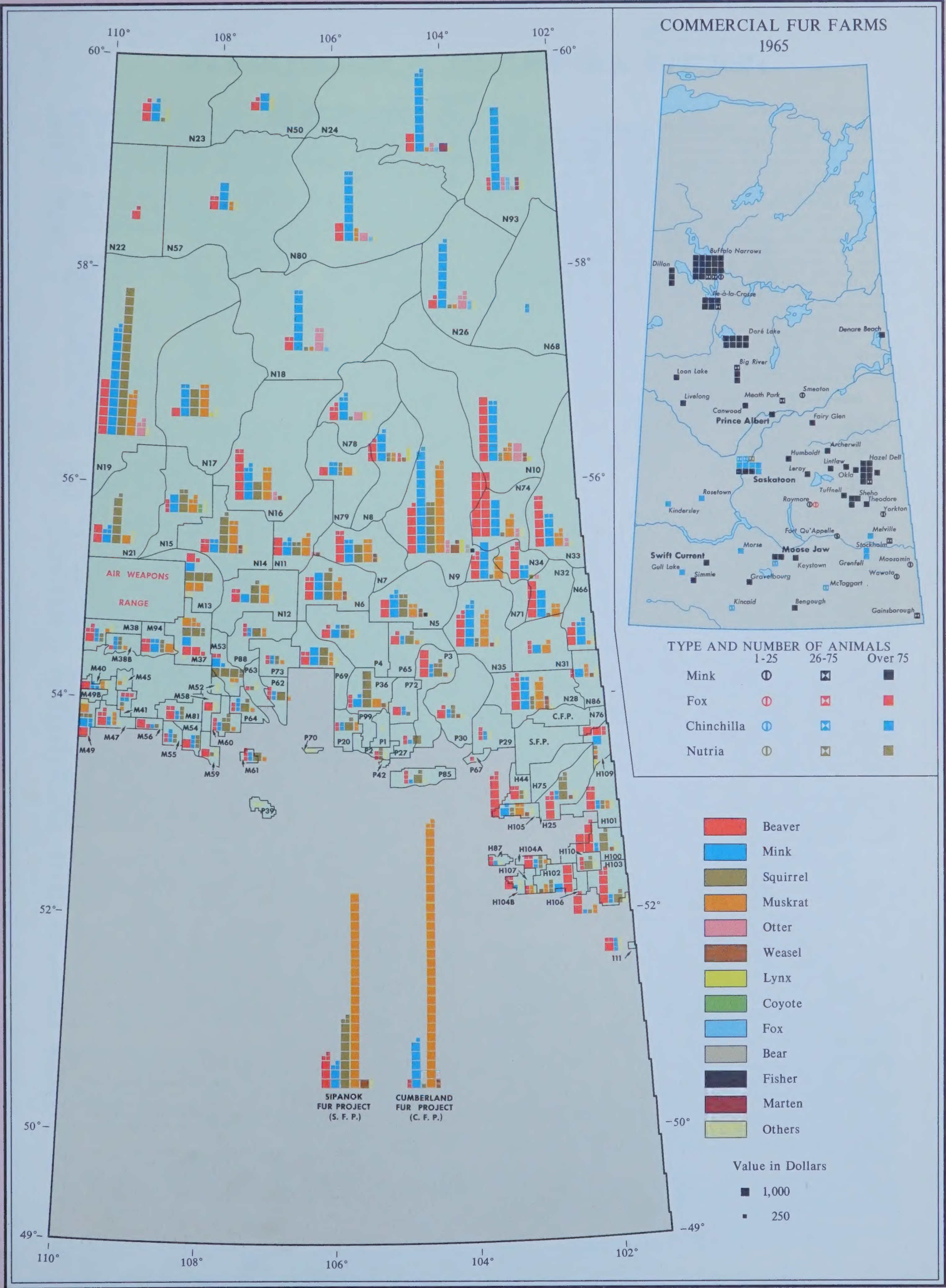
1965 - 1966


Thousand Dollars
300
200
150
100
70
50
30
20
10
Market Value
Lake Value
Market Value $3,486,810
Lake Value $1,742,844
Lake Athabasca
Uranium City
Wollaston Lake
Cree Lake
Reindeer Lake
Lac La Loche
Frobisher Lake
Peter Pond Lake
Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Pinehouse Lake
Black Bear Island Lake
Canoe Lake
Doré Lake
Besnard Lake
La Ronge
Lac La Ronge
Keeley Lake
Primrose Lake
Meadow Lake
Montreal Lake
Deschambault Lake
Amisk Lake
Creighton
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Last Mountain Lake
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Assiniboia
Eastend
Estevan
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

VALUE OF WILD FUR PRODUCTION 1964 - 65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60°
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N22
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N80
N26
N68
N18
N19
N17
N78
N10
N74
N16
N79
N8
N21
N15
N14
N11
N9
N34
N33
N32
N7
N66
AIR WEAPONS RANGE
M13
N12
N6
N5
N71
M38
M94
M38B
M53
M37
P88
P3
N31
M40
M45
P63
P73
P4
P65
N35
M49B
M52
M58
P62
P69
P36
P72
M41
M81
P64
P99
N28
N86
N76
M47
M56
M54
M60
P70
P20
P1
P2
P27
P30
P29
C.F.P.
S.F.P.
M49
M55
M59
M61
P42
P85
P67
H109
P39
H44
H75
H105
H25
H101
H87
H104A
H110
H100
H103
H107
H102
H104B
H106
111
SIPANOK FUR PROJECT (S. F. P.)
CUMBERLAND FUR PROJECT (C. F. P.)
COMMERCIAL FUR FARMS 1965
Buffalo Narrows
Dillon
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Doré Lake
Denare Beach
Big River
Loon Lake
Smeaton
Livelong
Meath Park
Canwood
Prince Albert
Fairy Glen
Archerwill
Humboldt
Lintlaw
Hazel Dell
Leroy
Okla
Saskatoon
Tuffnell
Sheho
Theodore
Rosetown
Raymore
Yorkton
Kindersley
Fort Qu'Appelle
Melville
Morse
Stockholm
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Gull Lake
Keystown
Grenfell
Moosomin
Simmie
Gravelbourg
Wawota
McTaggart
Kincaid
Bengough
Gainsborough

TYPE AND NUMBER OF ANIMALS

	1-25	26-75	Over 75
Mink	⦶	⊠	■
Fox	⦶	⊠	■
Chinchilla	⦶	⊠	■
Nutria	⦶	⊠	■

- 🟥 Beaver
- 🟦 Mink
- 🟫 Squirrel
- 🟧 Muskrat
- 🟪 Otter
- 🟫 Weasel
- 🟨 Lynx
- 🟩 Coyote
- 🟦 Fox
- ⬜ Bear
- ⬛ Fisher
- 🟥 Marten
- 🟨 Others

Value in Dollars

- ■ 1,000
- ▪ 250

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,250,000

FISH, FUR AND WILDLIFE IN SASKATCHEWAN

1. COMMERCIAL FISHING

Traditionally important, subsistence fishing continues to contribute significantly to the Indian economy. Following a phase of supplying the fur trade posts, the commercial fishing industry found new markets as agricultural settlement spread. Commercial production of 155,000 pounds was reported for Qu'Appelle and Last Mountain Lakes in 1885 and by 1900 the industry had spread to such lakes as Turtle, Jackfish and Doré. A major expansion occurred during the First World War when export markets were secured; since that time there has been continued growth in markets, the quantity and value of production, and the area exploited. Between 1919 and 1961 production rose from 5 million to 14 million pounds and in 1961 sales realized $2.8 million. This expansion was facilitated by improvements in transportation which provided rapid access to both sources of supply and distant markets, and by new facilities for handling and processing which have helped ensure a good uniform product. Today most of the catch is exported to the mid-western and eastern United States. The major producing lakes, such as Athabasca, Cree, Wollaston, Reindeer, La Ronge, Big and Little Peter Pond and Doré, are in northern Saskatchewan but fishing is also carried on in several lakes in the south, supplying mainly local markets.

Species and Production: Whitefish, pickerel, lake trout, pike and tullibee in that order are the most important species, by value; sturgeon and goldeye command a good price but are limited in supply. Most fish are taken in nets and are quick frozen either whole, or, more usually, in fillets for marketing. Production currently exceeds $2.3 million in market value (Table 1).

TABLE 1
SASKATCHEWAN COMMERCIAL FISH PRODUCTION AND VALUE
FOR 1967-68 SEASON

Species	*Poundage Taken*	*Market Value ($)*
Whitefish	5,480,495	1,185,810.06
Pickerel	1,813,027	559,899.70
Trout	1,429,499	318,307.68
Pike	1,146,848	101,521.96
Tullibee	1,257,192	72,811.90
Mullets	250,084	6,833.62
Sturgeon	3,908	7,832.80
Goldeye	40,435	15,849.90
Others	303,616	47,797.50
Total	11,725,104	2,316,665.12

Employment in the Fishing Industry: There are nine fish processing plants registered in Saskatchewan, six of which are owned by a fishermen's cooperative and handle about one-half of the commercial production. The industry employs about 2,000 fishermen while others are employed seasonally in the filleting plants. Most employees are Indians or Metis, many of whom derive a major part of their income from fishing; most, however, must supplement their incomes from other sources. Initially the fishery was confined to winter operations but improvements in handling, refrigeration and transportation facilities now permit both winter and summer fishing so that, today, over sixty per cent of the total production is in the summer months.

Other Aspects of Production: Additional production which does not reach the market is achieved through domestic and fur-farm fishing. Almost 1,000 domestic licensees produce about one million pounds of fish for home consumption and over sixty mink ranchers utilize up to six million pounds of mainly coarse species of fish for feeding mink.

A unique commercial activity is the production of brine shrimp and their eggs. Approximately 350,000 to 400,000 pounds are harvested annually and exported primarily for sale to fish hobbyists. Production is limited to two of the larger, highly saline lakes, Little Manitou Lake (near Watrous) and Chaplin Lake. Two companies are presently established, their annual total production having an estimated market value of $750,000.

The Future: There are still many lakes which, due largely to inadequate transportation facilities, are not utilized, while many which are presently fished do not produce up to the limit assigned them on the basis of their natural capacity. With technological improvements, better transportation and new facilities for financing, it is probable that the industry will show slow but continuous growth.

2. FUR PRODUCTION

Development: Fur trading with Indians began in the early eighteenth century and became a major industry toward the end of the century with the establishment of permanent posts such as Cumberland House, La Loche and Fort Carleton. While the fur trade has declined in relative importance, it is still of considerable significance to the residents of northern Saskatchewan where some 3,000 people engage in trapping.

Production and Employment: The production of furs in 1967-68 was achieved both by approximately 6,000 licensed trappers and by 137 fur farms. Production has varied between 100,000 and 1,500,000 pelts annually, and the value of production has been as low as $750,000 and as high as $2,000,000. Such variations are due largely to instability in fur prices, trapping conditions and the productivity of the natural habitat. For example, fluctuations in the output of muskrat pelts stem primarily from periodic changes in water levels in the marshes of the southern part of the province. During periods of drought many marshes dry up and fur production is curtailed until water levels are restored and the animals re-established. In 1967, however, despite adequate water conditions a poor harvest was recorded in the Cumberland marsh area following a trapping season marred by bad weather.

Since, even in a good year, the average income of trappers is only $350, it is clear that few people can fully support themselves by trapping. Recently, the number of trappers has risen more than has fur production, apparently an indication of an increase in "hobby" and casual trapping. Such trapping, since the people involved seldom have a vested interest in the permanence of the resource, can lead to local over-use and declining productivity. The number of people engaged in fur farming has remained approximately the same for some years.

Species and Markets: Of the large variety of furs produced in Saskatchewan, beaver, mink, muskrat and squirrel are the most numerous and valuable. In some years rabbit and lynx pelts have also been important contributors to the trappers' income. As in the earlier fur trade, many trappers still sell their furs through the Hudson's Bay Company and other private traders or buyers but furs are sold also through a Provincial Fur Marketing Service. Fur auctions in Saskatchewan and other provinces handle much of the production and attract buyers from Europe and the United States so that, although some pelts are purchased by local furriers, almost the entire production is exported. Fashions and changes in fur preferences affect the fur market very directly.

Fur production can be maintained or even increased in the northern forested area where the more important fur bearing species are found, but increasing intensity in the use of land in the settled area of the province will further reduce its fur production potential. Thus it is unlikely that any significant expansion in the industry can be expected.

TABLE 2
SASKATCHEWAN WILD FUR PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1967-68 SEASON

Species	*Pelts*	*Value ($)*
Badger	616	3,030.71
Bear	226	3,935.36
Beaver	41,280	532,695.10
Coyote	3,294	24,429.16
Fisher	174	1,475.81
Fox	3,482	25,921.47
Lynx	2,639	53,126.27
Marten	785	6,926.33
Mink	20,906	272,308.73
Muskrat	282,263	224,897.51
Otter	617	11,233.35
Jack Rabbit	37,142	18,570.75
Squirrel	444,885	195,355.77
Weasel	41,646	31,074.91
Wolf: Timber	137	1,960.10
Others	327	1,098.72
Total	880,419	1,408,040.05

3. HUNTING AND SPORT FISHING

Fish and wildlife resources provide an important base for outdoor recreation in the province as is demonstrated by the 110,000 fishing and 135,000 hunting licenses sold in 1967. A large variety of upland and migratory game birds and big game species attract hunters each autumn, and several species of game fish appeal to the angler.

Game Birds: Each fall more than 60,000 hunters participate in game bird hunting in the province. Among the upland birds the sharp-tailed grouse—found throughout the agricultural section of the province—are the most sought after. Hungarian partridge are numerous, and pheasants, sage grouse, and chukar partridge are found in some areas. Ruffed grouse are common in the forest fringe and Park Belt and spruce grouse and ptarmigan are hunted in the northern forests. Among the migratory birds, geese and ducks are the most popular. Canada, white-fronted and snow geese and mallards and pintail ducks are hunted in the grain fields of southern Saskatchewan. There is wetland hunting for many other varieties of ducks; in particular red head, canvas back, gadwall, teal and scaups are common. Limited hunting of sandhill cranes is permitted, and, although few hunters take advantage of the opportunity, large populations of Wilson's snipe are present during the fall migration.

Big Game: The white-tailed deer is the most important big game animal. It is generally abundant in the mixed wood, the hardwood forest and in the aspen parklands of the province. Mule deer are also found in similar areas, but in much more limited numbers. Each fall about 50,000 hunters purchase deer licenses. The second most popular species is moose which is widespread and numerous in the northern forest, there providing hunting in a wilderness setting. Elk, too, occur in the forest region but their range is less extensive and their numbers smaller. About 10,000 moose and between 500 and 1,000 elk licenses are sold annually. Woodland caribou inhabit the northern forest where woodland and muskeg combine to provide a good habitat, but they are not heavily hunted; only 138 licenses were issued in 1967. The pronghorn antelope, a prized big game trophy, is hunted on the rolling grasslands of southwestern Saskatchewan. The population varies between 8,000 and 10,000 animals and strict regulation on the numbers of hunters has been necessary to ensure its maintenance. In those years when hunting is permitted, between 2,000 and 3,000 licenses are allotted on the basis of a draw.

Two other big game animals are little subjected to sport hunting. Black bears, common throughout the forested area of the province, are usually shot as pests or more rarely for fur. The Barren Ground caribou may in future be hunted for recreation but at present they are an important food source for residents of the far north, so that sport hunting is unlikely unless definite benefits from such hunting will accrue to the northern people.

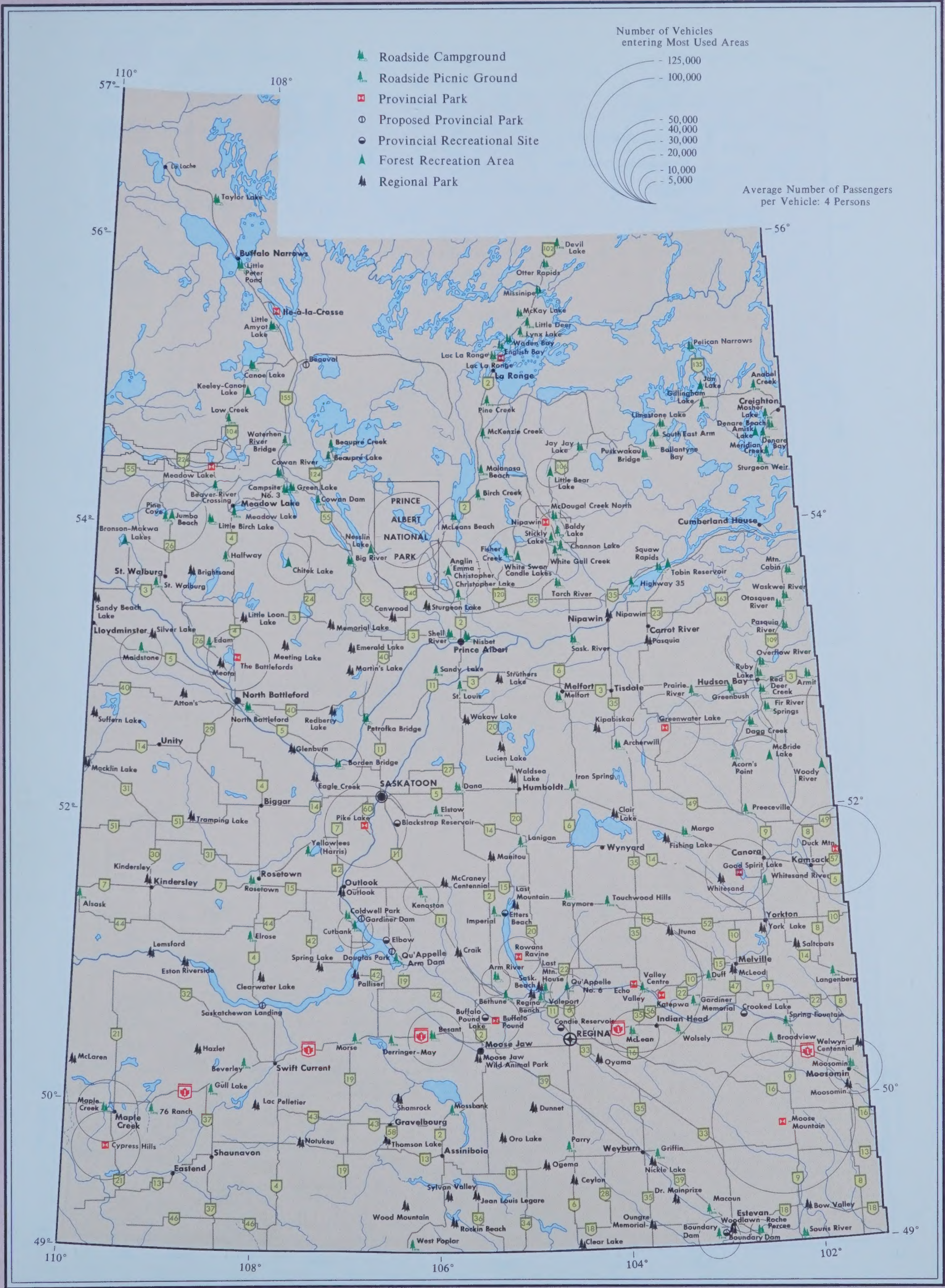
Sport Fishing: The most sought after native game fish are lake trout, pickerel and northern pike (see Section: zoogeography). Pike, pickerel and perch occur in lakes and rivers throughout the forested area and in the larger lakes in the south. Lake trout are common in all the deeper lakes of the Precambrian Shield but are present in only a few lakes south of that region. Arctic grayling and sauger are found in some of the northern rivers. Since fishing has been growing in popularity, in particular in the Prince Albert, Lac la Ronge and Meadow Lake areas, a program of fish stocking has been undertaken by the provincial government. As well as stocking native fish, species such as rainbow trout, speckled trout and bass have been introduced into suitable waters in the province.

Value: It is difficult to place monetary values on fish and wildlife when utilization is for recreation. The sale of hunting and fishing licenses returns over $1,000,000 annually. Of the nearly 250,000 license holders over 16,000 are non-residents and most of these come from the United States. Clearly the hunting and fishing opportunities in the province contribute substantially to the tourist industry. Preliminary surveys indicate that hunting and fishing are of considerable economic consequence since expenditures by hunters have been estimated in excess of $12,000,000 annually, and those by fishermen are thought to be somewhat higher.

With the development of new access roads into the northern part of the province more areas will be opened to fishermen and hunters. Increases in leisure time and the growing ease and economy of long distance travel will make these areas accessible to more people. Therefore, it is expected that a steady growth in recreational participation in hunting and fishing will occur.

T. A. Harper

PROVINCIAL RECREATION FACILITIES 1968


Roadside Campground
Roadside Picnic Ground
Provincial Park
Proposed Provincial Park
Provincial Recreational Site
Forest Recreation Area
Regional Park
Number of Vehicles entering Most Used Areas
125,000
100,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
5,000
Average Number of Passengers per Vehicle: 4 Persons
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
La Loche
Taylor Lake
Buffalo Narrows
Little Peter Pond
Ile-a-la-Crosse
Little Amyot Lake
Beauval
Canoe Lake
Keeley-Canoe Lake
Low Creek
Waterhen River Bridge
Meadow Lake
Beaver River Crossing
Campsite No. 3
Green Lake
Cowan River
Cowan Dam
Beaupre Creek
Beaupre Lake
Pine Cove
Jumbo Beach
Meadow Lake
Little Birch Lake
Bronson-Makwa Lakes
Halfway
Chitek Lake
St. Walburg
Brightsand
Sandy Beach Lake
Little Loon Lake
Lloydminster
Silver Lake
Edam
Maidstone
Meota
The Battlefords
Meeting Lake
Memorial Lake
Emerald Lake
Martin's Lake
North Battleford
Atton's
Suffern Lake
Redberry Lake
Unity
Glenburn
Macklin Lake
Borden Bridge
Petrofka Bridge
Eagle Creek
SASKATOON
Biggar
Tramping Lake
Pike Lake
Blackstrap Reservoir
Yellowlees (Harris)
Kindersley
Rosetown
Alsask
Outlook
Coldwell Park
Gardiner Dam
Cutbank
Elbow
Elrose
Lemsford
Spring Lake
Douglas Park
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Eston Riverside
Clearwater Lake
Palliser
Saskatchewan Landing
McLaren
Hazlet
Beverley
Swift Current
Gull Lake
Maple Creek
76 Ranch
Cypress Hills
Lac Pelletier
Shaunavon
Eastend
Notukeu
Shamrock
Gravelbourg
Thomson Lake
Assiniboia
Mossbank
Sylvan Valley
Wood Mountain
Roskin Beach
West Poplar
Jean Louis Legare
Oro Lake
Dunnet
Morse
Derringer-May
Besant
Buffalo Pound Lake
Moose Jaw
Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park
REGINA
Condie Reservoir
McLean
Oyama
Ogema
Ceylon
Parry
Weyburn
Griffin
Nickle Lake
Dr. Mainprize
Oungre Memorial
Boundary Dam
Estevan
Woodlawn
Roche Percee
Macoun
Bow Valley
Souris River
Clear Lake
Moose Mountain
Moosomin
Welwyn Centennial
Broadview
Spring Fountain
Crooked Lake
Gardiner Memorial
Indian Head
Wolsely
Katepwa
Echo Valley
Valley Centre
Qu'Appelle No. 6
Last Mountain House
Sask. Beach
Regina Beach
Valeport
Arm River
Rowans Ravine
Craik
Etters Beach
Imperial
Kenaston
McCraney Centennial
Last Mountain
Raymore
Touchwood Hills
Manitou
Lanigan
Elstow
Dana
Humboldt
Waldsea Lake
Lucien Lake
Iron Spring
Wakaw Lake
Clair Lake
Wynyard
Fishing Lake
Margo
Canora
Good Spirit Lake
Whitesand
Whitesand River
Kamsack
Duck Mtn.
Preeceville
Yorkton
York Lake
Saltcoats
Melville
McLeod
Duff
Langenberg
Ituna
Woody River
Acorn's Point
McBride Lake
Dagg Creek
Fir River Springs
Red Deer Creek
Armit
Hudson Bay
Greenbush
Prairie River
Ruby Lake
Overflow River
Pasquia River
Otasquen River
Waskwei River
Greenwater Lake
Archerwill
Kipabiskau
Melfort
Tisdale
Carrot River
Pasquia
Sask. River
Nipawin
Struthers Lake
St. Louis
Sandy Lake
Prince Albert
Nisbet
Shell River
Canwood
Sturgeon Lake
Torch River
Highway 35
Tobin Reservoir
Mtn. Cabin
Squaw Rapids
Cumberland House
White Gull Creek
Channon Lake
Baldy Lake
Stickly Lake
McDougal Creek North
Little Bear Lake
Fisher Creek
White Swan
Candle Lakes
Anglin
Emma
Christopher
Christopher Lake
McLeans Beach
Big River
Nesslin Lake
PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK
Birch Creek
Malanosa Beach
McKenzie Creek
Jay Jay Lake
Puskwakau Bridge
Pine Creek
La Ronge
Lac La Ronge
English Bay
Waden Bay
Lynx Lake
Little Deer
McKay Lake
Missinipe
Otter Rapids
Devil Lake
Pelican Narrows
Jan Lake
Anabel Creek
Creighton
Mosher Lake
Denare Beach
Amisk Lake
Meridian Creek
Denare Bay
Limestone Lake
South East Arm
Ballantyne Bay
Sturgeon Weir
Deline Lake
Gillingham Lake
155
104
224
55
124
2
106
26
4
3
24
240
120
35
163
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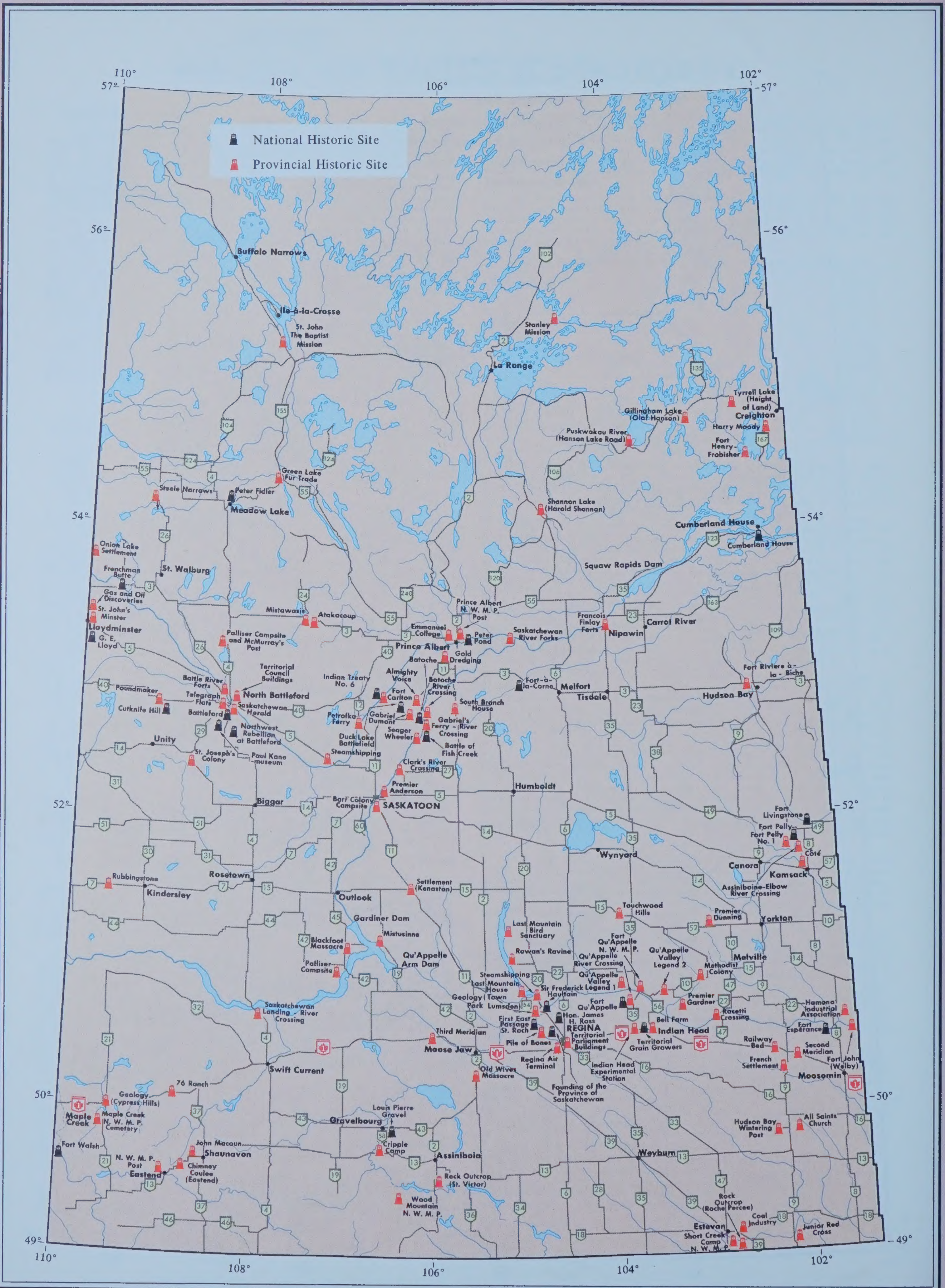
49
57
6
36
46
102
135

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

HISTORIC SITES 1968


National Historic Site
Provincial Historic Site
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-à-la-Crosse
St. John The Baptist Mission
Stanley Mission
La Ronge
Tyrrell Lake (Height of Land)
Gillingham Lake (Olaf Hanson)
Creighton
Harry Moody
Puskwakau River (Hanson Lake Road)
Fort Henry-Frobisher
Green Lake Fur Trade
Steele Narrows
Peter Fidler
Meadow Lake
Shannon Lake (Harold Shannon)
Cumberland House
Cumberland House
Onion Lake Settlement
Frenchman Butte
St. Walburg
Squaw Rapids Dam
Gas and Oil Discoveries
St. John's Minster
Lloydminster
G. E. Lloyd
Mistawasis
Atakacoup
Prince Albert N. W. M. P. Post
Emmanuel College
Peter Pond
Saskatchewan River Forks
Francois Finlay Forts
Nipawin
Carrot River
Palliser Campsite and McMurray's Post
Prince Albert
Gold Dredging
Batoche
Territorial Council Buildings
Battle River Forts
Indian Treaty No. 6
Almighty Voice
Batoche River Crossing
Fort Riviere à-la-Biche
Poundmaker
Telegraph Flats
North Battleford
Fort Carlton
Fort-à-la-Corne
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
Cutknife Hill
Battleford
Saskatchewan Herald
South Branch House
Petrofka Ferry
Gabriel Dumont
Gabriel's Ferry - River Crossing
Northwest Rebellion at Battleford
Seager Wheeler
Duck Lake Battlefield
Battle of Fish Creek
Unity
Steamshipping
St. Joseph's Colony
Paul Kane -museum
Clark's River Crossing
Premier Anderson
Humboldt
Barr Colony Campsite
SASKATOON
Biggar
Fort Livingstone
Fort Pelly
Fort Pelly No. 1
Côté
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Rubbingstone
Rosetown
Kindersley
Settlement (Kenaston)
Outlook
Assiniboine-Elbow River Crossing
Touchwood Hills
Premier Dunning
Yorkton
Gardiner Dam
Last Mountain Bird Sanctuary
Mistusinne
Blackfoot Massacre
Fort Qu'Appelle N. W. M. P.
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Rowan's Ravine
Qu'Appelle River Crossing
Qu'Appelle Valley Legend 2
Melville
Palliser Campsite
Methodist Colony
Steamshipping
Qu'Appelle Valley Legend 1
Last Mountain House
Sir Frederick Haultain
Geology (Town Park Lumsden)
Fort Qu'Appelle
Premier Gardner
Hamona Industrial Association
Saskatchewan Landing - River Crossing
Hon. James H. Ross
First East Passage St. Roch
REGINA
Bell Farm
Racetti Crossing
Fort Espérance
Third Meridian
Pile of Bones
Territorial Parliament Buildings
Indian Head
Territorial Grain Growers
Railway Bed
Second Meridian
Moose Jaw
Regina Air Terminal
French Settlement
Fort John (Welby)
Swift Current
Old Wives Massacre
Indian Head Experimental Station
Moosomin
76 Ranch
Founding of the Province of Saskatchewan
Geology (Cypress Hills)
Maple Creek
Maple Creek N. W. M. P. Cemetery
Louis Pierre Gravel
Gravelbourg
All Saints Church
Hudson Bay Wintering Post
Fort Walsh
John Macoun
Shaunavon
Cripple Camp
Assiniboia
Weyburn
N. W. M. P. Post
Eastend
Chimney Coulee (Eastend)
Rock Outcrop (St. Victor)
Rock Outcrop (Roche Percee)
Wood Mountain N. W. M. P.
Coal Industry
Estevan
Short Creek Camp N. W. M. P.
Junior Red Cross

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

PHYSICAL CAPABILITY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Capability Classes

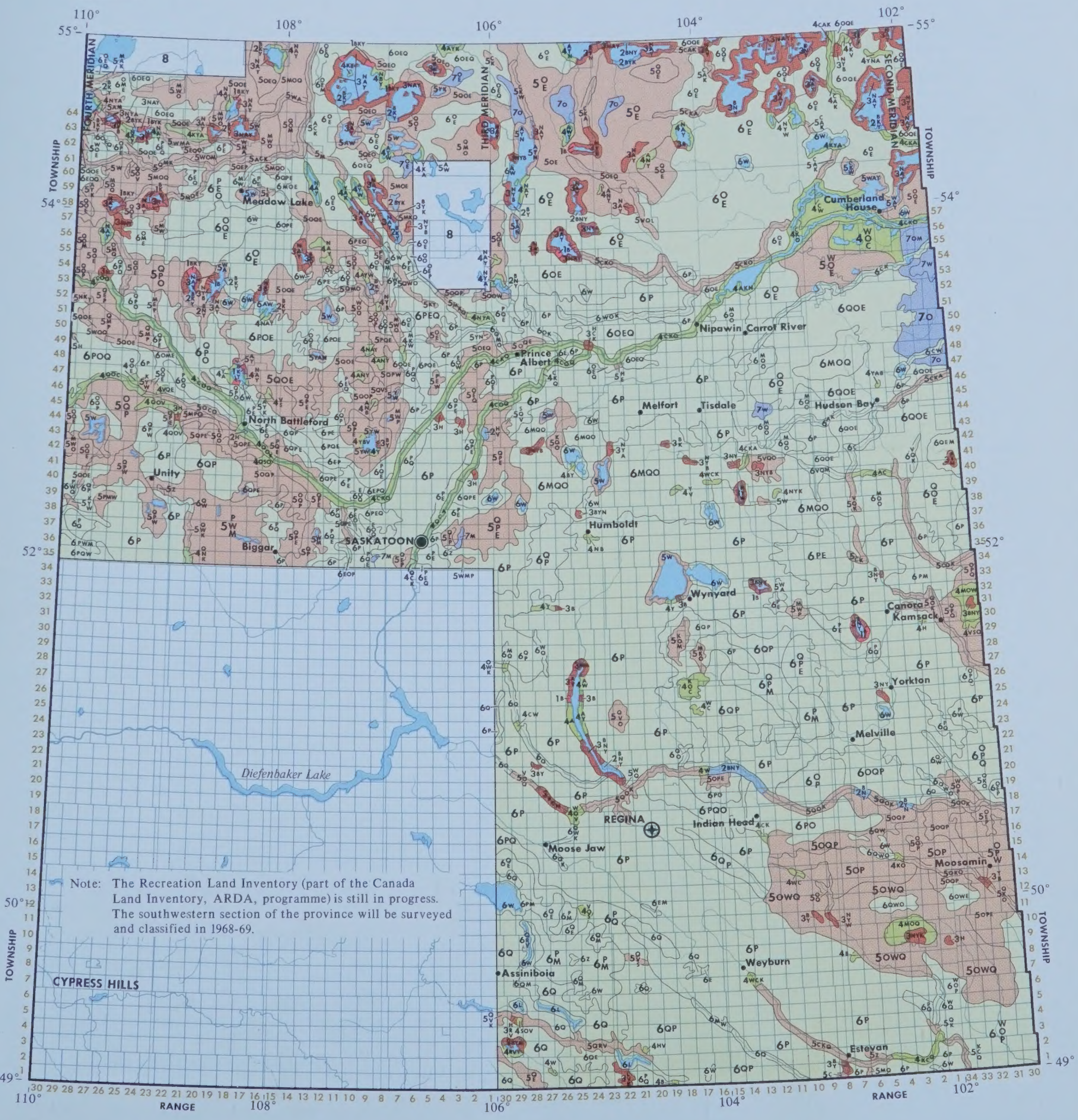
- 1 Very High Capability
- 2 High Capability
- 3 Moderately High Capability
- 4 Moderate Capability
- 5 Moderately Low Capability
- 6 Low Capability
- 7 Very Low Capability
- 8 Unclassified Lands

Recreation Features

*These features not present

- **A** Angling
- **B** Beach
- **C** Canoe Tripping
- **D** Deep Inshore Water*
- **E** Vegetation
- **F** Waterfalls or Rapids
- **G** Glacier*
- **H** Historic Site
- **J** Gathering and Collecting
- **K** Organized Camping
- **L** Landforms
- **M** Small Surface Waters
- **N** Lodging
- **O** Upland Wildlife
- **P** Cultural Landscape Patterns
- **Q** Topographic Patterns
- **R** Rock Formations
- **S** Skiing Area
- **T** Thermal Springs*
- **U** Deep Water Boat Tripping*
- **V** Viewing
- **W** Wetland Wildlife
- **Y** Family Boating
- **Z** Man-made Features

7



110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
55°
54°
52°
50°
49°
FOURTH MERIDIAN
THIRD MERIDIAN
SECOND MERIDIAN
TOWNSHIP
RANGE
8
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Nipawin
Carrot River
Prince Albert
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Unity
Biggar
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Yorkton
Melville
Diefenbaker Lake
REGINA
Indian Head
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Weyburn
Assiniboia
Estevan
CYPRESS HILLS

Note: The Recreation Land Inventory (part of the Canada Land Inventory, ARDA, programme) is still in progress. The southwestern section of the province will be surveyed and classified in 1968-69.

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

RECREATIONAL LAND USE

The characteristics of areas and sites used for outdoor recreation are as diverse as the interpretations of the word recreation itself. Such areas and sites may be part of an urban landscape, as in the case of city parks and playgrounds, or may lie deep in a rural setting. Further, the intensity of their use relates both to the factor of market and to the quality, or physical capability to support recreational uses, of the natural environment. Thus urban and urban-peripheral recreation areas are developed because of the high demand for proximal facilities whereas distant areas become objects of demand only where they exhibit special physical, biological or historical attraction, or occur as highway amenity site. Reference is made here only to the characteristics of recreation lands identified in the three accompanying maps.

Other accounts in the Atlas provide a basis for broad interpretation of the physical landscape in terms of natural potential as recreation land. Physical features, climate and natural vegetation exhibit a pattern of broad zones, each characterized by overall uniformity. Any diversity or contrast is limited to their borders and areas such as the uplands, glacial melt-water channels and, especially, the useable lakes.

Capability Classification: To assess the physical resource, a Recreation Land Capability Classification was designed by the Canada Land Inventory (ARDA) and mapping has been carried as far north as latitude 55°. Physically homogeneous landscape units were rated according to their inherent physical ability to support those recreational uses which are presently popular outside urban areas. Each unit may also be accorded as many as three "recreational features" which, according to current preferences, represent major potential uses of these lands for recreation. The classification is thus based on the quantity of recreation which may be generated and sustained per unit area of land per year, under perfect market conditions. Water bodies as such are not classified, but their recreation values accrue to the values awarded their shorelands; upland and shoreland are classified independently but the capability basis of the classification is the same. The resulting map* (p. 150) exhibits a close correlation with the basic physical geography of the province, a relationship which is to be expected since the capabilities for different kinds of outdoor recreation have been assigned physical frameworks, the "recreation features", which may be derived from air photo and field inspection.

Current emphasis is upon water-based activities and capability ratings reflect directly the hydrographic patterns. The shorelands of many of the lakes of both the Shield and the Mixed Woods zone rate high, whereas in the south only a few, including those of the Qu'Appelle system, are similarly classed. Southern lake shorelands are ranked very low because of the shallowness and alkilinity of adjacent water; indeed, in many cases their classification as "shorelands" is dubious in that, for the important summer season at least, the "lake" may disappear, leaving salt encrusted silt which at that period could be just as easily classified as the "worst upland". Other correlations are equally direct: deep river valleys and uplands, such as along the Manitoba Escarpment and Moose Mountain, contrast with surrounding areas of low capability, while the southeastern section of the Alberta Plateau Region, although short of surface waters, is an area of greater diversity in relief in which the Cypress Hills provide fairly high potential for outdoor recreation.

Seasonality of Recreation: Because of severe winters, relatively small snowfall and, in many areas, lack of suitable slopes, skiing has not been a well established sport within the province. Snow-making machines and ski-lifts have appeared on spillway slopes and, recently, Saskatoon has been awarded the 1971 Canadian Winter Games because of the city's offer to build a "mountain" for the ski events. Indeed, the long winters have been typically periods of "non-recreation" in terms of outdoor activities for most of the population, although the motorized toboggan has created some change. The short summer has been the active period and most of the public and private development in recreation has concentrated on satisfying demands during this season. The heart of the province's outdoor recreation programme has been the provincial park system and to this has been added a system of regional parks together with roadside camp grounds, picnic grounds and other recreation sites.

Provincial Parks: Jurisdiction over provincial parks and most aspects of outdoor recreation was vested in the Department of National Resources under the terms of the "Provincial Parks and Protected Areas Act" of 1931. Except during the 1950's and early '60's, when some of the responsibilities for commercial operations and recreation were transferred to other agencies or departments, the Department of Natural Resources has been responsible for delineation, planning, operation and management of provincial parks. These offer a wide variety of facilities, the range of services provided depending on the location and physical characteristics of the park concerned. In general, the policy has been to secure and control the best recreation lands, including shorelands, in the interests of the public at large.

The location and distribution of provincial parks relate to the distributions both of resource lands and population. For the most part, lands with the best recreational capability lie on the periphery of the settled area and, specifically, the best opportunities for water-based activities lie to the north. Some of the better parks are thus in remote areas. On the other hand, the concentration of population in the south-central area has made it necessary to develop parks nearby, even where the environmental amenities are deficient. An excellent example of the latter is Pike Lake Provincial Park. Focussed on a small abandoned meander of the South Saskatchewan River, a naturally poor site, it was developed because it provided the best water-based recreation potential within easy distance of Saskatoon. Regina, owing to its proximity to the Qu'Appelle Valley lakes and to Last Mountain Lake, has been rather more fortunate in the provision of provincial parks.

Based on passenger car counts, the most popular of the provincial parks is that at Moose Mountain, a gentle upland rising only a few hundred feet above the surrounding area. Its natural attractions include wooded slopes, numerous small lakes and abundant wildlife; two of the larger lakes are well suited to cottage development, camping and boating. A further attraction lies in its location and good road connections. The Qu'Appelle Valley complex and Duck Mountain (on the Manitoba Escarpment) rank second and third in respective popularity. Measured by the number of camping permits issued, the park at Cypress Hills, focussed not so much on water-oriented recreation but rather on landscape distinction, ranks first; the Qu'Appelle Valley parks and Moose Mountain are second and third. Some of the most favourable areas in terms of physical environment, for example, Meadow Lake Park in the northwest and Lac la Ronge on the Shield, rank relatively low on both scores owing partly to distance from population centres and poor road quality. Park development on Diefenbaker Lake has not proceeded far enough to indicate the effects of this new water body on the orientation of recreational activity. However, its 500 mile shoreline should prove attractive to many visitors from southwestern and south-central Saskatchewan. Some two million visitors entered the provincial parks in 1967.

Regional Parks: The Regional Parks Act of 1960 allowed local areas to obtain financial assistance from the province to set up locally administered Regional Parks. This has been a popular programme involving co-operation between municipalities, and by 1968 sixty-seven parks had been established. Seven cities, 44 towns, 98 villages and 134 rural municipalities participate in the programme, representing nearly one-third of the population. The success of the scheme lies in its effectiveness in bringing recreational amenities to the people, particularly to those in rural areas. The range of included facilities varies considerably, but water is always a chief focus of attraction. Artificial pools have been provided where suitable lakes are absent.

Roadside Camp and Picnic Grounds also form a part of the system of outdoor recreation. The need for such is evident from the use made of campgrounds on the Trans-Canada Highway (1) and Highways 11 and 5 (Regina to Saskatoon and Saskatoon to Lloydminster). The location of camp and picnic grounds and the standard of facilities are affected by the volume of road traffic, the distance between towns and the availability of physically attractive sites and potable water.

Historic Sites: Designated sites include petroglyphs at Roche Percee, North-West Mounted Police posts, and locations associated with exploration, rebellion and colonization. Restoration of Fort Carleton and the establishing of museums as at Wood Mountain and Cannington Manor Historic Parks have also been undertaken. Some sites are of local interest only, while others have more general connotations. Amongst the latter is the area centering on Batoche (a National Historic Site) which includes one of the most attractive sections of the South Saskatchewan River Valley, together with Fort Carleton, Fish Creek and the settlement of Duck Lake.

Other Recreation Facilities: Some relate specifically and directly to conservation and nature interpretation, as at Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary and Condie Nature Reserve (near Regina). Others, such as Forest Recreation Areas and Provincial Recreation Sites, provide for basic recreation needs in remote or special areas. Only one National Park lies in the province, although attempts have been made to incorporate a southern area of typical grassland, now largely used as grazing land, into the scheme of National Parks. Prince Albert National Park, established in 1927, covers approximately 1,500 square miles in the Mixed Woods zone. Like all Canadian National Parks, it is dedicated as a sanctuary of nature, "for rest, relaxation and enjoyment. No exploitation of resources for any other purpose is permitted. All development must contribute to public enjoyment and conservation of the parks in a natural condition". Nonetheless, a variety of recreational uses are provided for, such as fishing, swimming, boating, and golfing together with a wide range of visitor services and the established townsite of Waskesiu.

There is an unexpected quality of recreation areas and sites, both developed and undeveloped, in this province where uniformity of landscape is a dominant characteristic. In the northwest of the settled area, for example, are the lakes associated with the Waterhen River and the Bronson Forest. Many of these have superb beaches, clear water and provide excellent fishing, while the surrounding terrain and vegetation cover show considerable variety. This is one of the few extensive areas of high recreational capability "within" the settled areas of the western plains. Other areas of high natural quality include: Prince Albert National Park, rather similar to the last area in its physical characteristics; the Lac la Ronge region, set in the south-central section of the Shield; and the lakes of the southeastern part of the Shield, lying adjacent to the Hanson Lake Road. The province possesses a number of areas with high inherent physical ability to support recreational uses, but, excepting the Cypress Hills where elevation, landforms, vegetation and fauna are the significant attractions, both high capability and developed facilities are tied to water-based activities and, mainly, to a very short summer season. Fortunately, public policy has ensured control of the best areas, including shorelands, and has recognized outdoor recreation as both a significant economic activity and a necessary social service.

**Note*—The map "Physical Capability for Outdoor Recreation" is derived from detailed maps, prepared by the Department of Geography, for the Province of Saskatchewan as part of the Canada Land Inventory (ARDA) programme. Because of scale, some complexing has been necessary but the representation remains surprisingly detailed, reflecting basic landscape units and differences. Because the map interprets inherent physical capability only, neither present recreational land uses nor facilities are shown or considered. The map was compiled by D. McKay.

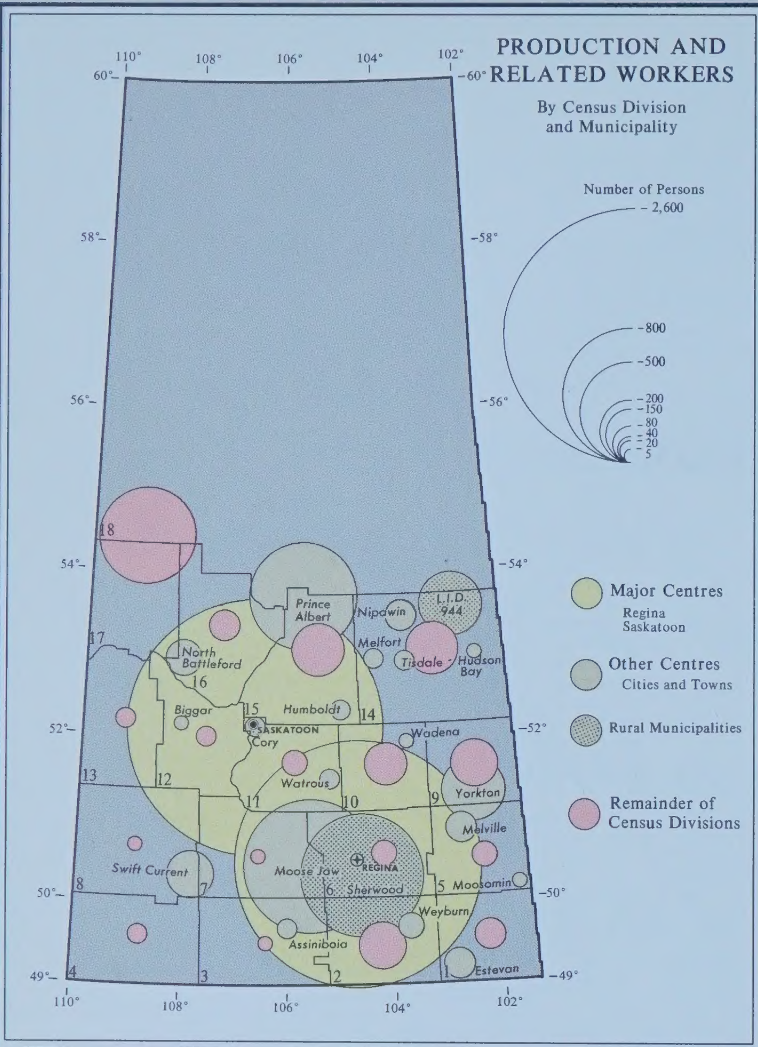
J. Howard Richards and D. McKay

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

INDUSTRY SERVICES AND CIRCULATION

SECTION 10

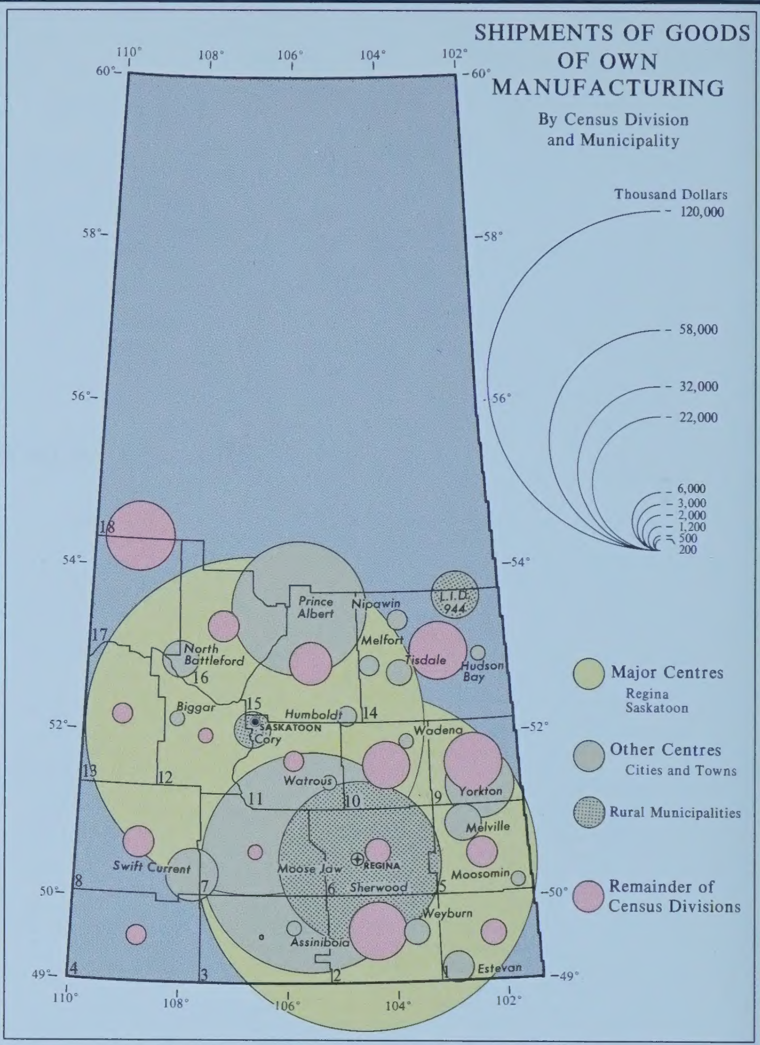
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1965



PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS

By Census Division and Municipality

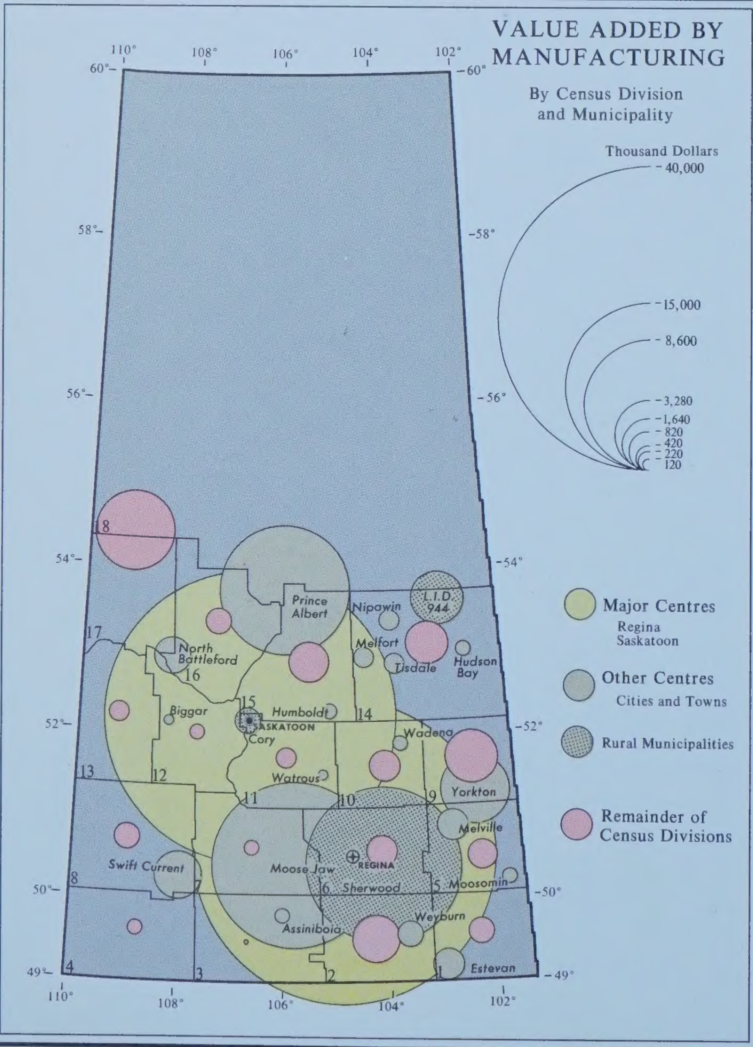
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Number of Persons
2,600
800
500
200
150
80
40
20
5
Prince Albert
Nipawin
L.I.D. 944
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Biggar
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Cory
Wadena
Watrous
Yorkton
Melville
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Sherwood
Moosomin
Weyburn
Assiniboia
Estevan
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
Major Centres
Regina
Saskatoon
Other Centres
Cities and Towns
Rural Municipalities
Remainder of Census Divisions



SHIPMENTS OF GOODS OF OWN MANUFACTURING

By Census Division and Municipality

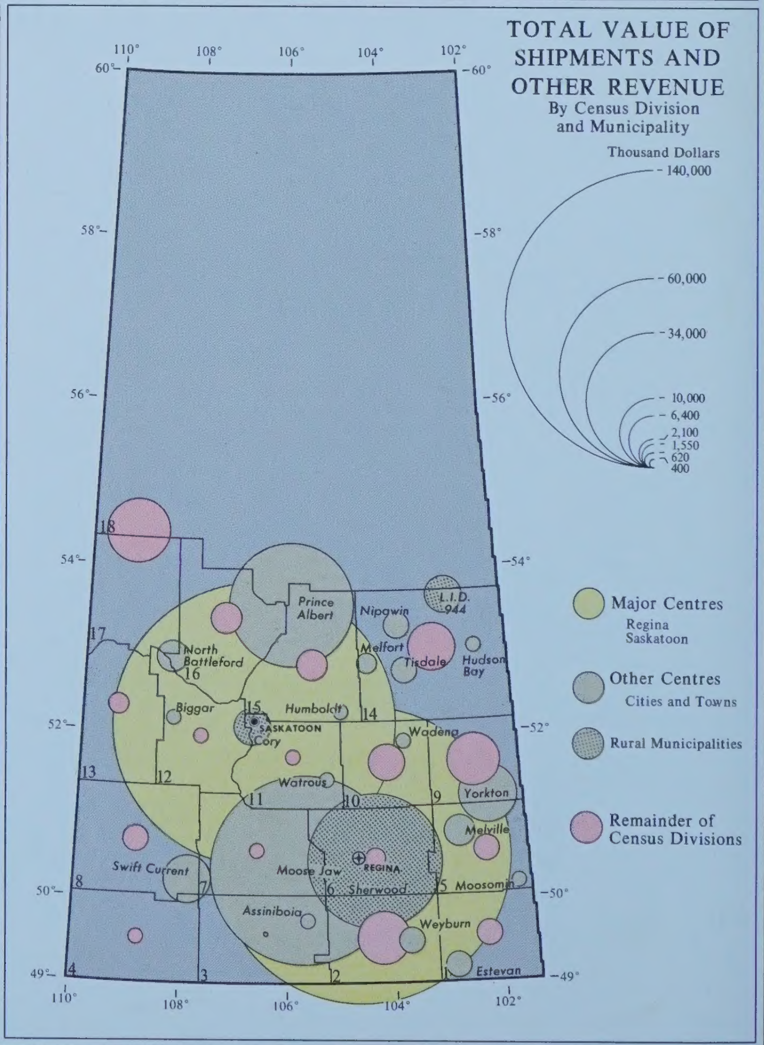
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Thousand Dollars
120,000
58,000
32,000
22,000
6,000
3,000
2,000
1,200
500
200
Prince Albert
Nipawin
L.I.D. 944
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Biggar
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Cory
Wadena
Watrous
Yorkton
Melville
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Sherwood
Moosomin
Weyburn
Assiniboia
Estevan
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
Major Centres
Regina
Saskatoon
Other Centres
Cities and Towns
Rural Municipalities
Remainder of Census Divisions



VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING

By Census Division and Municipality

110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Thousand Dollars
40,000
15,000
8,600
3,280
1,640
820
420
220
120
Prince Albert
Nipawin
L.I.D. 944
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Biggar
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Cory
Wadena
Watrous
Yorkton
Melville
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Sherwood
Moosomin
Weyburn
Assiniboia
Estevan
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
Major Centres
Regina
Saskatoon
Other Centres
Cities and Towns
Rural Municipalities
Remainder of Census Divisions



TOTAL VALUE OF SHIPMENTS AND OTHER REVENUE

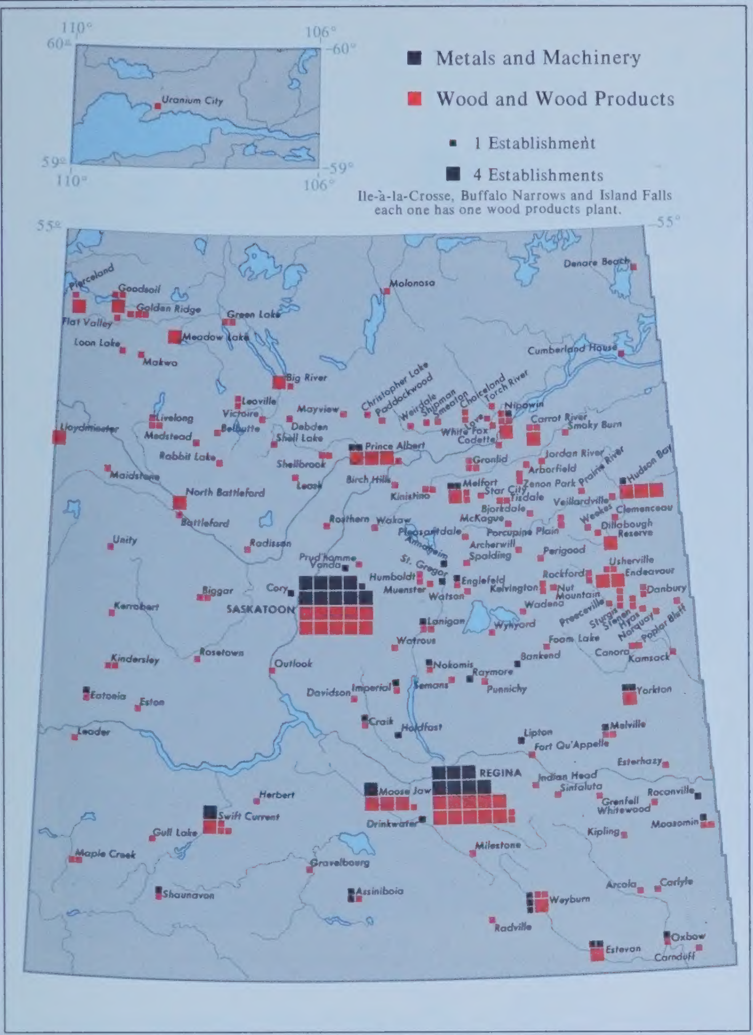
By Census Division and Municipality

110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Thousand Dollars
140,000
60,000
34,000
10,000
6,400
2,100
1,550
620
400
Prince Albert
Nipawin
L.I.D. 944
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Biggar
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Cory
Wadena
Watrous
Yorkton
Melville
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Sherwood
Moosomin
Weyburn
Assiniboia
Estevan
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
Major Centres
Regina
Saskatoon
Other Centres
Cities and Towns
Rural Municipalities
Remainder of Census Divisions

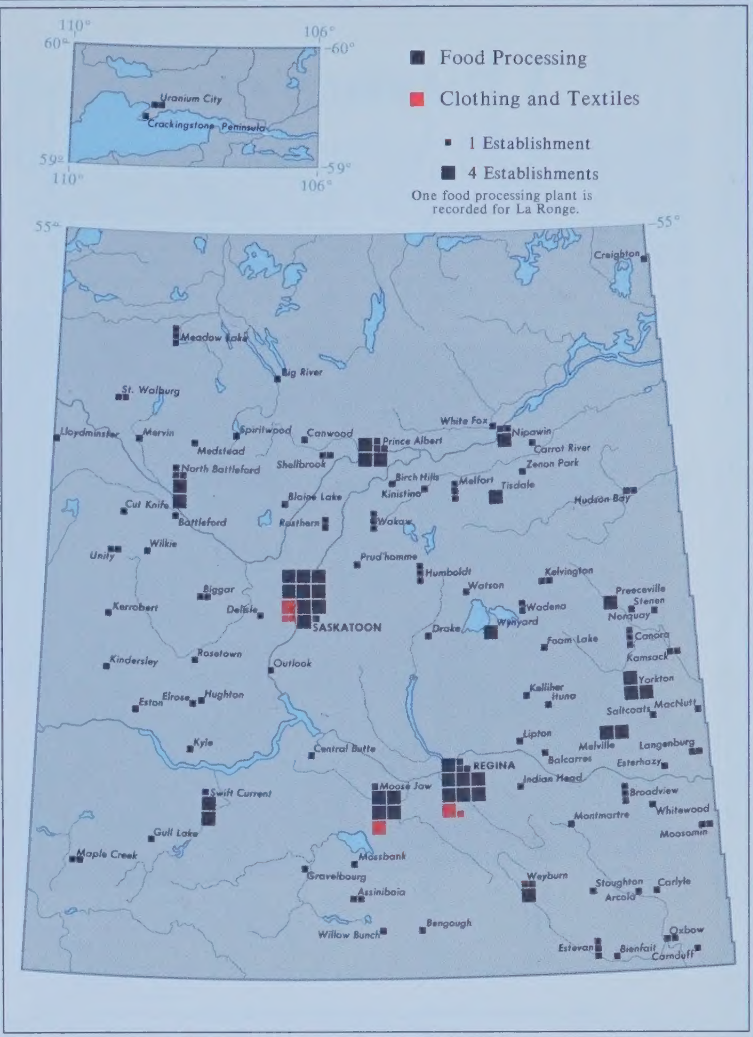
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 300 Miles
1:9,000,000

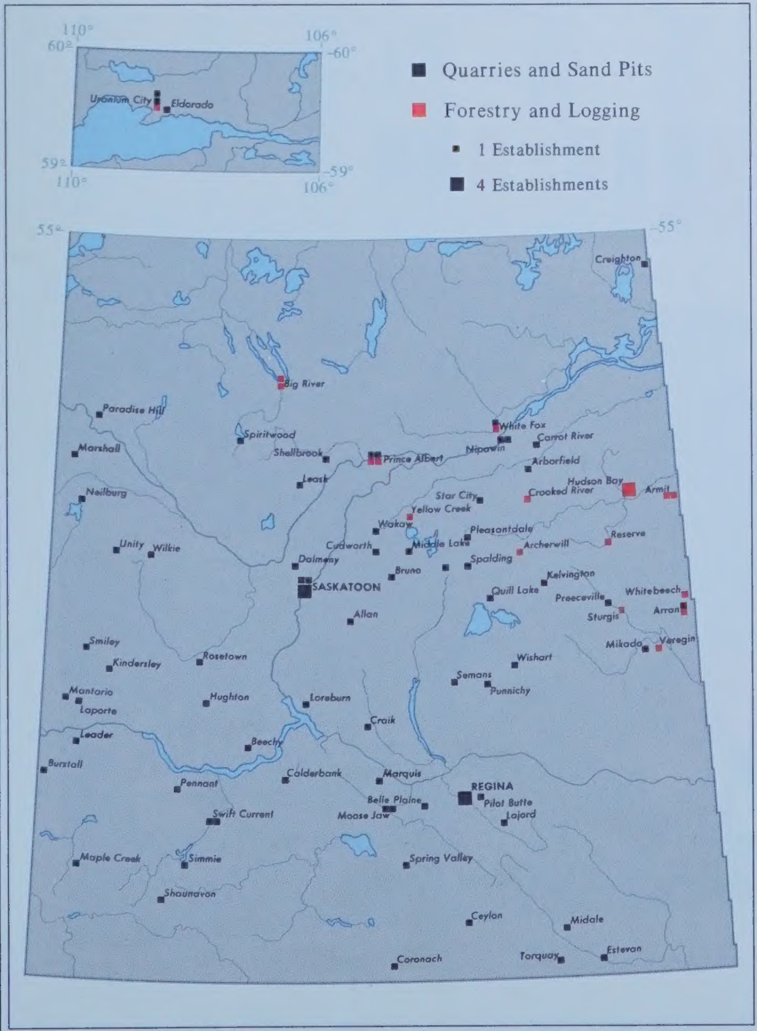
LOCATION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1968

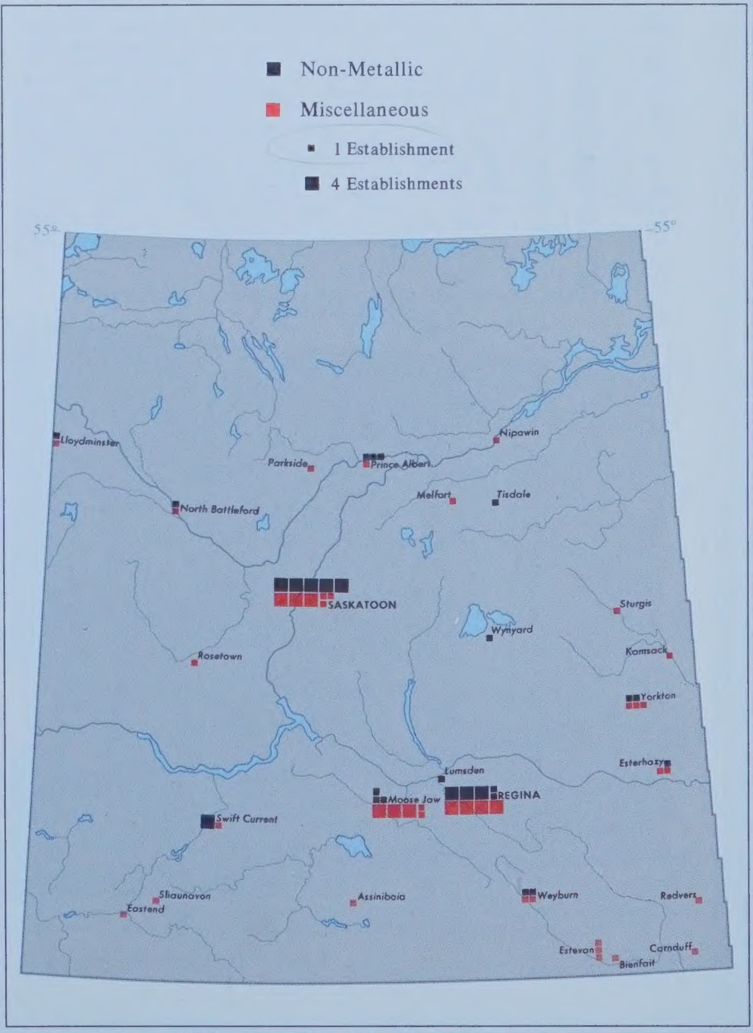

■ Metals and Machinery
🟥 Wood and Wood Products
▪ 1 Establishment
■ 4 Establishments
110°
106°
60°
59°
55°
Uranium City
Pierceland
Goodsoil
Golden Ridge
Flat Valley
Green Lake
Loon Lake
Meadow Lake
Makwa
Molanosa
Denare Beach
Cumberland House
Big River
Leoville
Lloydminster
Medstead
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Carrot River
Smoky Burn
Hudson Bay
Melfort
Tisdale
North Battleford
Battleford
Unity
Radisson
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Biggar
Kerrobert
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Eatonia
Eston
Davidson
Leader
Yorkton
Melville
Lipton
Fort Qu'Appelle
Esterhazy
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Herbert
Swift Current
Gull Lake
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Milestone
Weyburn
Radville
Estevan
Oxbow
Carnduff
Kipling
Moosomin
Arcola
Carlyle

Ile-à-la-Crosse, Buffalo Narrows and Island Falls each one has one wood products plant.


■ Food Processing
🟥 Clothing and Textiles
▪ 1 Establishment
■ 4 Establishments
110°
106°
60°
59°
55°
Uranium City
Crackingstone Peninsula
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Big River
St. Walburg
White Fox
Nipawin
Lloydminster
Marvin
Spiritwood
Canwood
Prince Albert
Carrot River
Zenon Park
Medstead
North Battleford
Shellbrook
Birch Hills
Melfort
Tisdale
Kinistino
Hudson Bay
Blaine Lake
Cut Knife
Battleford
Rosthern
Wakaw
Wilkie
Unity
Prud'homme
Humboldt
Watson
Kelvington
Preeceville
Biggar
Delisle
SASKATOON
Wadena
Wynyard
Foam Lake
Kerrobert
Drake
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Yorkton
Eston
Elrose
Hughton
Kelliher
Ituna
Saltcoats
MacNutt
Kyle
Lipton
Melville
Langenburg
Central Butte
Balcarres
Esterhazy
REGINA
Indian Head
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Broadview
Montmartre
Whitewood
Moosomin
Gull Lake
Maple Creek
Mossbank
Gravelbourg
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Stoughton
Arcola
Carlyle
Bengough
Willow Bunch
Estevan
Bienfait
Oxbow
Carnduff

One food processing plant is recorded for La Ronge.


■ Quarries and Sand Pits
🟥 Forestry and Logging
▪ 1 Establishment
■ 4 Establishments
110°
106°
60°
59°
55°
Uranium City
Eldorado
Creighton
Big River
Paradise Hill
White Fox
Carrot River
Spiritwood
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Marshall
Leask
Arborfield
Hudson Bay
Neilburg
Crooked River
Armit
Star City
Yellow Creek
Wakaw
Pleasantdale
Reserve
Unity
Wilkie
Cudworth
Middle Lake
Archerwill
Dalmeny
Spalding
Bruno
SASKATOON
Kelvington
Quill Lake
Preeceville
Whitebeech
Sturgis
Arran
Allan
Mikado
Veregin
Smiley
Kindersley
Rosetown
Wishart
Semans
Punnichy
Montario
Laporte
Hughton
Loreburn
Craik
Leader
Beechy
Burstall
Calderbank
Marquis
Pennant
REGINA
Belle Plaine
Pilot Butte
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Lajord
Maple Creek
Simmie
Spring Valley
Shaunavon
Ceylon
Midale
Coronach
Torquay
Estevan


■ Non-Metallic
🟥 Miscellaneous
▪ 1 Establishment
■ 4 Establishments
55°
Nipawin
Lloydminster
Parkside
Prince Albert
Melfort
Tisdale
North Battleford
SASKATOON
Sturgis
Wynyard
Rosetown
Kamsack
Yorkton
Esterhazy
Lumsden
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Swift Current
Shaunavon
Eastend
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Redvers
Estevan
Bienfait
Carnduff

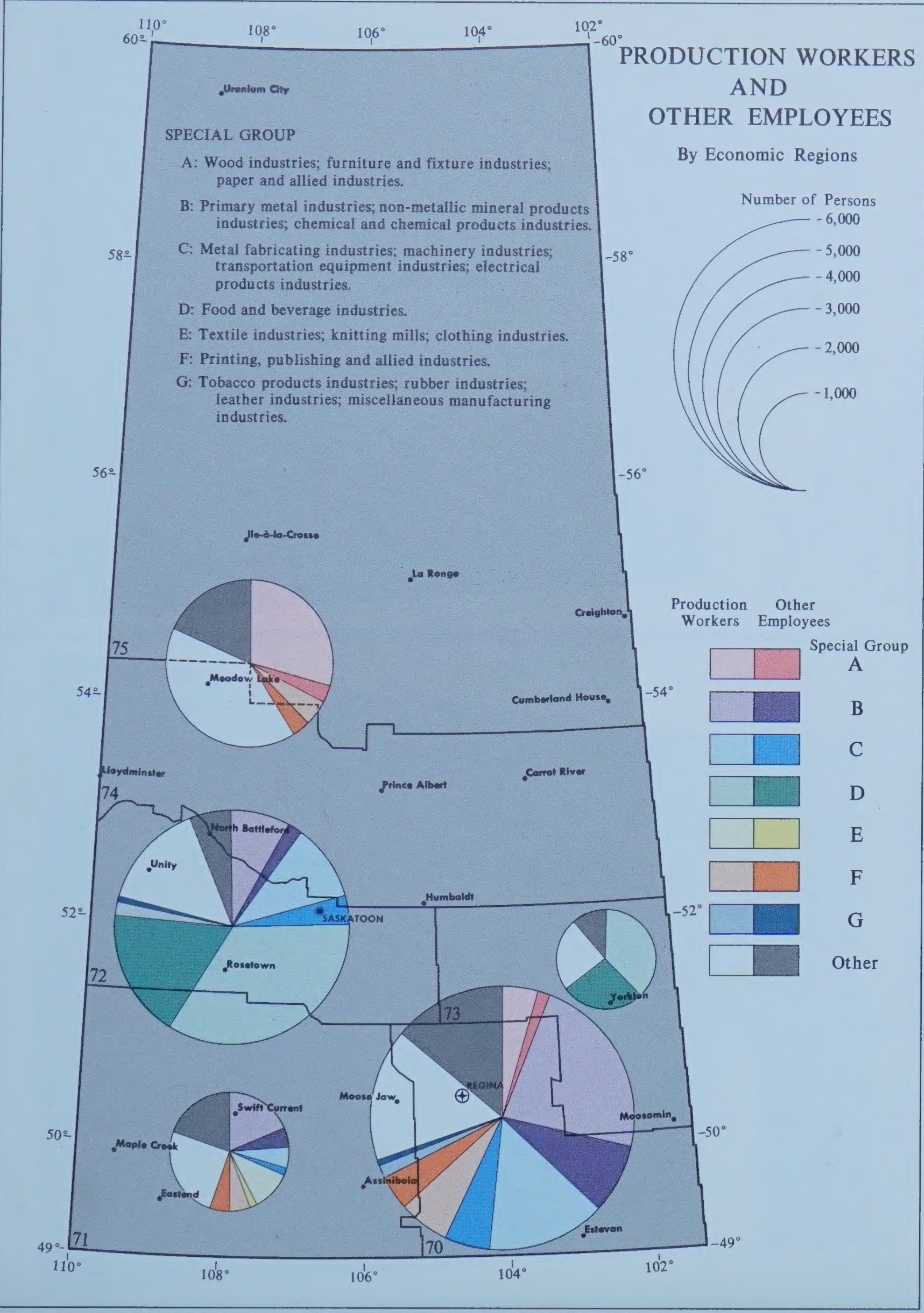
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1966

PRODUCTION WORKERS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES

By Economic Regions



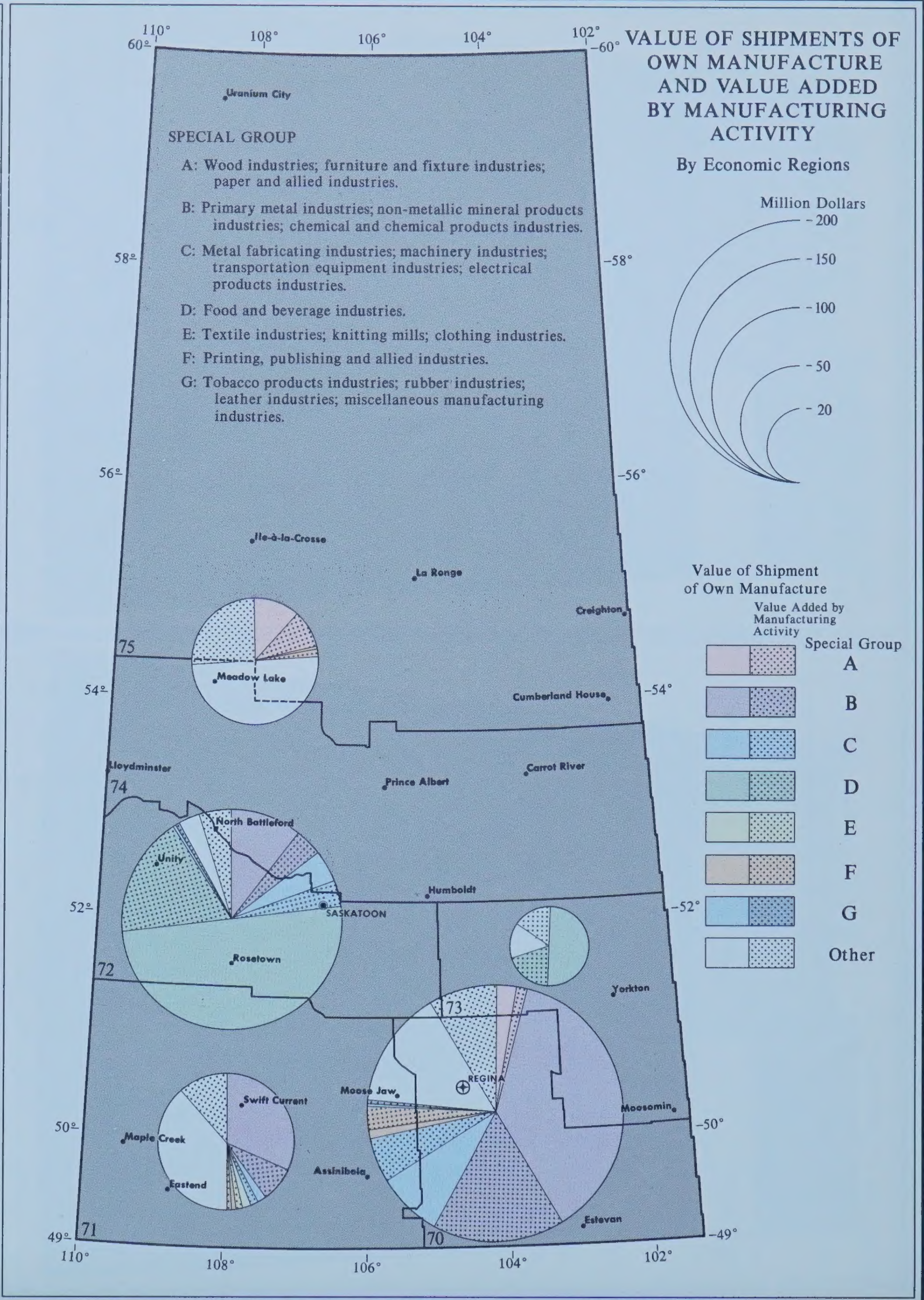
SPECIAL GROUP

- A: Wood industries; furniture and fixture industries; paper and allied industries.
- B: Primary metal industries; non-metallic mineral products industries; chemical and chemical products industries.
- C: Metal fabricating industries; machinery industries; transportation equipment industries; electrical products industries.
- D: Food and beverage industries.
- E: Textile industries; knitting mills; clothing industries.
- F: Printing, publishing and allied industries.
- G: Tobacco products industries; rubber industries; leather industries; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Number of Persons
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
Production Workers
Other Employees
Special Group
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
Other
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Uranium City
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Cumberland House
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan
75
74
73
72
71
70

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS OF OWN MANUFACTURE AND VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

By Economic Regions



SPECIAL GROUP

- A: Wood industries; furniture and fixture industries; paper and allied industries.
- B: Primary metal industries; non-metallic mineral products industries; chemical and chemical products industries.
- C: Metal fabricating industries; machinery industries; transportation equipment industries; electrical products industries.
- D: Food and beverage industries.
- E: Textile industries; knitting mills; clothing industries.
- F: Printing, publishing and allied industries.
- G: Tobacco products industries; rubber industries; leather industries; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Million Dollars
200
150
100
50
20
Value of Shipment of Own Manufacture
Value Added by Manufacturing Activity
Special Group
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
Other
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Uranium City
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Cumberland House
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Rosetown
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan
75
74
73
72
71
70

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY IN SASKATCHEWAN

The manufacturing sector of the economy is composed of those industries which take raw materials produced in the agricultural, forestry, fishing or mining sectors and transform them into finished products. There are typically several stages in the manufacturing process. The first involves processing the raw material to reduce its weight or bulk, to lessen its perishability, or to remove impurities. This is usually done close to where the resource is produced since the lighter, less bulky or more durable output which results is then less costly to transport.

Succeeding stages involve fabricating one or more of the processed raw materials into a final product. For relatively simple items, such as those produced in commercial bakeries, only a few steps are necessary. For more complex products, such as television sets, the fabrication process involves several complicated steps. Manufacturing industries that fabricate finished products tend to locate near the markets they serve. This is because the cost of assembling their (processed) inputs is frequently less than the cost of distributing the finished product, which often gains weight or bulk or becomes more fragile or perishable as it nears completion. However, techniques used in the different branches of manufacturing vary widely. Frequently, more complex products require relatively large plants in order to be produced efficiently. Thus, while most cities produce some manufactured items, the concentration of large scale activities tends to be in the larger regional cities or near the centre of the national market.

A large city or an industrial complex offers numerous additional advantages to the fabricating group of manufacturing activities. Certain operations and services that a firm in a small centre would have to do for itself can, in a large industrial centre, be contracted out to separate enterprises specializing in those functions and operating on a large enough scale to do them more efficiently. In addition the firm may be able to operate with a smaller inventory, confident in the knowledge that additional materials can be obtained on short notice from nearby suppliers if necessary. The expense of maintaining inventory is thereby reduced. Also, the saving in transfer costs realized when bulk shipments originate or terminate at a single location are more likely to accrue to the firm situated in an industrial complex with its multiple transportation facilities than to one in an isolated location.

The above considerations help to explain why manufacturing has always been a relatively unimportant segment of Saskatchewan's economy. The timing of Saskatchewan's settlement, which occurred after manufacturing centres had developed in Eastern Canada and after Winnipeg had become a sizeable city, put the future province at an initial disadvantage. Saskatchewan's small population and the great distance to major markets has been and remains a constraint. In addition, the province's basic agricultural products are not of the type which will support a large manufacturing sector. Grains require little processing. Even the further development of flour milling is inhibited because (foreign) buyers of Saskatchewan's wheat have typically used it to upgrade their own domestic grains prior to milling. Livestock production has, however, brought into existence one of the province's most important manufacturing industries, that is, slaughtering and meat packing. But livestock production accounts for only about one fifth of the output (by value) of the agricultural sector, and the size of the meat packing industry is dependent on the amount of livestock produced.

Table 1

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING IN SASKATCHEWAN 1939-1964

Year	Establishments	Employees	Wages and Salaries	Value of Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture[2]	Value Added by Manufacture
			(Thousands of Current Dollars)		
1939	737	6,475	7,346	60,651	20,283
1946	955	11,957	17,956	168,357	38,460
1953	1,062	11,604	32,396	266,613	79,941
1955	960	11,490	34,826	295,162	113,599
1956	798	11,536	36,683	298,203	113,628
1957[1]	700	11,670	40,171	286,847	109,599
1958	729	11,774	42,264	312,608	109,542
1959	673	12,035	45,798	337,658	122,516
1960	682	12,267	48,104	329,945	115,573
1961	710	13,555	54,787	331,863	113,279
1962	720	13,662	57,560	352,069	113,750
1963	749	13,744	59,841	370,512	126,495
1964	773	14,247	64,273	381,781	128,354

[1] The Standard Industrial Classification system and the meaning of Establishment were revised in 1957. Thus the earlier figures are not strictly comparable with those for 1957 and later years.

[2] Prior to 1952, the basis of collection was gross value of products.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, 1964.

Thus at the time of the 1941 census only slightly more than 3 per cent of the province's labor force was found in manufacturing industries. This figure had increased to nearly 5 per cent by 1964. During the same period, these industries increased their contribution to provincial personal income, through wages and salaries, from under 3 to just over 4 per cent (the growth of manufacturing in recent years is shown in Table 1). Yet nearly 22 per cent of the nation's labour force was in manufacturing in 1941, and in 1964 this figure was about 24 per cent. At both dates wages and salaries paid out by Canada's manufacturing industries accounted for over one fifth of the nation's total personal income. Ranked by province, according to either labour force, number of employees, value of factory shipments, or total value added, Saskatchewan's manufacturing industry stands eighth in Canada, above only Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

The manufacturing industries which have developed in Saskatchewan consist generally of (a) activities which process the province's natural resources and agricultural products and which produce for local consumption as well as for regional, national or international markets, and (b) activities which use readily available inputs and which can be performed on a small scale for relatively small local markets. A recent study assigns approximately 40 per cent of the province's manufacturing employment to the former group, about one-third of this stemming from activities which cater for predominantly local markets. The second group accounts for 60 per cent of employment in manufacturing. Thus, three-quarters of the province's manufacturing employment is engaged in activities producing for local markets.

Table 2

MAJOR SASKATCHEWAN INDUSTRIES RANKED BY EMPLOYMENT—1964

Industry	Employees	Value of Shipments $000
Dairy Factories	1,579	35,656
Slaughtering and Meat Packing Plants	1,372	58,483
Publishing and Printing	1,086	11,641
Bakeries	966	12,678
Petroleum Refineries	787	77,292
Flour Mills	694	50,405
Others	7,763	137,479
TOTAL	14,247	383,634

[1] Value of production

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, 1964.

While there are over one hundred branches of manufacturing represented in Saskatchewan, many of the operations are exceedingly small and employ as few as two or three persons. Of greatest importance are six industries which together account for over 45 per cent of the employment and nearly 65 per cent of the value of shipments from this sector. These, ranked by number of employees, are Dairy Factories, Slaughtering and Meat Packing Plants, Publishing and Printing, Bakeries, Petroleum Refineries, and Flour Mills as shown in Table 2.

There is considerable variation in the size of establishments between industries in the province, a reflection of the technology used in the different production processes. In Table 3 the average number of employees and the average value of factory shipments are compared for 24 of the province's industries. With reference to the six largest mentioned above, this group displays both extremes in establishment size. Petroleum refining and flour milling operations are conducted in relatively large-scale plants utilizing large amounts of capital equipment. A few plants in such industries are sufficient to serve the local market and may produce some goods for sale outside the province as well. Bakeries, printing shops and dairy factories on the other hand require smaller amounts of capital for an efficient sized operation. There are, accordingly, numerous small firms in these industries. Bakeries alone account for one-seventh of the total number of establishments in Saskatchewan.

Table 3

MAJOR SASKATCHEWAN INDUSTRIES RANKED BY NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS—1964

Industry	Establishments	Av. Number of Employees	Av. Value of of Shipments (Thousands of Current Dollars)
Bakeries	114	8.5	111.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	104	5.0	56.8
Publishing and Printing	77	14.1	151.2
Dairy Factories	60	26.3	594.3
Commercial Printing	36	8.6	91.5
Machine Shops	26	4.2	50.2
Soft Drink Manufacturers	23	18.0	306.4
Dental Laboratories	21	3.1	n.a.[1]
Concrete Product Manufacturers	20	12.5	168.8
Sash, Door and other Millwork Plants	19	15.2	192.9
Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers	13	13.8	462.0
Agricultural Implement Industry	13	17.2	262.9
Slaughtering and Meat Packing Plants	12	114.3	4,873.6
Poultry Processors	12	21.6	532.8
Feed Manufacturers	12	8.9	394.3
Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry	11	43.2	676.8
Signs and Displays Industry	8	7.6	n.a.[1]
Petroleum Refineries	6	131.2	12,882.0
Misc. Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers	6	14.7	222.0
Flour Mills	5	138.8	10,081.0
Breweries	5	67.2	2,317.0
Misc. Metal Fabricating Industries	5	19.0	192.6
Fabricated Structural Metal Industry	4	62.3	1,628.3[2]
Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals	4	20.0	92.7
All Other Industries	157	4.7	n.a.[1]
TOTALS	773	18.4	493.9

[1] Not available

[2] Value of production

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, 1964.

While most of the facilities used in manufacturing are under individual or corporate ownership, both the provincial government and co-operative organizations have played distinctive roles in the development of many industries. The provincial government has shared ownership with private companies and has guaranteed loans to facilitate the establishment of private plants. Both these practices have been utilized, for example, in financing development of the steel mill near Regina and of the pulp mill at Prince Albert. In addition, the province owns and operates manufacturing facilities such as the brick plant at Estevan and the Saskatchewan Government Printing Company in Regina. Co-operatives also own and operate a number of manufacturing plants. Among the more important are a flour mill, a feed mill, a chemical plant and an oil seed mill at Saskatoon as well as a petroleum refinery at Regina. A number of dairy factories and poultry processing plants are also co-operatively owned, as are several fish filleting and packing plants in the northern part of the province. Most of these are concerned with the simple transformation of natural resources.

Table 4

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY IN SASKATCHEWAN—1964

	Establishments	Employees	Wages and Salaries	Value of Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture
			(Thousands of current dollars)	
Saskatoon	145	3,771	17,044	113,308
Regina	127	3,612	17,225	110,687
Moose Jaw	48	1,230	5,604	56,910
Prince Albert	23	813	3,759	21,413
Yorkton	22	322	1,252	5,889
Swift Current	22	215	816	3,893
North Battleford	14	156	587	2,059
Melville	11	112	372	2,377
Weyburn	10	82	321	1,369
Estevan	9	89	346	1,495
Nipawin	8	85	262	1,497
Sherwood Municipality	7	798	4,156	19,621
Lloydminster	6	45	155	752
Tisdale	5	44	129	1,253
Rest of Province	316	2,873	12,245	39,577
TOTALS	773	14,247	64,273	381,781

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, 1964.

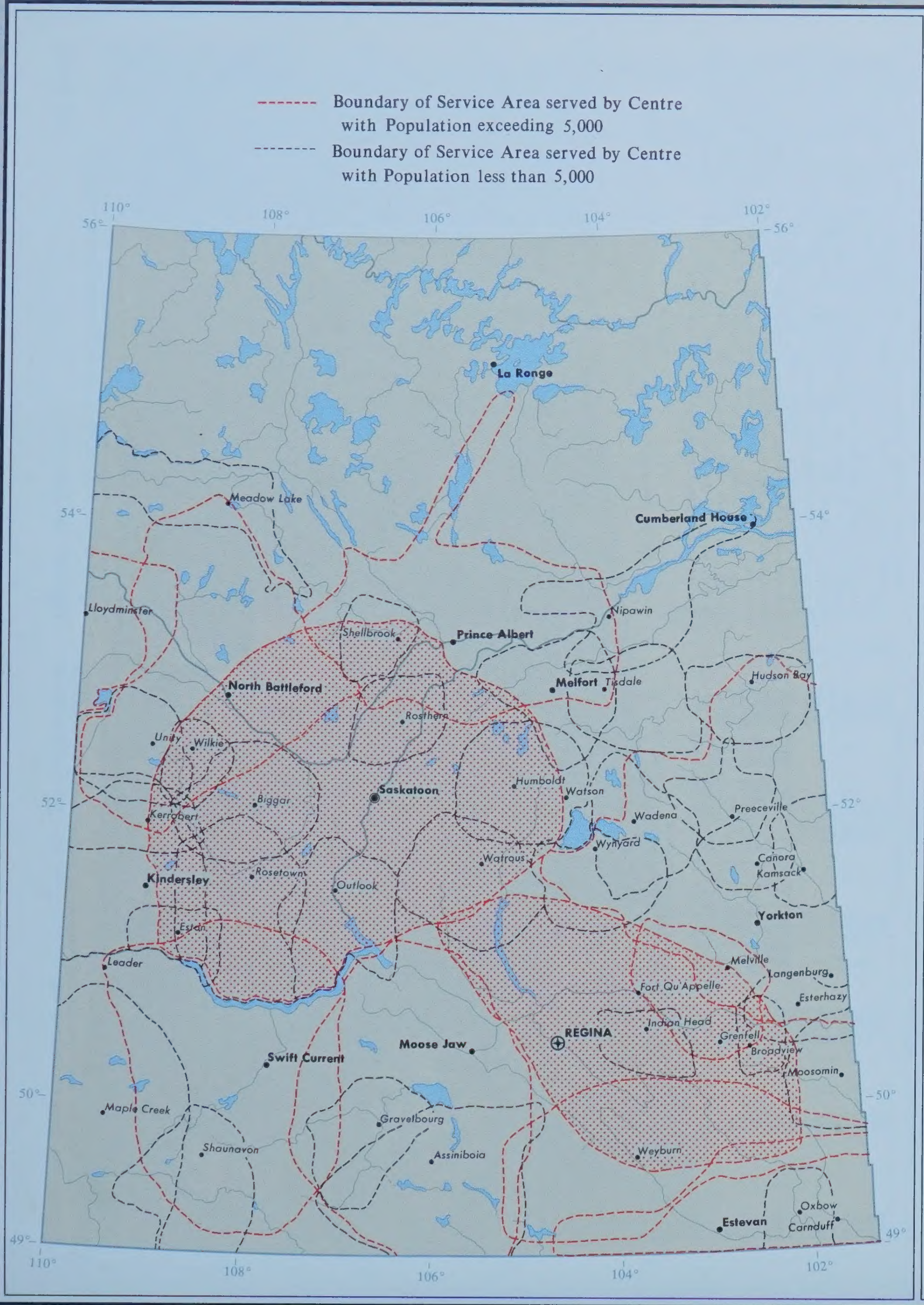
For all but the very small, local-market oriented activities (such as bakeries) and those most closely tied to the source of their inputs (such as sawmills) the larger cities provide several advantages over other locations. Thus nearly 45 per cent of the manufacturing establishments are located in the province's four largest cities. And, because the largest establishments are all situated in or near these cities, the latter account for approximately two-thirds of both the manufacturing employment and wages and salaries paid, as well as four-fifths of the value of shipments. Together, the fourteen centres listed in Table 4 account for all but twenty per cent of manufacturing employees and personal income from this source, and for all but ten per cent of the value of shipments. The major industries of Saskatoon and Regina are listed in the Appendix.

Regarding future growth, gains should generally be of two types. First, local market oriented activities should experience further expansion as the province continues to become more urban, and as per capita incomes rise. Second, a limited expansion of industries based on natural resources can be expected to follow an increase in their exploitation or the development of new resources.

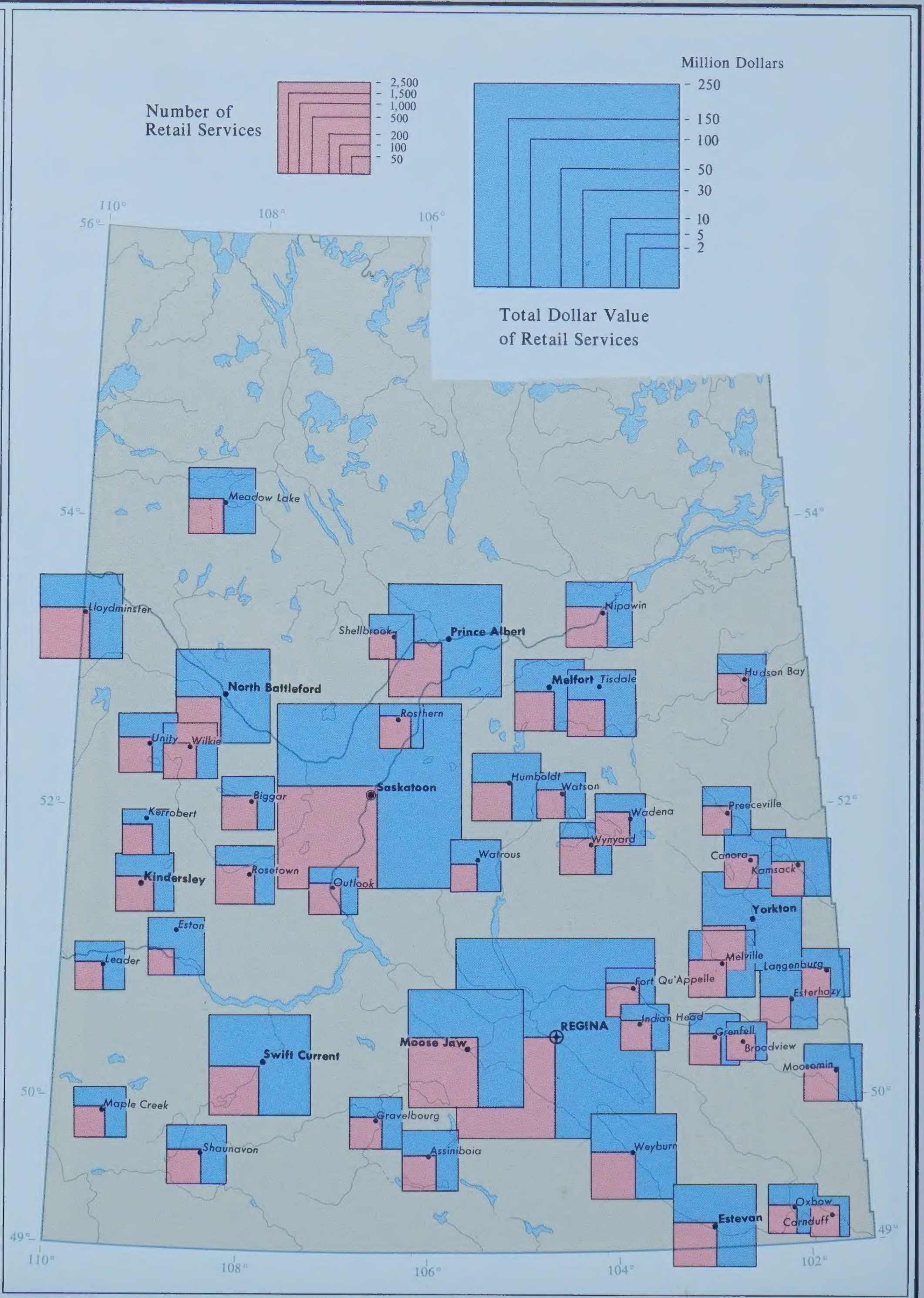
(References: See Appendix)

J. C. Stabler

RETAIL SERVICE AREAS AND CENTRES 1967


Boundary of Service Area served by Centre with Population exceeding 5,000
Boundary of Service Area served by Centre with Population less than 5,000
La Ronge
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Lloydminster
Nipawin
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Rosthern
Unity
Wilkie
Humboldt
Watson
Saskatoon
Biggar
Preeceville
Kerrobert
Wadena
Wynyard
Watrous
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Yorkton
Eston
Melville
Leader
Langenburg
Fort Qu'Appelle
Esterhazy
Indian Head
REGINA
Grenfell
Broadview
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Oxbow
Estevan
Carnduff
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

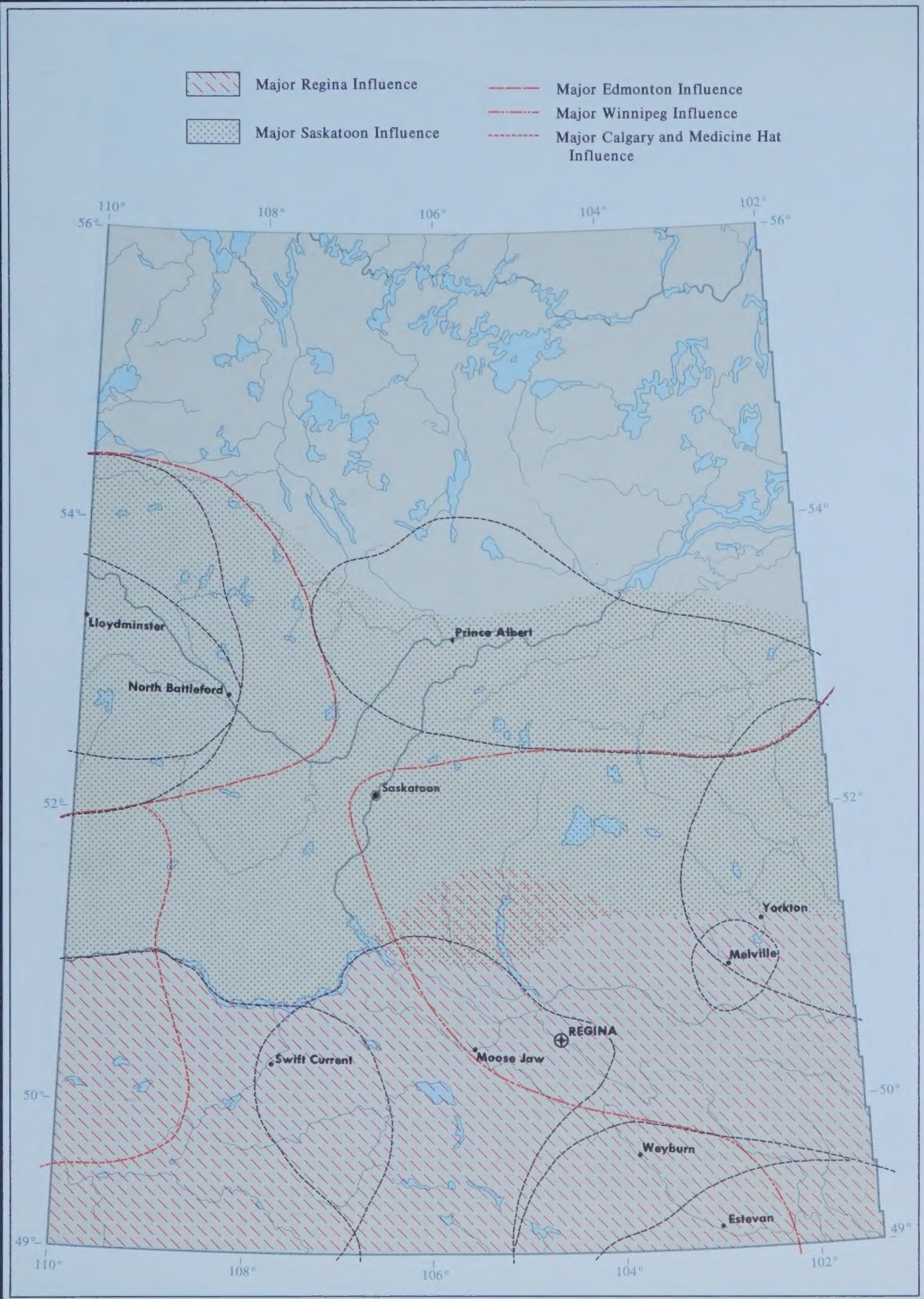
RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF RETAIL CENTRES 1967


Number of Retail Services
2,500
1,500
1,000
500
200
100
50
Million Dollars
250
150
100
50
30
10
5
2
Total Dollar Value of Retail Services
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Melfort
Tisdale
Rosthern
Unity
Wilkie
Humboldt
Watson
Saskatoon
Biggar
Preeceville
Kerrobert
Wadena
Wynyard
Watrous
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Yorkton
Eston
Melville
Leader
Langenburg
Fort Qu'Appelle
Esterhazy
Indian Head
REGINA
Grenfell
Broadview
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Oxbow
Estevan
Carnduff
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

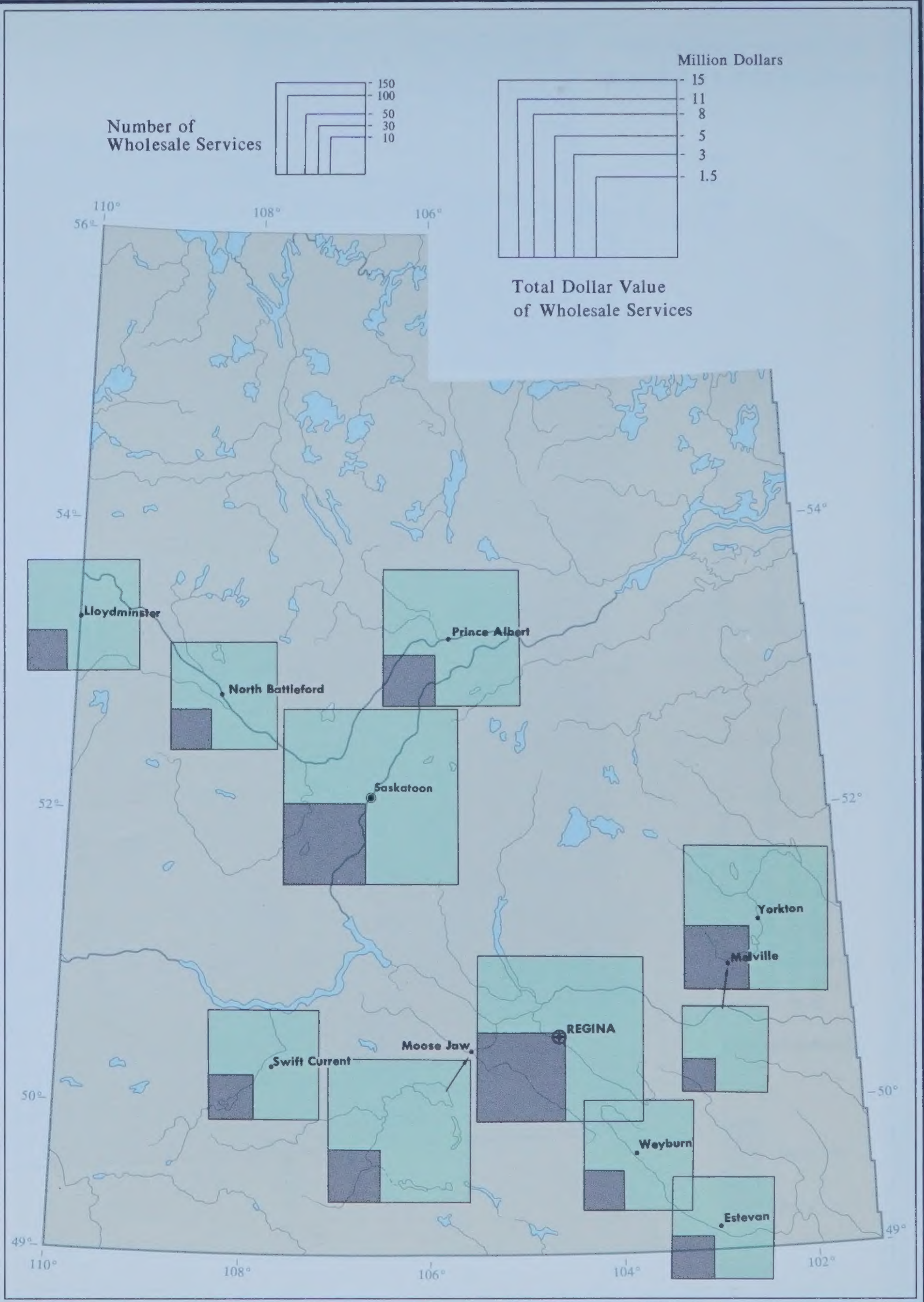
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

WHOLESALE SERVICE AREAS AND CENTRES 1968


Major Regina Influence
Major Saskatoon Influence
Major Edmonton Influence
Major Winnipeg Influence
Major Calgary and Medicine Hat Influence
Lloydminster
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Yorkton
Melville
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Weyburn
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF WHOLESALE CENTRES 1968


Number of Wholesale Services
150
100
50
30
10
Million Dollars
15
11
8
5
3
1.5
Total Dollar Value of Wholesale Services
Lloydminster
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Yorkton
Melville
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Weyburn
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

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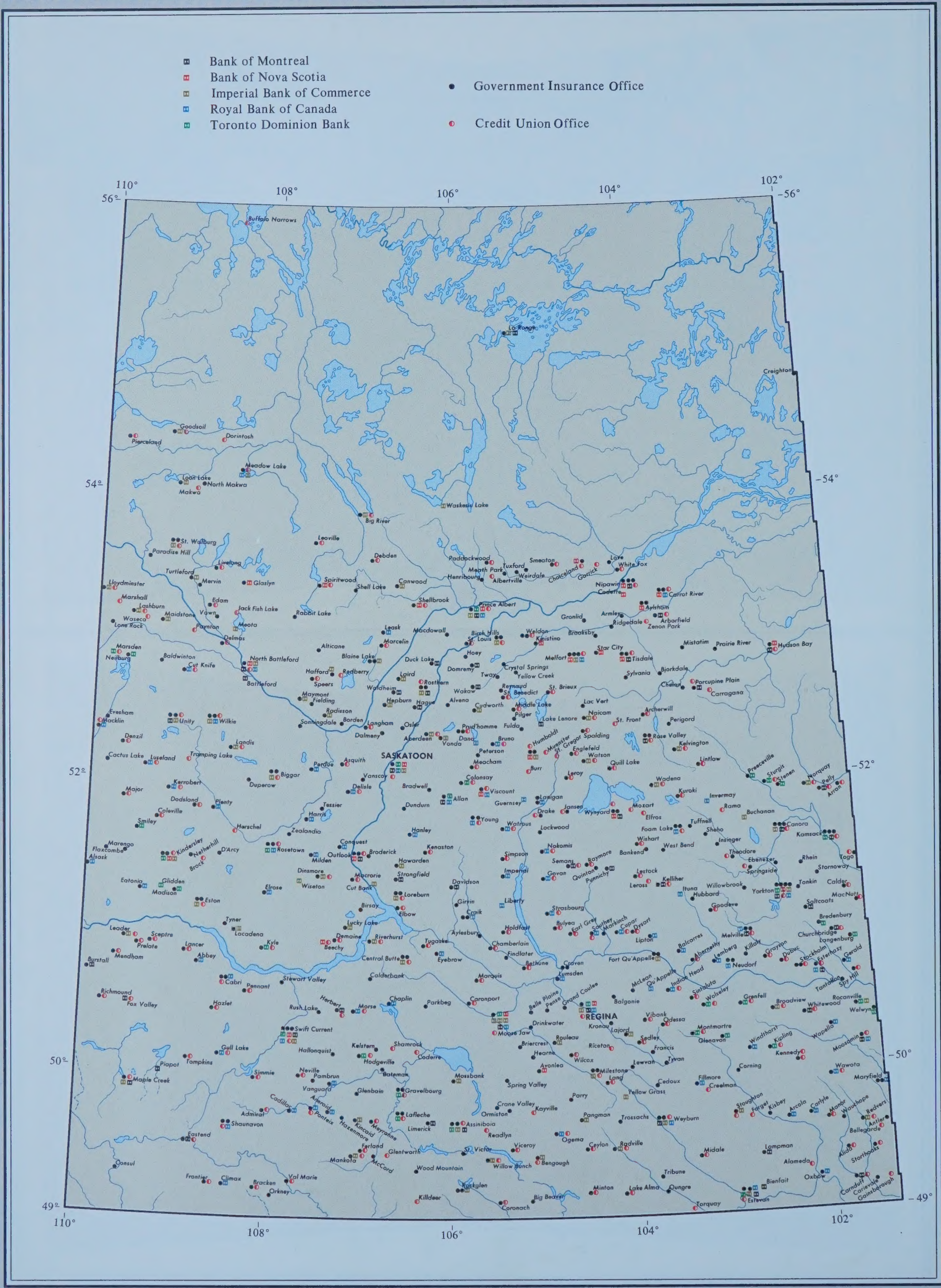
1:4,500,000

BANKING CREDIT UNION AND INSURANCE SERVICES 1968

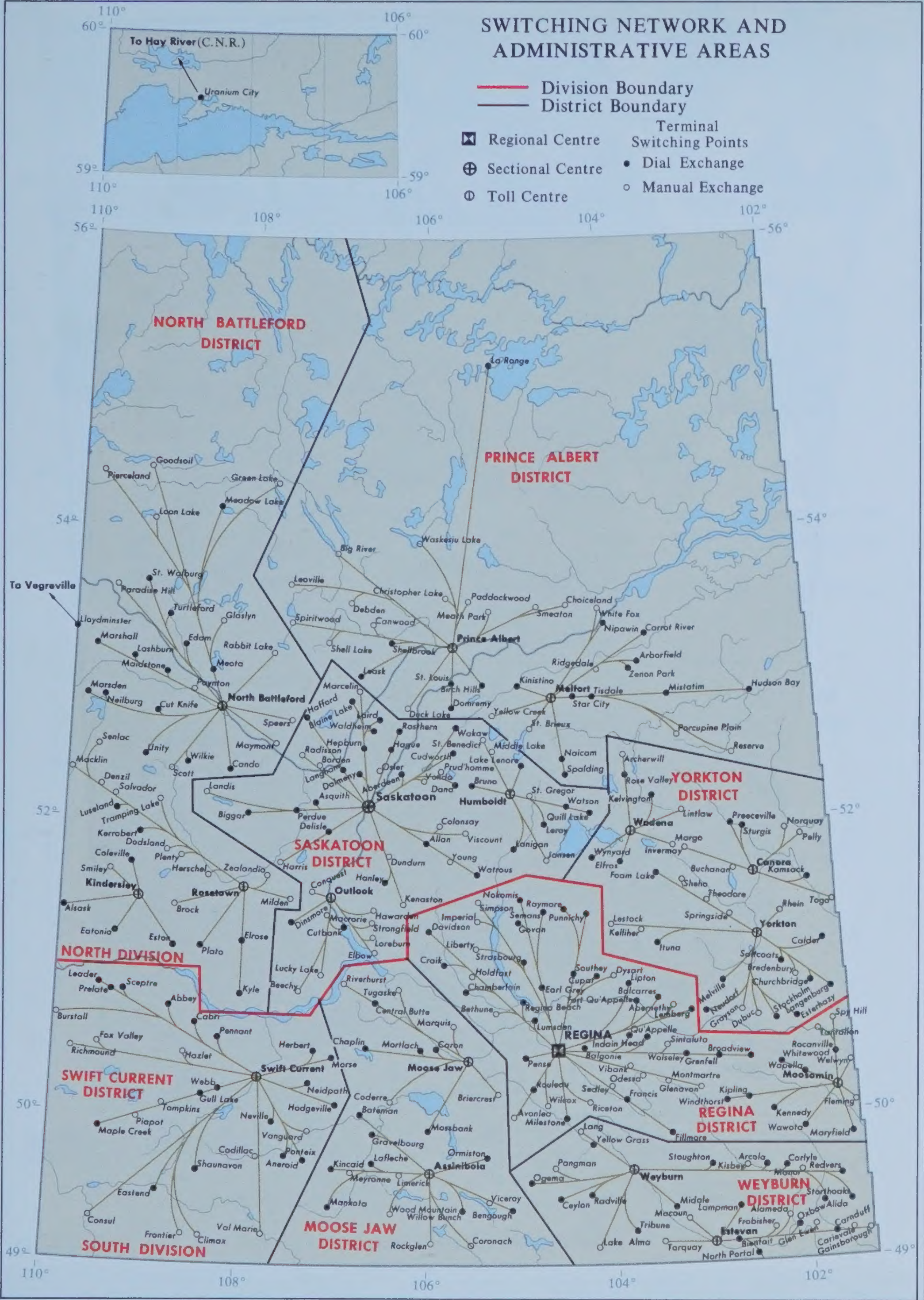

Bank of Montreal
Bank of Nova Scotia
Imperial Bank of Commerce
Royal Bank of Canada
Toronto Dominion Bank
Government Insurance Office
Credit Union Office
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Buffalo Narrows
La Ronge
Creighton
Goodsoil
Pierceland
Dorintosh
Meadow Lake
Loon Lake
North Makwa
Makwa
Waskesiu Lake
Big River
St. Walburg
Paradise Hill
Leoville
Debden
Turtleford
Livelong
Lloydminster
Mervin
Glaslyn
Spiritwood
Shell Lake
Canwood
Paddockwood
Tuxford
Smeaton
Meath Park
Henribourg
Albertville
Weirdale
Choiceland
Garrick
Love
White Fox
Nipawin
Codette
Carrot River
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Aylsham
Arborfield
Zenon Park
Armley
Ridgedale
Gronlid
Marshall
Lashburn
Edam
Maidstone
Vawn
Jack Fish Lake
Rabbit Lake
Waseca
Lone Rock
Paynton
Meota
Delmas
Marsden
Neilburg
Baldwinton
Cut Knife
North Battleford
Battleford
Leask
Marcelin
Macdowall
Birch Hills
St. Louis
Weldon
Kinistino
Brooksby
Mistatim
Prairie River
Hudson Bay
Alticane
Blaine Lake
Duck Lake
Hoey
Melfort
Star City
Tisdale
Hafford
Redberry
Laird
Domremy
Crystal Springs
Yellow Creek
Sylvania
Bjorkdale
Speers
Rosthern
Tway
Reynaud
St. Benedict
St. Brieux
Porcupine Plain
Carragana
Chelan
Maymont
Fielding
Waldheim
Hepburn
Hague
Wakaw
Alvena
Cudworth
Middle Lake
Lac Vert
Naicam
Archerwill
Perigord
Radisson
Borden
Langham
Osler
Aberdeen
Dalmeny
Prud'homme
Vonda
Dana
Fulda
Pilger
Lake Lenore
St. Front
Rose Valley
Kelvington
Evesham
Macklin
Unity
Wilkie
Denzil
Landis
Sonningdale
Humboldt
Muenster
St. Gregor
Englefeld
Spalding
Watson
Quill Lake
Bruno
Peterson
Meacham
Burr
Leroy
Lintlaw
Preeceville
Sturgis
Stenen
Norquay
Pelly
Arran
Cactus Lake
Luseland
Tramping Lake
Perdue
Asquith
SASKATOON
Biggar
Vanscoy
Colonsay
Viscount
Wadena
Kuroki
Invermay
Major
Kerrobert
Duperow
Delisle
Bradwell
Allan
Guernsey
Lanigan
Jansen
Wynyard
Mozart
Elfros
Rama
Buchanan
Dodsland
Plenty
Tessier
Dundurn
Young
Drake
Lockwood
Foam Lake
Tuffnell
Sheho
Canora
Coleville
Smiley
Harris
Herschel
Zealandia
Hanley
Watrous
Wishart
Insinger
Kamsack
Marengo
Flaxcombe
Alsask
Kindersley
Netherhill
D'Arcy
Brock
Rosetown
Conquest
Outlook
Milden
Broderick
Kenaston
Simpson
Nokomis
Semans
Raymore
Bankend
West Bend
Theodore
Ebenezer
Springside
Rhein
Togo
Stornoway
Eatonia
Glidden
Madison
Elrose
Dinsmore
Wiseton
Macrorie
Cut Bank
Hawarden
Strongfield
Davidson
Imperial
Govan
Quinton
Punnichy
Lestock
Leross
Kelliher
Ituna
Hubbard
Willowbrook
Yorkton
Tonkin
Calder
MacNutt
Saltcoats
Eston
Loreburn
Birsay
Girvin
Craik
Liberty
Strasbourg
Goodeve
Bredenbury
Elbow
Lucky Lake
Tyner
Lacadena
Leader
Sceptre
Prelate
Lancer
Kyle
Demaine
Beechy
Riverhurst
Tugaske
Aylesbury
Holdfast
Chamberlain
Findlater
Bulyea
Earl Grey
Southey
Markinch
Cupar
Dysart
Lipton
Balcarres
Abernethy
Lemberg
Melville
Killaly
Grayson
Dubuc
Churchbridge
Langenburg
Stockholm
Esterhazy
Gerald
Burstall
Mendham
Abbey
Central Butte
Eyebrow
Bethune
Craven
Lumsden
Fort Qu'Appelle
Neudorf
Stewart Valley
Calderbank
Marquis
Cabri
Pennant
Richmound
Fox Valley
Hazlet
Rush Lake
Herbert
Morse
Chaplin
Parkbeg
Caronport
Belle Plaine
Pense
Grand Coulee
McLean
Qu'Appelle
Indian Head
Sintaluta
Wolseley
Grenfell
Broadview
Whitewood
Tantallon
Spy Hill
Rocanville
Welwyn
Balgonie
REGINA
Vibank
Odessa
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Drinkwater
Kronau
Lajord
Montmartre
Glenavon
Windthorst
Kipling
Wapella
Moosomin
Gull Lake
Hallonquist
Kelstern
Shamrock
Hodgeville
Coderre
Briercrest
Rouleau
Hearne
Riceton
Sedley
Francis
Kennedy
Piapot
Tompkins
Avonlea
Wilcox
Lewvan
Tyvan
Corning
Wawota
Maple Creek
Simmie
Neville
Pambrun
Bateman
Mossbank
Milestone
Lang
Cedoux
Fillmore
Creelman
Maryfield
Vanguard
Glenbain
Gravelbourg
Spring Valley
Yellow Grass
Cadillac
Aneroid
Admiral
Ponteix
Kincaid
Meyronne
Lafleche
Limerick
Assiniboia
Crane Valley
Kayville
Parry
Ormiston
Stoughton
Forget
Kisbey
Arcola
Carlyle
Manor
Wauchope
Redvers
Antler
Bellegarde
Shaunavon
Hazenmore
Readlyn
Pangman
Trossachs
Weyburn
Eastend
Ferland
Glentworth
St. Victor
Viceroy
Ogema
Ceylon
Radville
Midale
Lampman
Alameda
Alida
Storthoaks
Mankota
McCord
Willow Bunch
Bengough
Consul
Wood Mountain
Tribune
Frontier
Climax
Bracken
Orkney
Val Marie
Rockglen
Minton
Lake Alma
Oungre
Bienfait
Oxbow
Carnduff
Carievale
Gainsborough
Killdeer
Coronach
Big Beaver
Torquay
Estevan

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

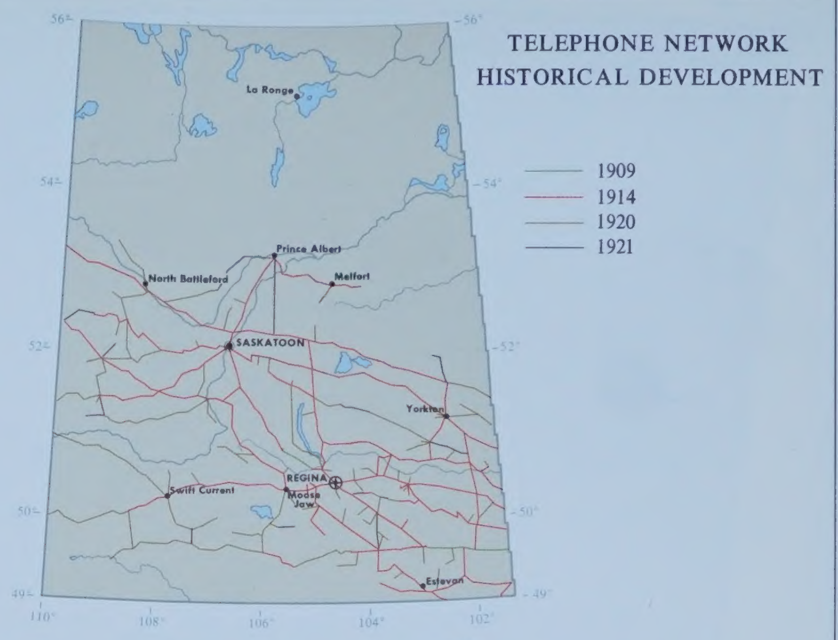
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS 1969

SWITCHING NETWORK AND ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

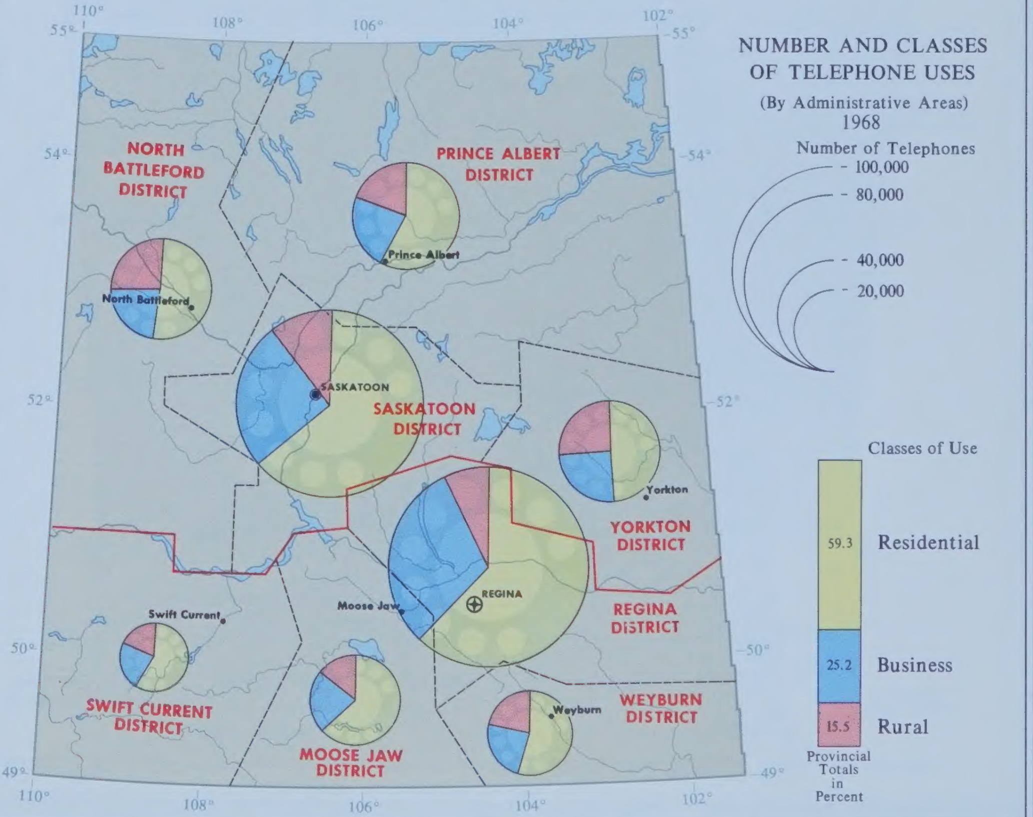

Division Boundary
District Boundary
Regional Centre
Sectional Centre
Toll Centre
Terminal Switching Points
Dial Exchange
Manual Exchange
To Hay River (C.N.R.)
Uranium City
To Vegreville
NORTH BATTLEFORD DISTRICT
PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT
SASKATOON DISTRICT
YORKTON DISTRICT
REGINA DISTRICT
WEYBURN DISTRICT
MOOSE JAW DISTRICT
SWIFT CURRENT DISTRICT
NORTH DIVISION
SOUTH DIVISION
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Humboldt
Melfort
Wadena
Canora
Yorkton
Outlook
Rosetown
Kindersley
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Estevan
Moosomin
La Ronge
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
59°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

TELEPHONE NETWORK HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT


1909
1914
1920
1921
La Ronge
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
SASKATOON
Yorkton
Swift Current
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

NUMBER AND CLASSES OF TELEPHONE USES

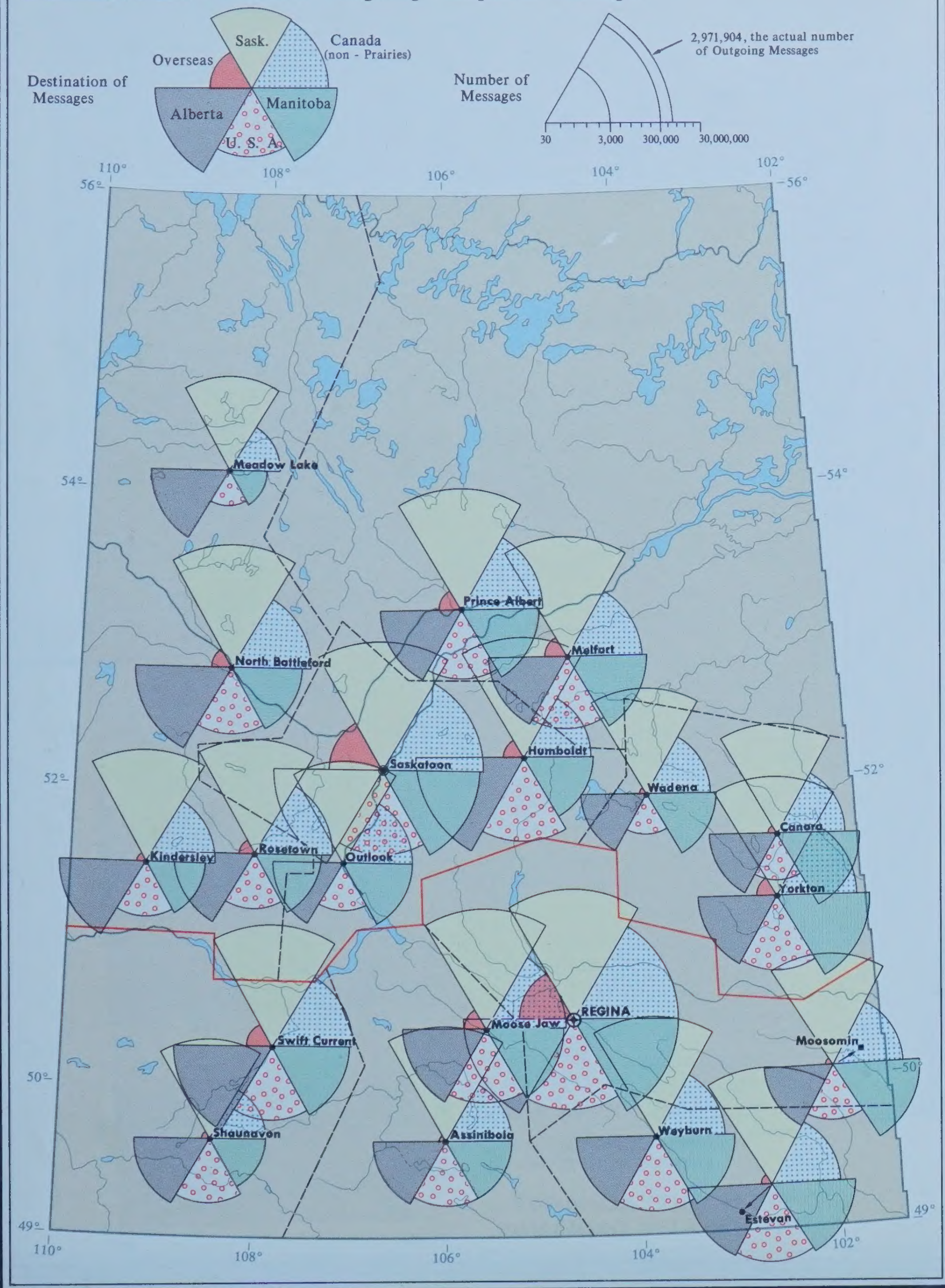
(By Administrative Areas)
1968


Number of Telephones
100,000
80,000
40,000
20,000
Classes of Use
59.3
Residential
25.2
Business
15.5
Rural
Provincial Totals in Percent
NORTH BATTLEFORD DISTRICT
PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT
SASKATOON DISTRICT
YORKTON DISTRICT
REGINA DISTRICT
WEYBURN DISTRICT
MOOSE JAW DISTRICT
SWIFT CURRENT DISTRICT
North Battleford
Prince Albert
SASKATOON
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Weyburn
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
55°
54°
52°
50°
49°

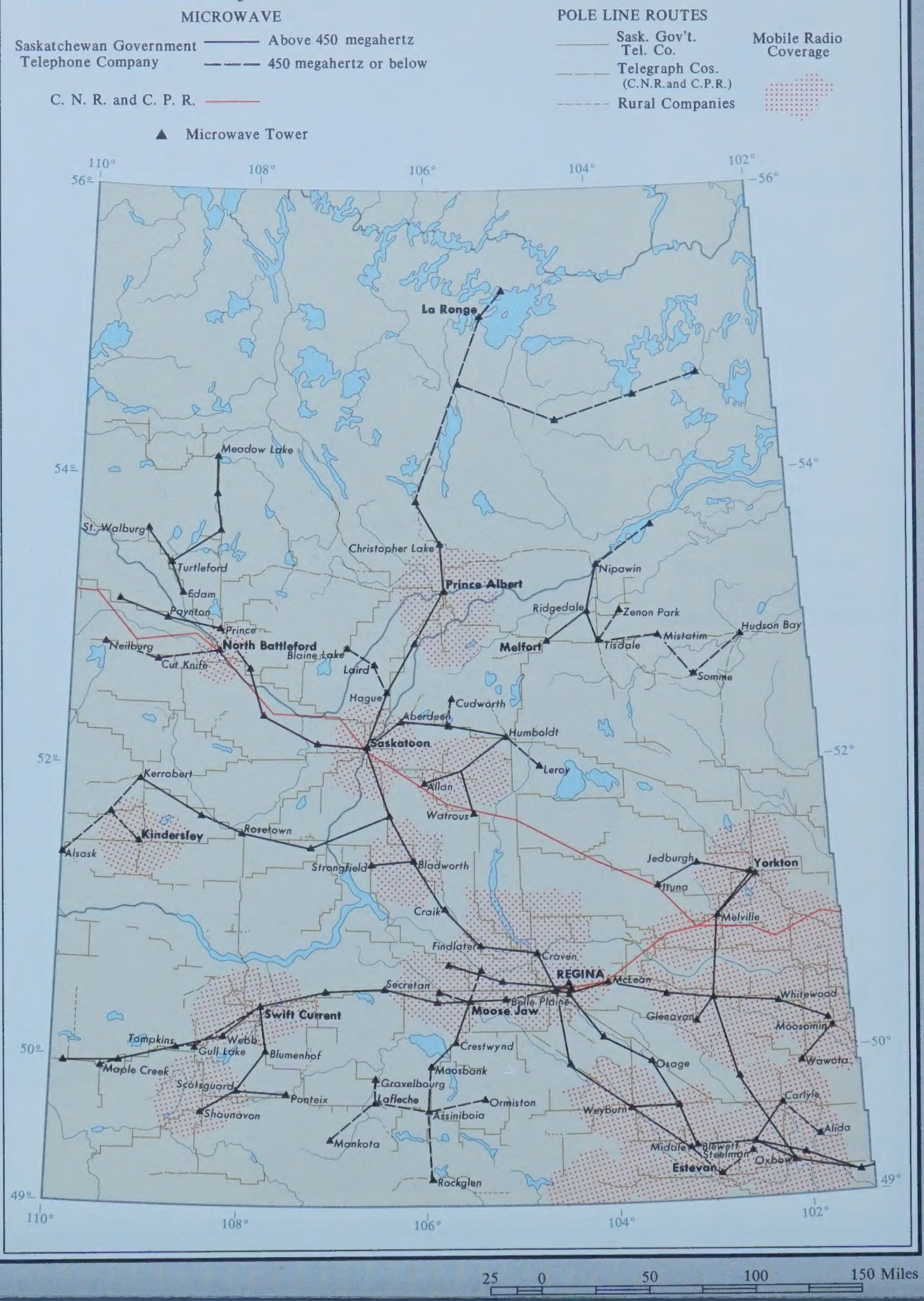
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

TELEPHONE AND MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS 1967-68

Destination and Volume of Outgoing Telephone Messages

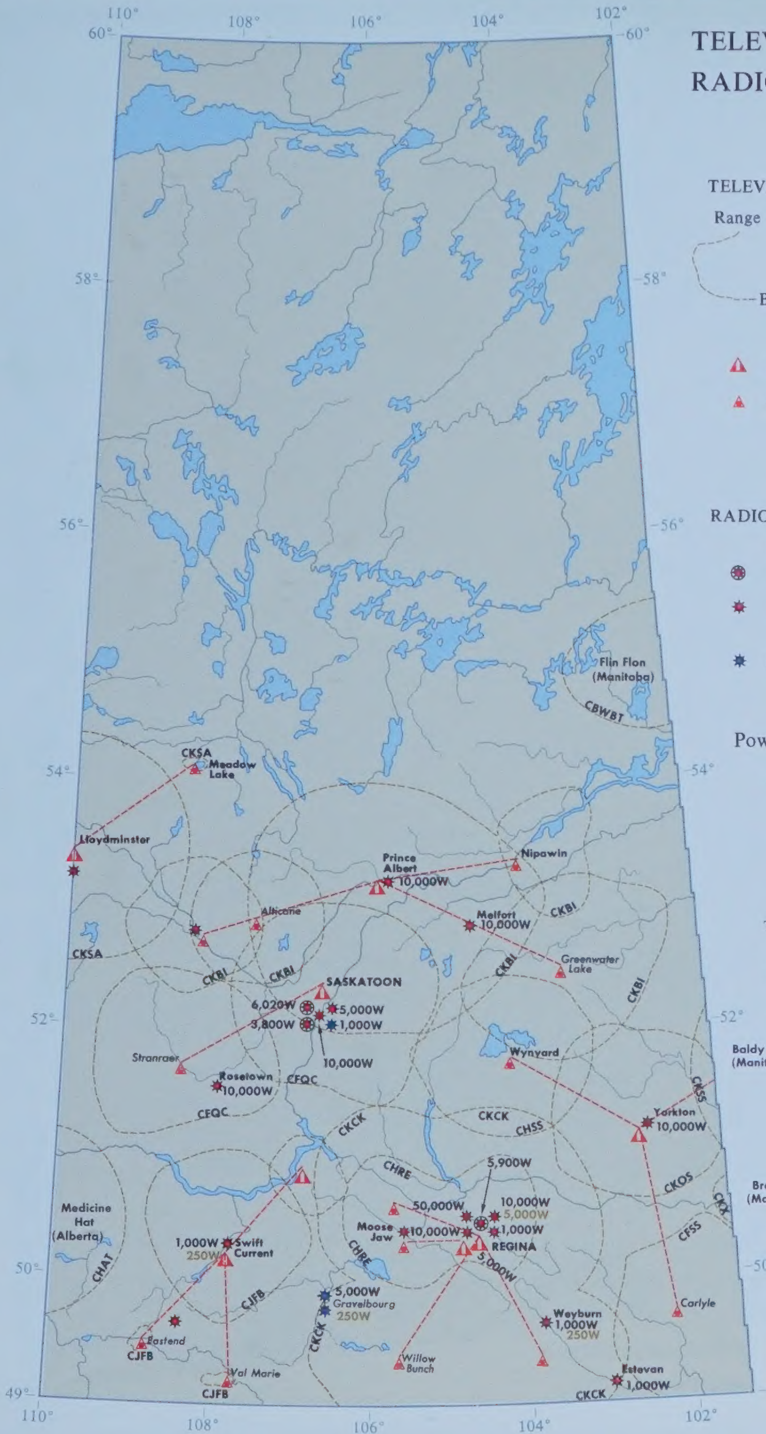

Destination of Messages
Sask.
Canada (non - Prairies)
Overseas
Alberta
Manitoba
U. S. A.
Number of Messages
2,971,904, the actual number of Outgoing Messages
30
3,000
300,000
30,000,000
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Meadow Lake
Prince Albert
Melfort
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Humboldt
Wadena
Canora
Yorkton
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Moosomin
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Estevan

Routes and Ownership of Microwave Installations and Mobile Radio Coverage


MICROWAVE
Saskatchewan Government Telephone Company
Above 450 megahertz
450 megahertz or below
C. N. R. and C. P. R.
▲ Microwave Tower
POLE LINE ROUTES
Sask. Gov't. Tel. Co.
Telegraph Cos. (C.N.R. and C.P.R.)
Rural Companies
Mobile Radio Coverage
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
La Ronge
Meadow Lake
St. Walburg
Turtleford
Edam
Paynton
Prince
Neilburg
Cut Knife
North Battleford
Blaine Lake
Laird
Christopher Lake
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Zenon Park
Ridgedale
Melfort
Tisdale
Mistatim
Hudson Bay
Somme
Hague
Cudworth
Aberdeen
Saskatoon
Humboldt
Leroy
Allan
Watrous
Kerrobert
Kindersley
Alsask
Rosetown
Strongfield
Bladworth
Craik
Jedburgh
Ituna
Yorkton
Melville
Findlater
Craven
REGINA
McLean
Belle Plaine
Moose Jaw
Secretan
Whitewood
Glenavon
Moosomin
Wawota
Tompkins
Webb
Gull Lake
Maple Creek
Swift Current
Blumenhof
Crestwynd
Mossbank
Osage
Scotsguard
Ponteix
Gravelbourg
Lafleche
Assiniboia
Ormiston
Weyburn
Carlyle
Alida
Shaunavon
Mankota
Midale
Bienfait
Steelman
Oxbow
Estevan
Rockglen
25
0
50
100
150 Miles

TELEVISION AND RADIO STATIONS

1966



110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Flin Flon (Manitoba)
CBWBT
CKSA
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
CKSA
Prince Albert
10,000W
Nipawin
Alticane
Melfort 10,000W
CKBI
Greenwater Lake
SASKATOON
6,020W
3,800W
5,000W
1,000W
10,000W
Stranraer
Rosetown 10,000W
CFQC
Wynyard
Baldy Mtn. (Manitoba)
CKCK
CHSS
CKSS
Yorkton 10,000W
CKOS
CKX
CFSS
Brandon (Manitoba)
CHRE
5,900W
50,000W
10,000W
5,000W
1,000W
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Medicine Hat (Alberta)
CHAT
1,000W
250W
Swift Current
CJFB
5,000W
Gravelbourg
250W
Weyburn 1,000W 250W
Willow Bunch
Carlyle
Eastend
Val Marie
Estevan 1,000W

TELEVISION

Range of Broadcast

B Range

▲ Stations

▲ Satellites

RADIO

Stations (Studios)

- ⊛ FM - English Language
- ✱ AM - English Language
- ✱ AM - French Language

Power

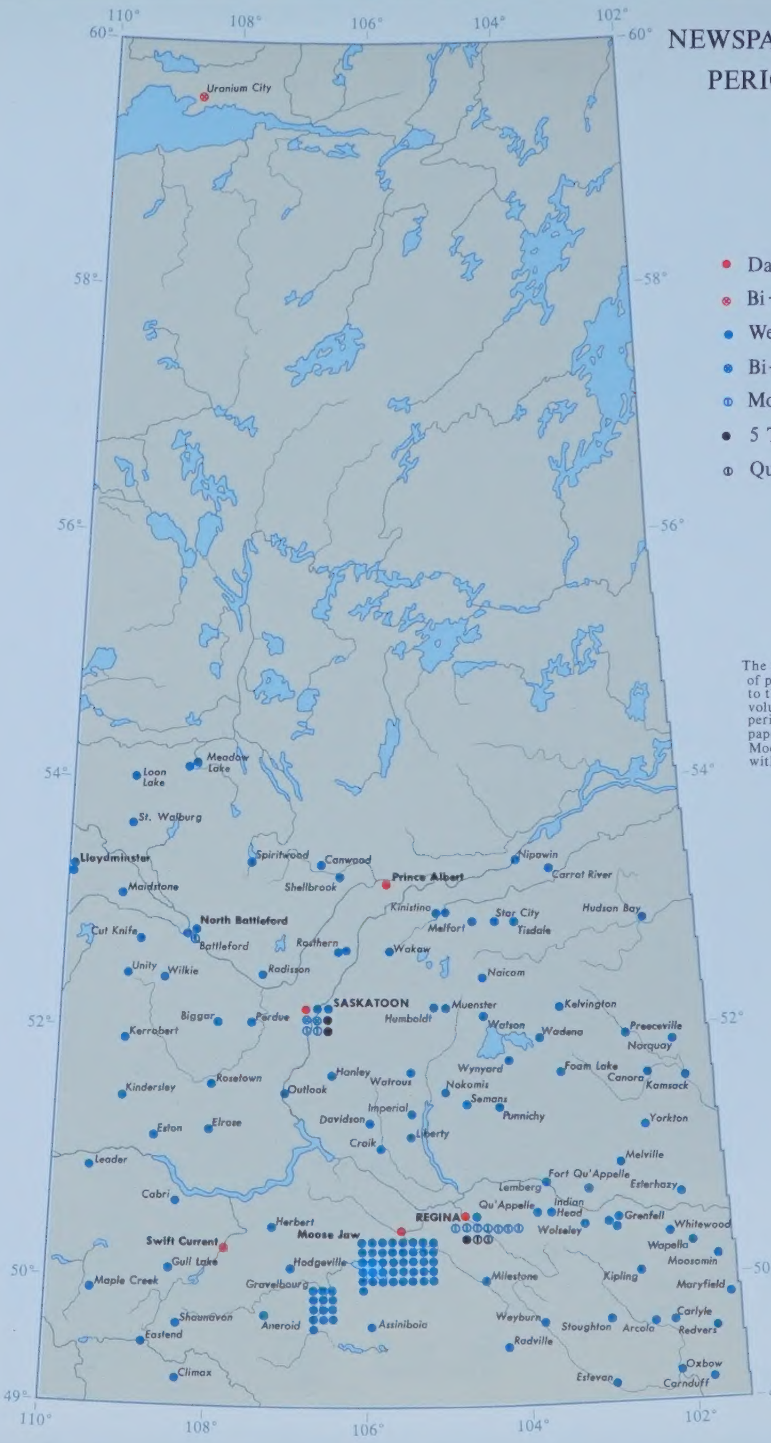
5,000W – Day

250W – Night

Television reception from American stations is not of great consequence to Saskatchewan.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

1966



110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Uranium City
Meadow Lake
Loon Lake
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
Maidstone
Spiritwood
Canwood
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Carrot River
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Battleford
Cut Knife
Kinistino
Melfort
Star City
Tisdale
Rosthern
Wakaw
Unity
Wilkie
Radisson
Naicam
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Muenster
Kelvington
Biggar
Perdue
Kerrobert
Watson
Wadena
Preeceville
Norquay
Wynyard
Foam Lake
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Hanley
Watrous
Outlook
Nokomis
Semans
Punnichy
Imperial
Davidson
Liberty
Yorkton
Eston
Elrose
Craik
Leader
Melville
Fort Qu'Appelle
Lemberg
Esterhazy
Cabri
Indian Head
Qu'Appelle
REGINA
Grenfell
Herbert
Moose Jaw
Wolseley
Whitewood
Swift Current
Wapella
Gull Lake
Hodgeville
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Milestone
Kipling
Moryfield
Shaunavon
Aneroid
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Stoughton
Arcola
Carlyle
Redvers
Eastend
Radville
Climax
Estevan
Oxbow
Carnduff

- ● Daily
- ⊗ Bi-Weekly
- ● Weekly
- ● Bi-Monthly
- ⊕ Monthly
- ● 5 Times per Year
- ⊕ Quarterly

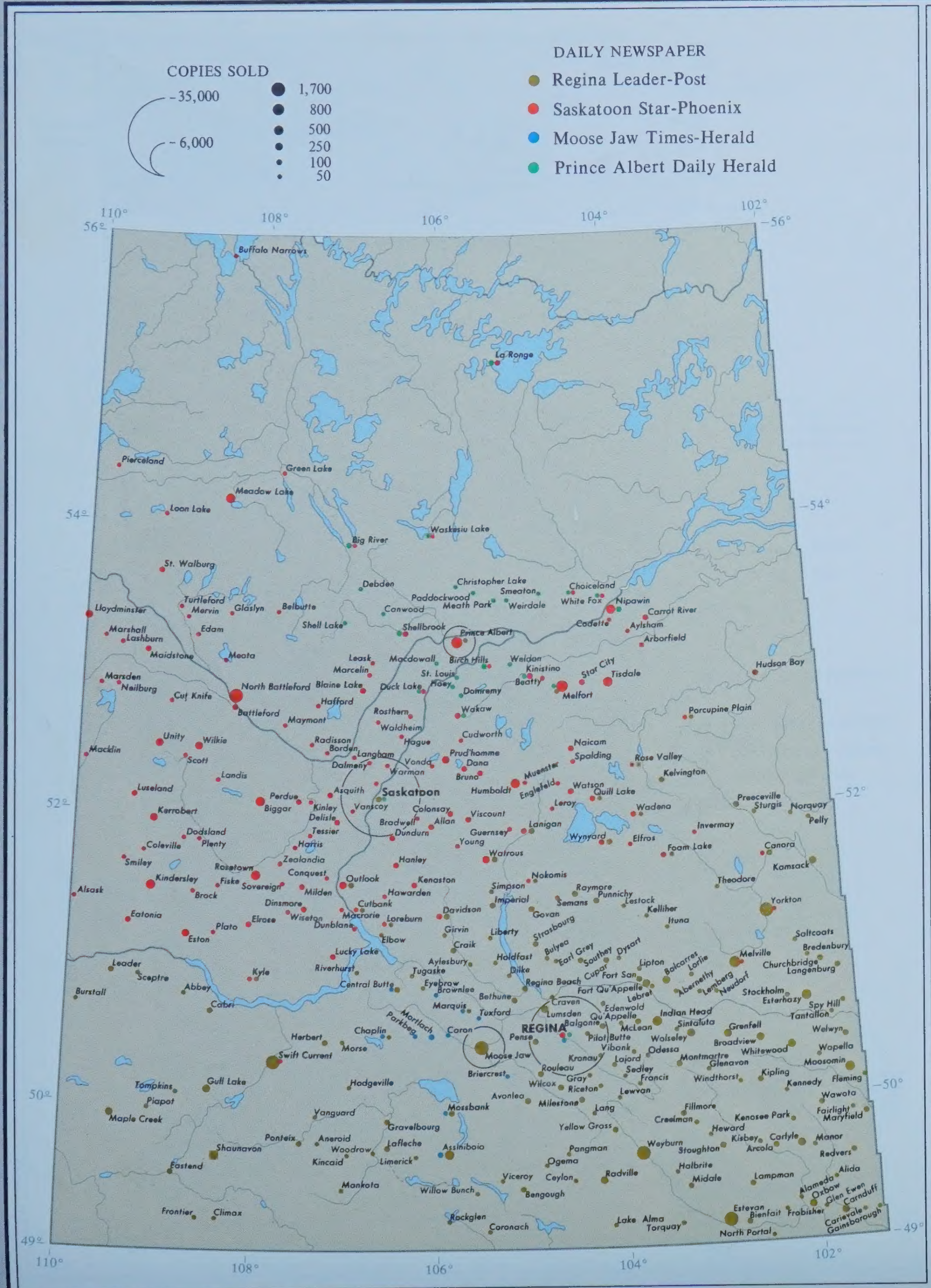
The symbols refer to the point of printing and not necessarily to the consuming area or to volume of production. Many periodicals and weekly newspapers are job printed, as at Moose Jaw, for places both within and outside the province.

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

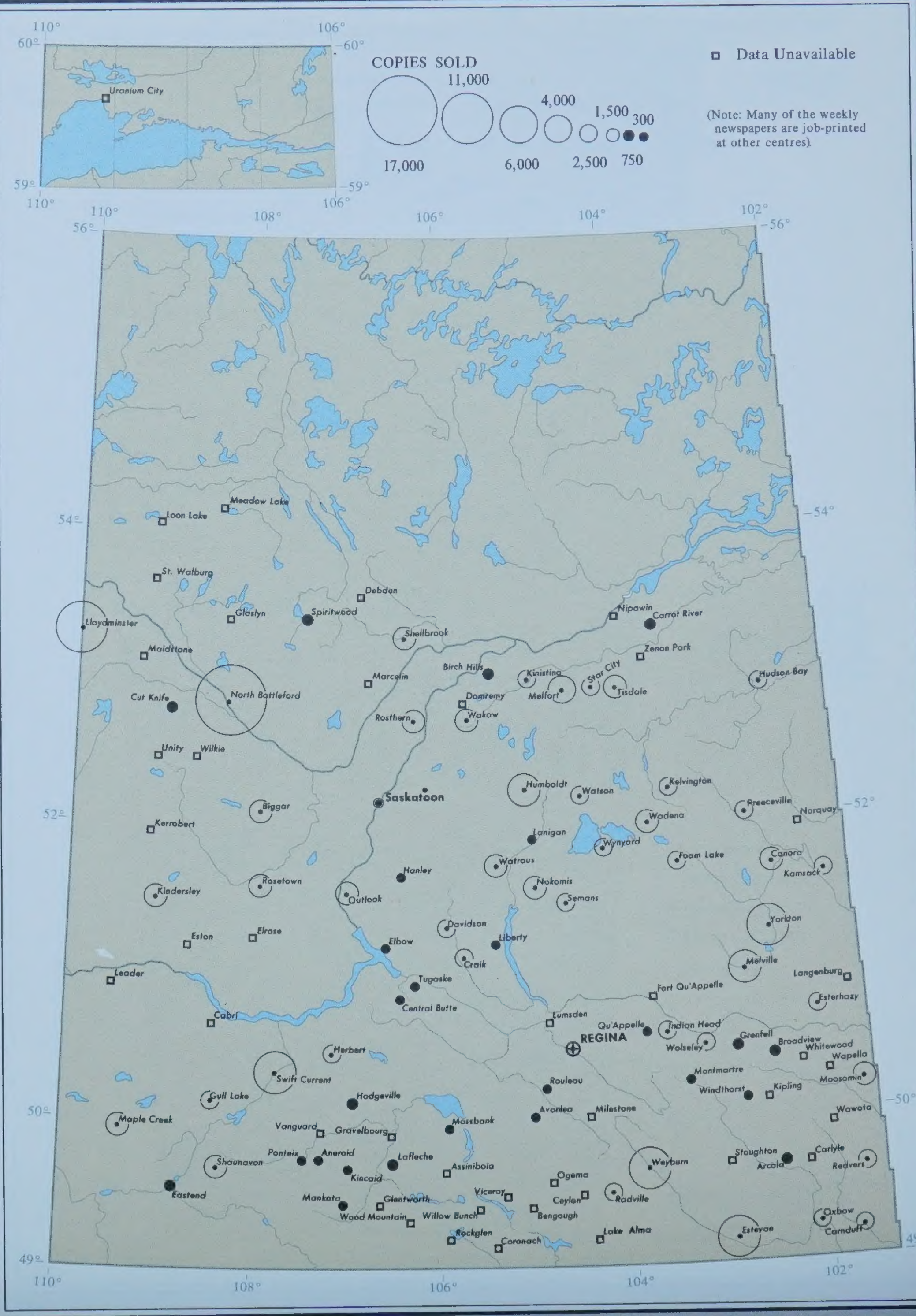
50 0 100 200 Miles

1:6,000,000

CIRCULATION AND SALES OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS 1968


COPIES SOLD
35,000
6,000
1,700
800
500
250
100
50
DAILY NEWSPAPER
Regina Leader-Post
Saskatoon Star-Phoenix
Moose Jaw Times-Herald
Prince Albert Daily Herald
REGINA
Saskatoon
Moose Jaw
Prince Albert
North Battleford
Swift Current
Yorkton
Weyburn
Estevan
Melfort
Lloydminster
La Ronge
Buffalo Narrows
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

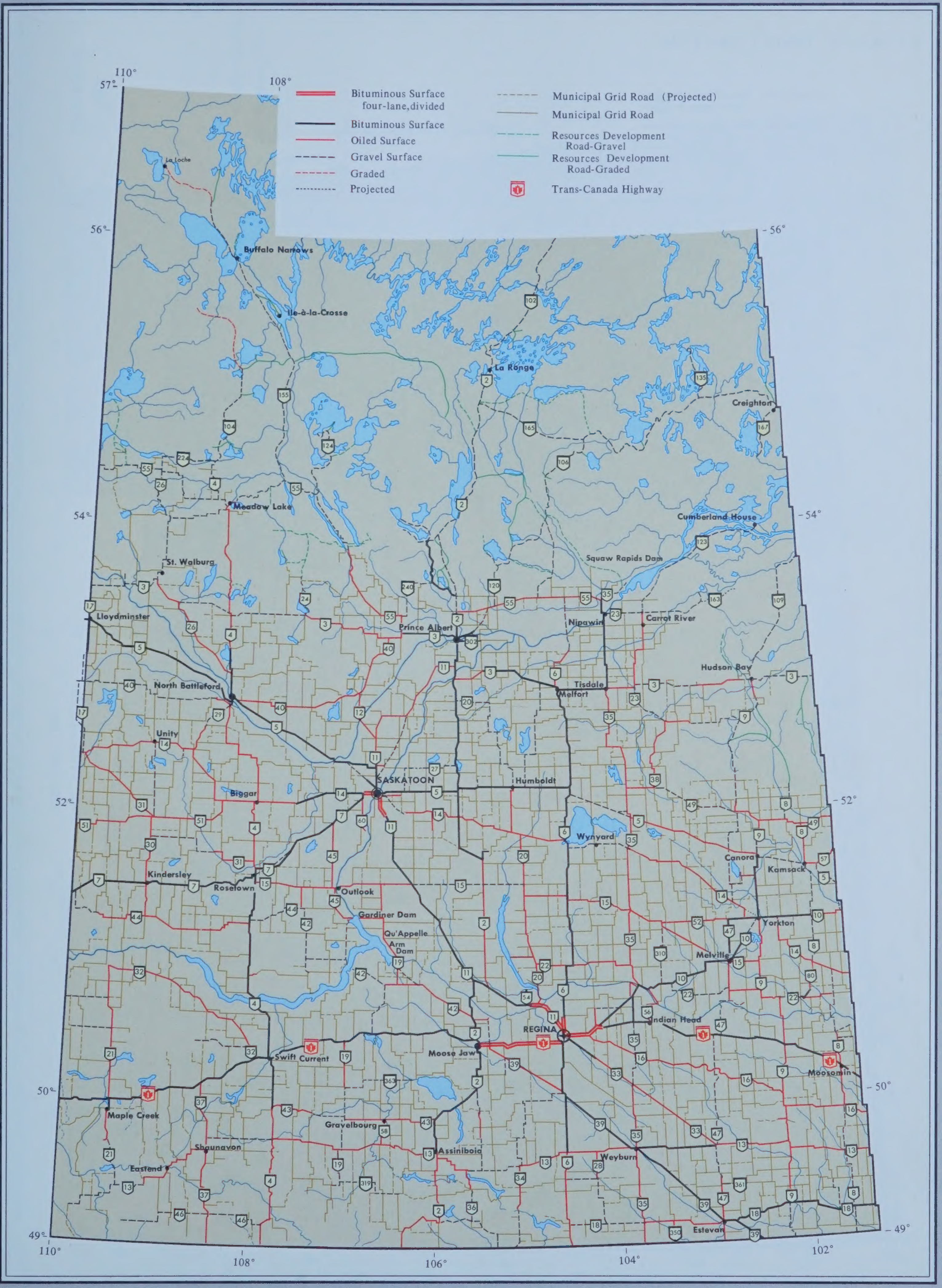
LOCATION AND SALES OF WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS 1968


COPIES SOLD
17,000
11,000
6,000
4,000
2,500
1,500
750
300
Data Unavailable
(Note: Many of the weekly newspapers are job-printed at other centres).
Uranium City
60°
59°
REGINA
Saskatoon
North Battleford
Swift Current
Yorkton
Weyburn
Estevan
Humboldt
Melville
Lloydminster
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,500,000

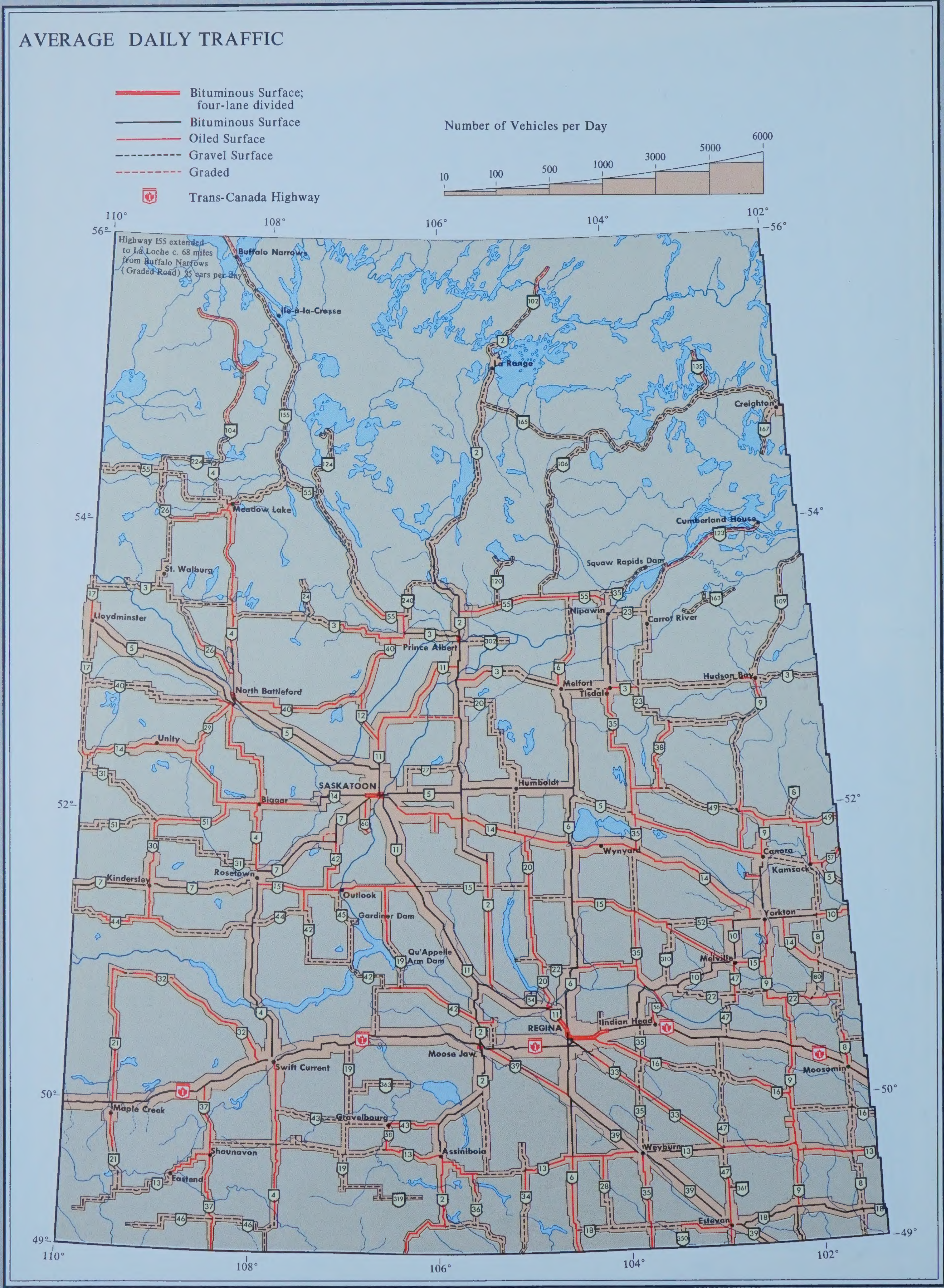
ROADS 1968


Bituminous Surface four-lane, divided
Bituminous Surface
Oiled Surface
Gravel Surface
Graded
Projected
Municipal Grid Road (Projected)
Municipal Grid Road
Resources Development Road-Gravel
Resources Development Road-Graded
Trans-Canada Highway
La Loche
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
St. Walburg
Squaw Rapids Dam
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Carrot River
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Tisdale
Melfort
Unity
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Biggar
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Yorkton
Melville
Indian Head
REGINA
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Assiniboia
Shaunavon
Eastend
Weyburn
Estevan
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
57°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

TRAFFIC VOLUME 1966


AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC
Bituminous Surface; four-lane divided
Bituminous Surface
Oiled Surface
Gravel Surface
Graded
Trans-Canada Highway
Number of Vehicles per Day
10
100
500
1000
3000
5000
6000
Highway 155 extended to La Loche c. 68 miles from Buffalo Narrows (Graded Road) 25 cars per day
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Creighton
Meadow Lake
Cumberland House
Squaw Rapids Dam
St. Walburg
Nipawin
Carrot River
Lloydminster
Prince Albert
Hudson Bay
Melfort
Tisdale
North Battleford
Unity
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Biggar
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Gardiner Dam
Yorkton
Melville
Qu'Appelle Arm Dam
Indian Head
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Shaunavon
Eastend
Estevan

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

AIR ROUTES AND AIRFIELDS

1967

AIR ROUTES

—— AIR CANADA

—— CANADIAN PACIFIC AIRLINES

– – – TRANSAIR

------ NORCANAIR - Saskatchewan Route–non-scheduled

------ NON-COMMERCIAL RADIO NAVIGATION AIRWAYS

AIRFIELDS

LAND

Operator	Licensed	Unlicensed
Private	•	•
Municipal–City, Town or Village	◑	◑
Commercial	□	□
Gov't Dept. or Branches	●	●
D.O.T.	●	●

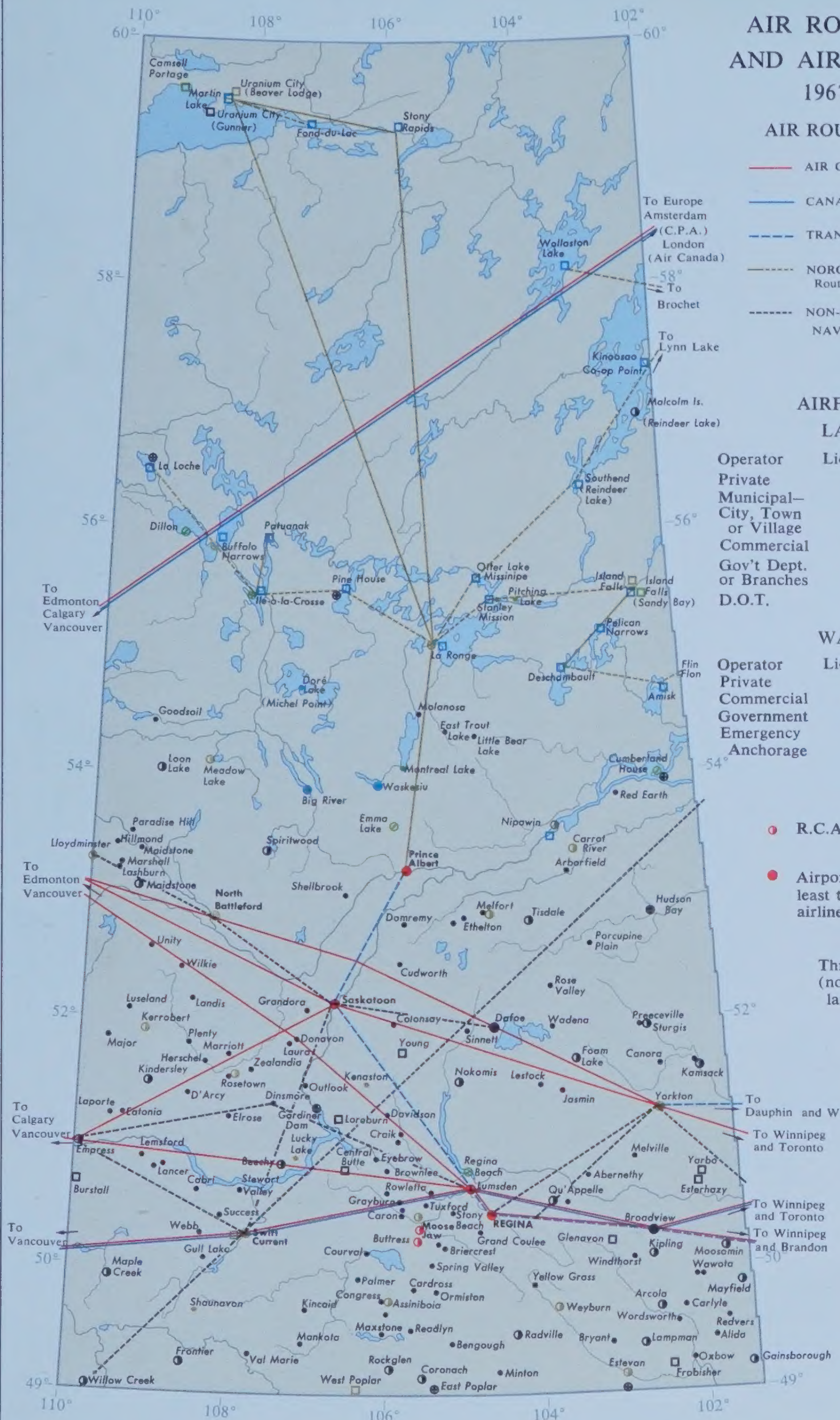
WATER

Operator	Licensed	Unlicensed
Private	•	•
Commercial	□	□
Government	●	●
Emergency Anchorage		⊘

◑ R.C.A.F. Base

● Airports served by at least two commercial airlines

Through air routes (no Saskatchewan landings)

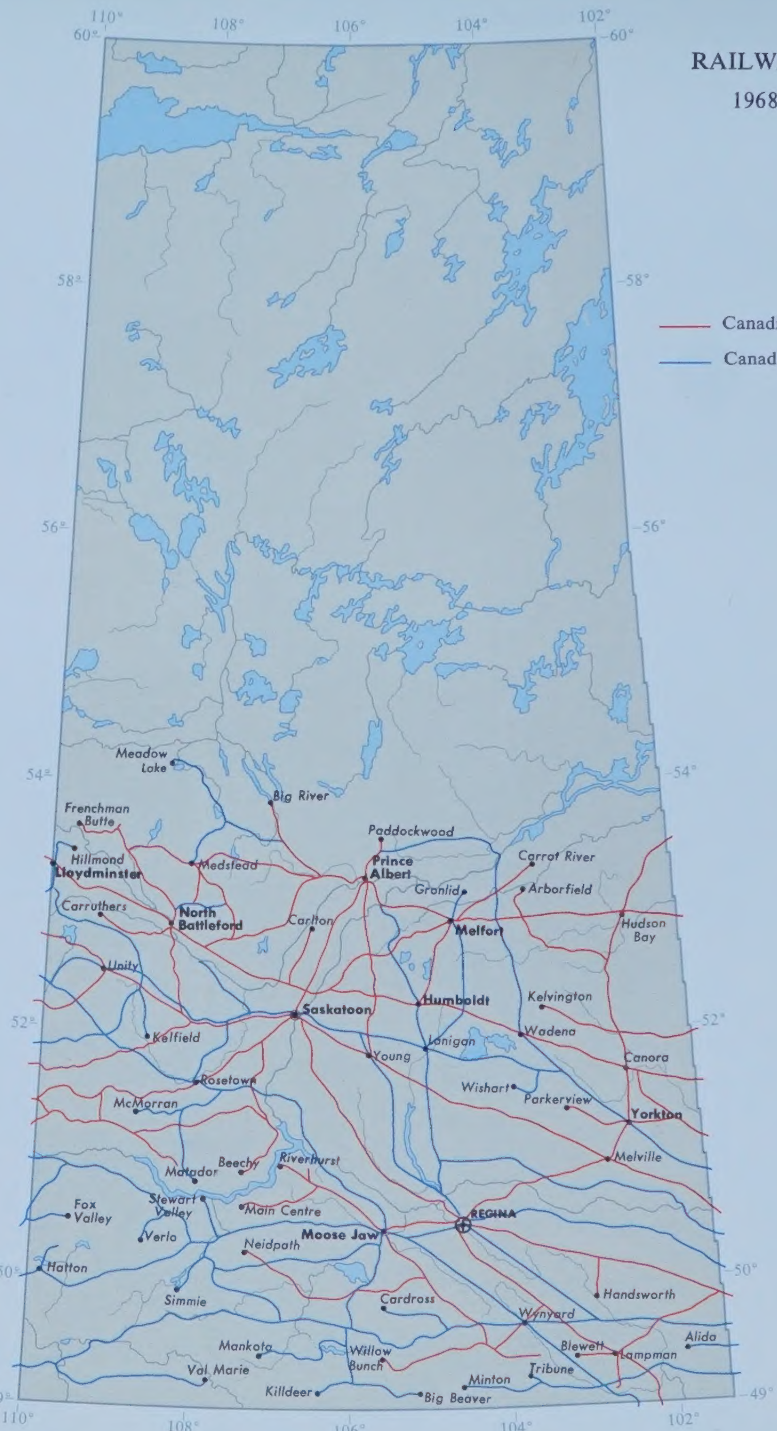

110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Camsell Portage
Martin Lake
Uranium City (Beaver Lodge)
Uranium City (Gunner)
Fond-du-Lac
Stony Rapids
To Europe Amsterdam (C.P.A.) London (Air Canada)
Wollaston Lake
To Brochet
To Lynn Lake
Kinoosao Co-op Point
Malcolm Is. (Reindeer Lake)
La Loche
Southend Reindeer Lake)
Dillon
Patuanak
Buffalo Narrows
To Edmonton Calgary Vancouver
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Pine House
Otter Lake Missinipe
Pitching Lake
Island Falls
Island Falls (Sandy Bay)
Stanley Mission
Pelican Narrows
La Ronge
Deschambault
Flin Flon
Amisk
Doré Lake (Michel Point)
Goodsoil
Molanosa
East Trout Lake
Little Bear Lake
Loon Lake
Meadow Lake
Montreal Lake
Cumberland House
Big River
Waskesiu
Red Earth
Paradise Hill
Emma Lake
Nipawin
Lloydminster
Hillmond
Maidstone
Spiritwood
Carrot River
Marshall
Lashburn
Prince Albert
Arborfield
To Edmonton Vancouver
Maidstone
North Battleford
Shellbrook
Hudson Bay
Melfort
Domremy
Tisdale
Ethelton
Porcupine Plain
Unity
Wilkie
Cudworth
Rose Valley
Luseland
Landis
Grandora
Saskatoon
Kerrobert
Colonsay
Dafoe
Wadena
Preeceville
Sturgis
Plenty
Major
Marriott
Donavon
Sinnett
Young
Laura
Foam Lake
Canora
Herschel
Zealandia
Kindersley
Kamsack
Kenaston
Rosetown
Nokomis
Lestock
Outlook
D'Arcy
Dinsmore
Jasmin
Laporte
Yorkton
Eatonia
Gardiner Dam
Loreburn
Davidson
To Dauphin and Winnipeg
To Calgary Vancouver
Elrose
Craik
Lucky Lake
To Winnipeg and Toronto
Melville
Empress
Lemsford
Central Butte
Eyebrow
Yarbo
Beechy
Regina Beach
Brownlee
Abernethy
Lancer
Cabri
Burstall
Stewart Valley
Rowletta
Lumsden
Qu'Appelle
Esterhazy
Grayburn
Tuxford
Success
Caron
Stony Beach
To Winnipeg and Toronto
Webb
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Broadview
To Vancouver
Swift Current
Buttress
Grand Coulee
Glenavon
Kipling
To Winnipeg and Brandon
Gull Lake
Courval
Briercrest
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Windthorst
Wawota
Spring Valley
Palmer
Yellow Grass
Cardross
Mayfield
Congress
Ormiston
Arcola
Shaunavon
Kincaid
Assiniboia
Carlyle
Weyburn
Wordsworth
Redvers
Maxstone
Readlyn
Mankota
Radville
Alida
Bryant
Lampman
Bengough
Frontier
Val Marie
Rockglen
Oxbow
Gainsborough
Estevan
Willow Creek
West Poplar
Coronach
Minton
Frobisher
East Poplar

RAILWAYS

1968

—— Canadian National

—— Canadian Pacific

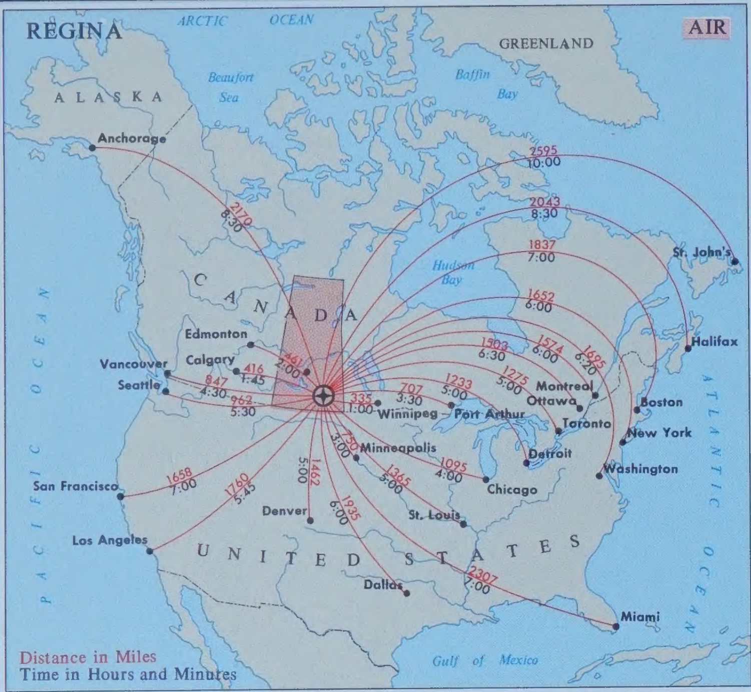

110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Meadow Lake
Big River
Frenchman Butte
Paddockwood
Hillmond
Medstead
Prince Albert
Lloydminster
Carrot River
Gronlid
Arborfield
Carruthers
North Battleford
Carlton
Melfort
Hudson Bay
Unity
Humboldt
Kelvington
Saskatoon
Kelfield
Wadena
Lanigan
Young
Canora
Rosetown
Wishart
Parkerview
McMorran
Yorkton
Melville
Beechy
Riverhurst
Matador
Stewart Valley
Main Centre
Fox Valley
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Verlo
Neidpath
Hatton
Simmie
Handsworth
Cardross
Wynyard
Alida
Mankota
Willow Bunch
Blewett
Lampman
Val Marie
Tribune
Minton
Killdeer
Big Beaver

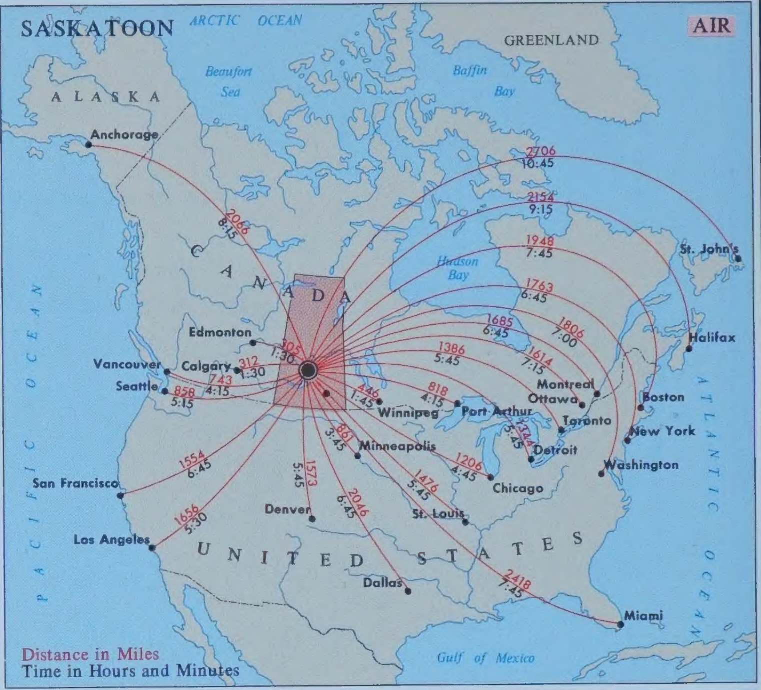
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

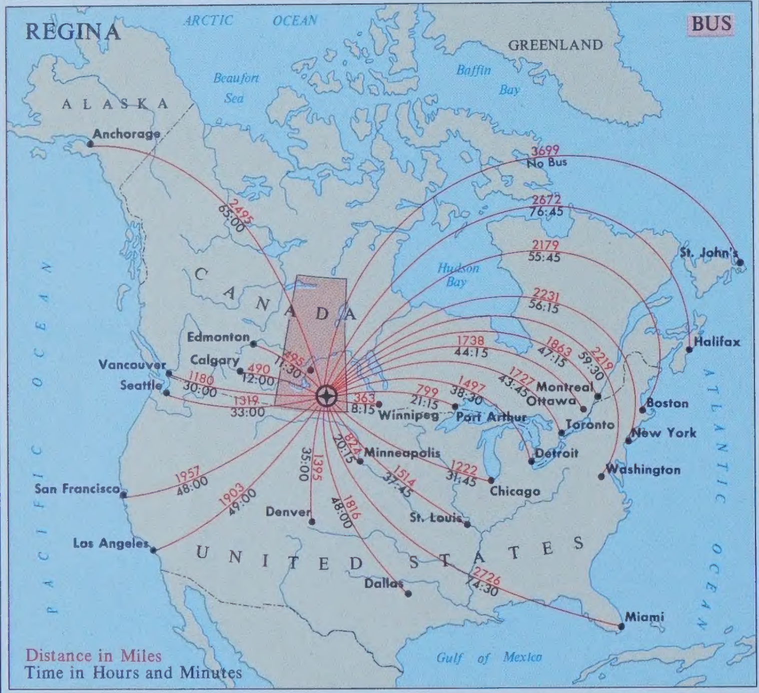
50 0 100 200 Miles

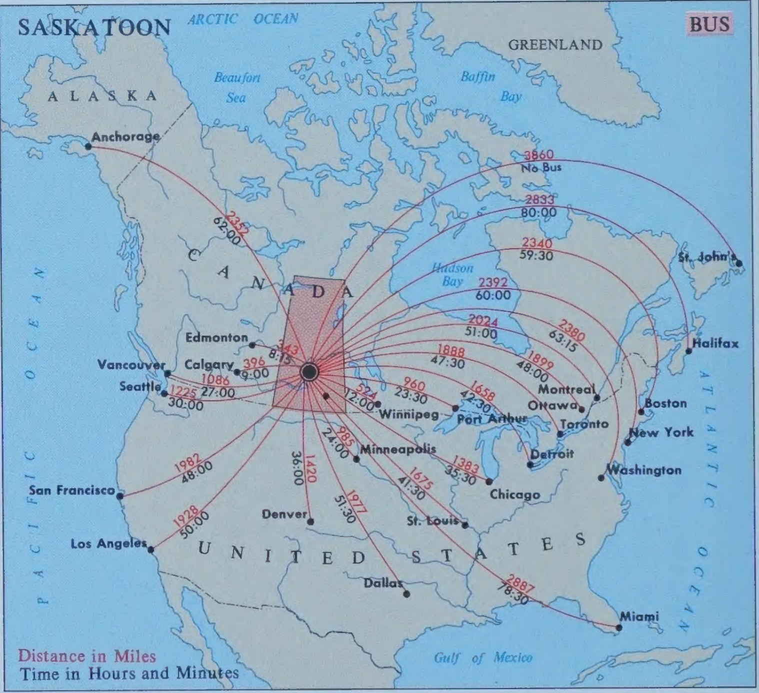
1:6,000,000

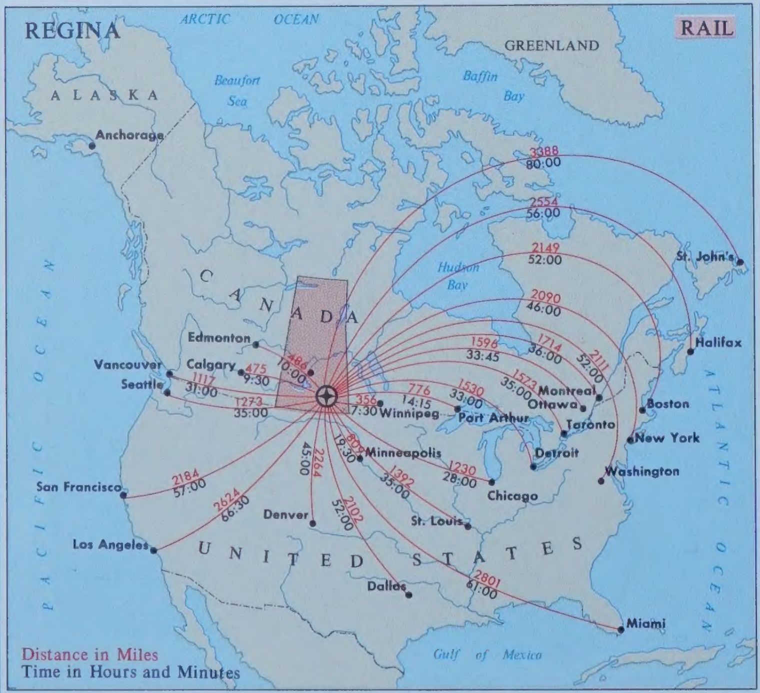
TRAVEL TIME AND DISTANCES

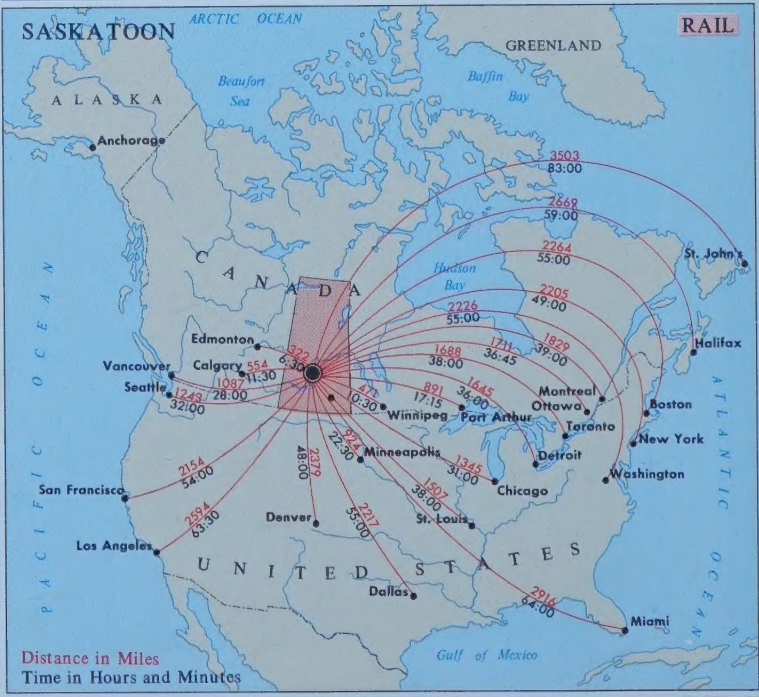

REGINA
AIR
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
ALASKA
Beaufort Sea
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
CANADA
UNITED STATES
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Anchorage
2170
8:30
2595
10:00
2043
8:30
1837
7:00
St. John's
1652
6:00
Edmonton
Halifax
Vancouver
Calgary
461
2:00
416
1:45
1503
6:30
1574
6:00
1695
6:20
Seattle
847
4:30
962
5:30
1233
5:00
1275
5:00
Montreal
Ottawa
335
1:00
707
3:30
Winnipeg
Port Arthur
Boston
Toronto
New York
750
3:00
Minneapolis
Detroit
Washington
1658
7:00
1760
5:45
5:00
1462
1095
4:00
1365
5:00
San Francisco
Chicago
Denver
1935
6:00
St. Louis
Los Angeles
Dallas
2307
7:00
Miami
Distance in Miles
Time in Hours and Minutes

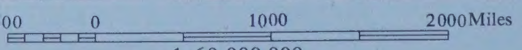

SASKATOON
AIR
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
ALASKA
Beaufort Sea
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
CANADA
UNITED STATES
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Anchorage
2066
8:15
2706
10:45
2154
9:15
1948
7:45
St. John's
1763
6:45
1685
6:45
1806
7:00
Edmonton
305
1:30
Halifax
Vancouver
Calgary
312
1:30
1386
5:45
1614
7:15
743
4:15
Seattle
858
5:15
446
1:45
818
4:15
Montreal
Ottawa
Winnipeg
Port Arthur
Boston
Toronto
1344
5:45
New York
861
3:45
Minneapolis
Detroit
Washington
1554
6:45
1206
4:45
5:45
1573
San Francisco
Chicago
1476
5:45
Denver
2046
6:45
St. Louis
1656
5:30
Los Angeles
Dallas
2418
7:45
Miami
Distance in Miles
Time in Hours and Minutes


REGINA
BUS
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
ALASKA
Beaufort Sea
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
CANADA
UNITED STATES
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Anchorage
2495
65:00
3699
No Bus
2672
76:45
2179
55:45
St. John's
2231
56:15
Edmonton
1738
44:15
1863
47:15
2219
59:30
Halifax
Vancouver
Calgary
495
11:30
490
12:00
1727
43:45
Seattle
1180
30:00
1319
33:00
363
8:15
799
21:15
1497
38:30
Montreal
Ottawa
Winnipeg
Port Arthur
Boston
Toronto
New York
824
20:15
Minneapolis
Detroit
Washington
35:00
1395
1222
31:45
1957
48:00
1514
37:45
San Francisco
Chicago
1903
49:00
Denver
1816
48:00
St. Louis
Los Angeles
Dallas
2726
74:30
Miami
Distance in Miles
Time in Hours and Minutes


SASKATOON
BUS
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
ALASKA
Beaufort Sea
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
CANADA
UNITED STATES
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Anchorage
2352
62:00
3860
No Bus
2833
80:00
2340
59:30
St. John's
2392
60:00
2024
51:00
2380
63:15
Edmonton
343
8:15
Halifax
1888
47:30
1899
48:00
Vancouver
Calgary
396
9:00
1086
27:00
Seattle
1225
30:00
524
12:00
960
23:30
1658
42:30
Montreal
Ottawa
Winnipeg
Port Arthur
Boston
Toronto
New York
985
24:00
Minneapolis
Detroit
Washington
1383
35:30
36:00
1420
1982
48:00
1675
41:30
San Francisco
Chicago
1977
51:30
1928
50:00
Denver
St. Louis
Los Angeles
Dallas
2887
78:30
Miami
Distance in Miles
Time in Hours and Minutes


REGINA
RAIL
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
ALASKA
Beaufort Sea
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
CANADA
UNITED STATES
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Anchorage
3388
80:00
2554
56:00
2149
52:00
St. John's
2090
46:00
Edmonton
1596
33:45
1714
36:00
2111
52:00
Halifax
Vancouver
Calgary
486
10:00
475
9:30
1573
35:00
Seattle
1117
31:00
1273
35:00
356
7:30
776
14:15
1530
33:00
Montreal
Ottawa
Winnipeg
Port Arthur
Boston
Toronto
New York
809
19:30
Minneapolis
Detroit
Washington
45:00
2264
1230
28:00
2184
57:00
1392
35:00
San Francisco
Chicago
2624
66:30
Denver
2102
52:00
St. Louis
Los Angeles
Dallas
2801
61:00
Miami
Distance in Miles
Time in Hours and Minutes

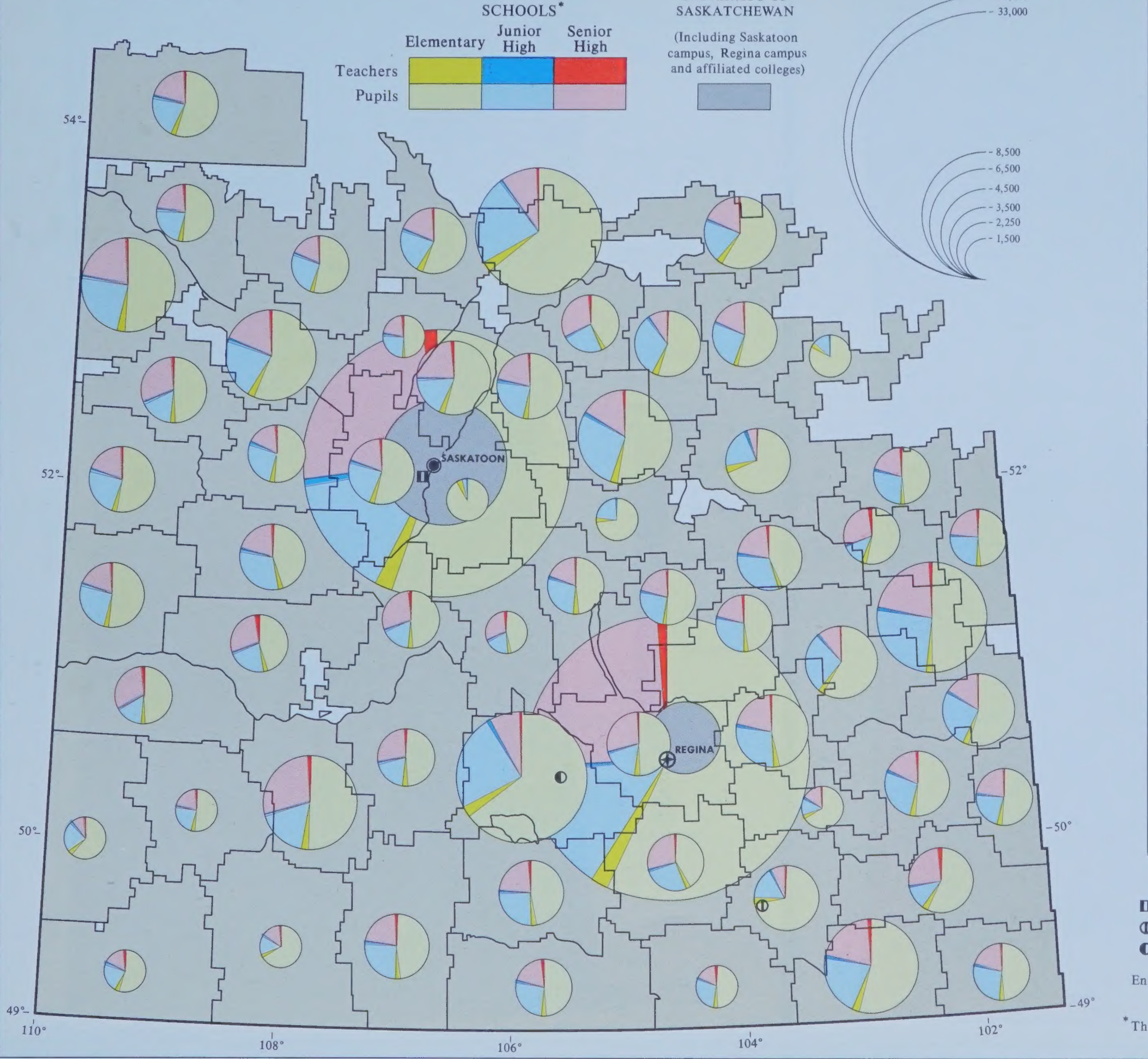

SASKATOON
RAIL
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
ALASKA
Beaufort Sea
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
CANADA
UNITED STATES
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Anchorage
3503
83:00
2669
59:00
2264
55:00
St. John's
2205
49:00
2226
55:00
Edmonton
322
6:30
1711
36:45
1829
39:00
Halifax
1688
38:00
Vancouver
Calgary
554
11:30
1087
28:00
Seattle
1243
32:00
471
10:30
891
17:15
1645
36:00
Montreal
Ottawa
Winnipeg
Port Arthur
Boston
Toronto
New York
924
22:30
Minneapolis
Detroit
Washington
48:00
2379
1345
31:00
2154
54:00
1507
38:00
San Francisco
Chicago
2594
63:30
Denver
2217
55:00
St. Louis
Los Angeles
Dallas
2916
64:00
Miami
Distance in Miles
Time in Hours and Minutes


500
0
1000
2000Miles

1:60,000,000

SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS 1968-69

By School Units


SCHOOLS*
Elementary
Junior High
Senior High
Teachers
Pupils
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
(Including Saskatoon campus, Regina campus and affiliated colleges)
Number of Persons
35,000
33,000
8,500
6,500
4,500
3,500
2,250
1,500
SASKATOON
REGINA
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

■ Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Science, Saskatoon

⦶ Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw

◐ Vocational Centre, Weyburn

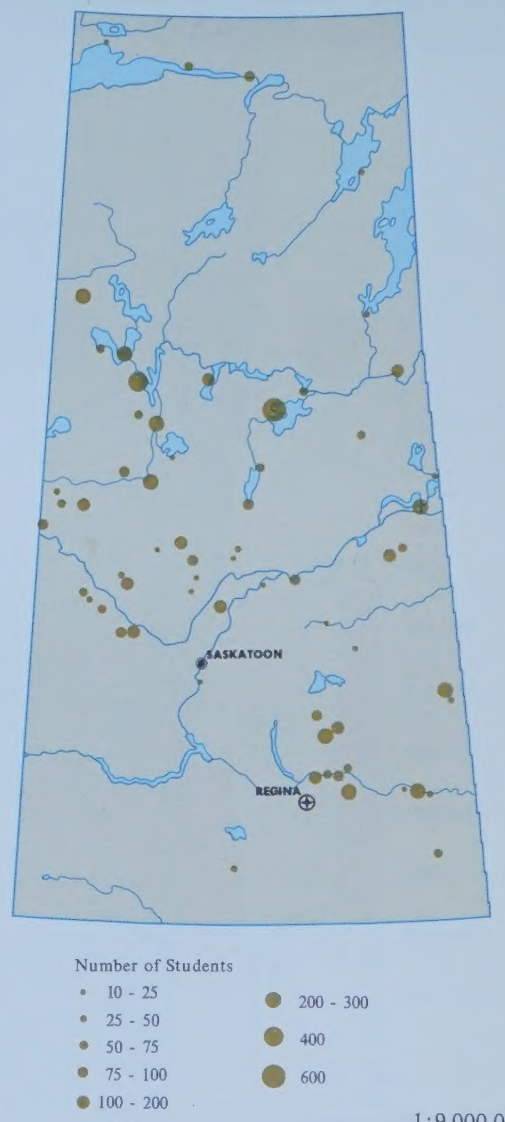
Enrolment of Technical Institutes is not included.

*The teacher: pupil ratio ranges from 1:18 to 1:29.

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
1:3,000,000

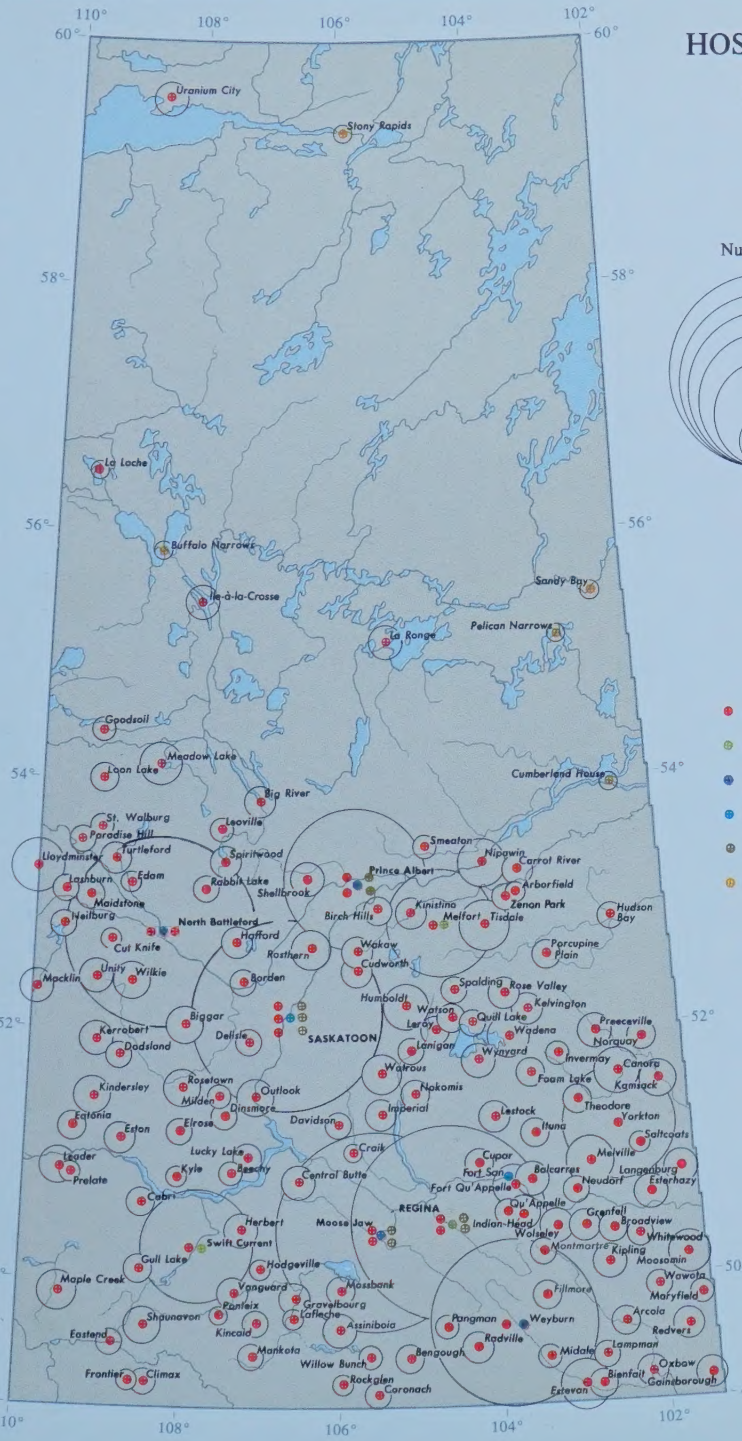
INDIAN SCHOOLS


SASKATOON
REGINA
Number of Students
10 - 25
25 - 50
50 - 75
75 - 100
100 - 200
200 - 300
400
600

1:9,000,000

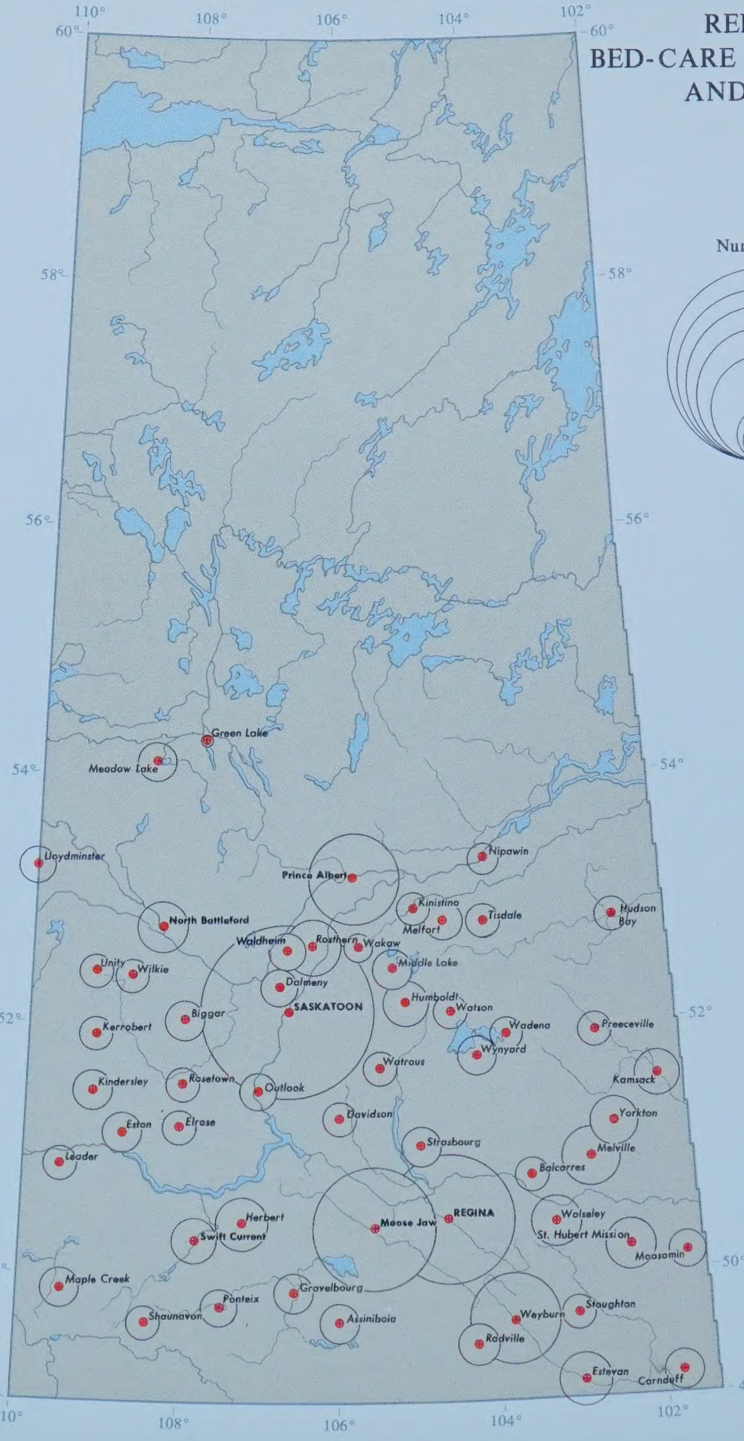
HOSPITALS

1967

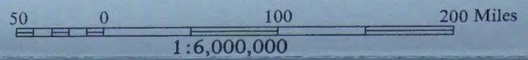

110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Uranium City
Stony Rapids
La Loche
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Sandy Bay
La Ronge
Pelican Narrows
Goodsoil
Meadow Lake
Loon Lake
Cumberland House
Big River
St. Walburg
Leoville
Paradise Hill
Turtleford
Spiritwood
Lloydminster
Lashburn
Edam
Rabbit Lake
Shellbrook
Smeaton
Prince Albert
Nipawin
Carrot River
Arborfield
Zenon Park
Maidstone
Neilburg
North Battleford
Hafford
Kinistino
Melfort
Tisdale
Birch Hills
Hudson Bay
Cut Knife
Rosthern
Wakaw
Cudworth
Porcupine Plain
Macklin
Unity
Wilkie
Borden
Humboldt
Spalding
Rose Valley
Kelvington
Watson
Leroy
Quill Lake
Wadena
Preeceville
Norquay
Biggar
Kerrobert
Dodsland
Delisle
SASKATOON
Lanigan
Wynyard
Invermay
Canora
Watrous
Foam Lake
Kamsack
Rosetown
Outlook
Nokomis
Kindersley
Milden
Dinsmore
Imperial
Theodore
Eatonia
Eston
Elrose
Davidson
Lestock
Ituna
Yorkton
Saltcoats
Leader
Prelate
Lucky Lake
Beechy
Kyle
Craik
Cupar
Fort San
Balcarres
Melville
Langenburg
Esterhazy
Central Butte
Fort Qu'Appelle
Neudorf
Cabri
REGINA
Qu'Appelle
Indian Head
Grenfell
Broadview
Herbert
Moose Jaw
Wolseley
Whitewood
Swift Current
Montmartre
Kipling
Gull Lake
Hodgeville
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Vanguard
Mossbank
Wawota
Ponteix
Gravelbourg
Lafleche
Fillmore
Maryfield
Shaunavon
Kincaid
Assiniboia
Arcola
Eastend
Pangman
Weyburn
Redvers
Mankota
Radville
Lampman
Bengough
Midale
Willow Bunch
Oxbow
Frontier
Climax
Rockglen
Coronach
Bienfait
Estevan
Gainsborough
Number of Beds
1500
1000
750
500
250
100
50
25
5
● General
● Geriatric
● Mental and Related Institutions
● Sanatorium (T. B.)
● Nursing School
● Miscellaneous

RELATED BED-CARE INSTITUTIONS AND HOMES

1967


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Green Lake
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Nipawin
Prince Albert
Kinistino
Melfort
Tisdale
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Waldheim
Rosthern
Wakaw
Middle Lake
Unity
Wilkie
Dalmeny
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Watson
Wadena
Preeceville
Biggar
Wynyard
Kerrobert
Watrous
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Yorkton
Eston
Elrose
Davidson
Strasbourg
Melville
Leader
Balcarres
Herbert
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Wolseley
St. Hubert Mission
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Ponteix
Gravelbourg
Stoughton
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Radville
Estevan
Carnduff
Number of Beds
1500
1000
750
500
250
100
50
25
5

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

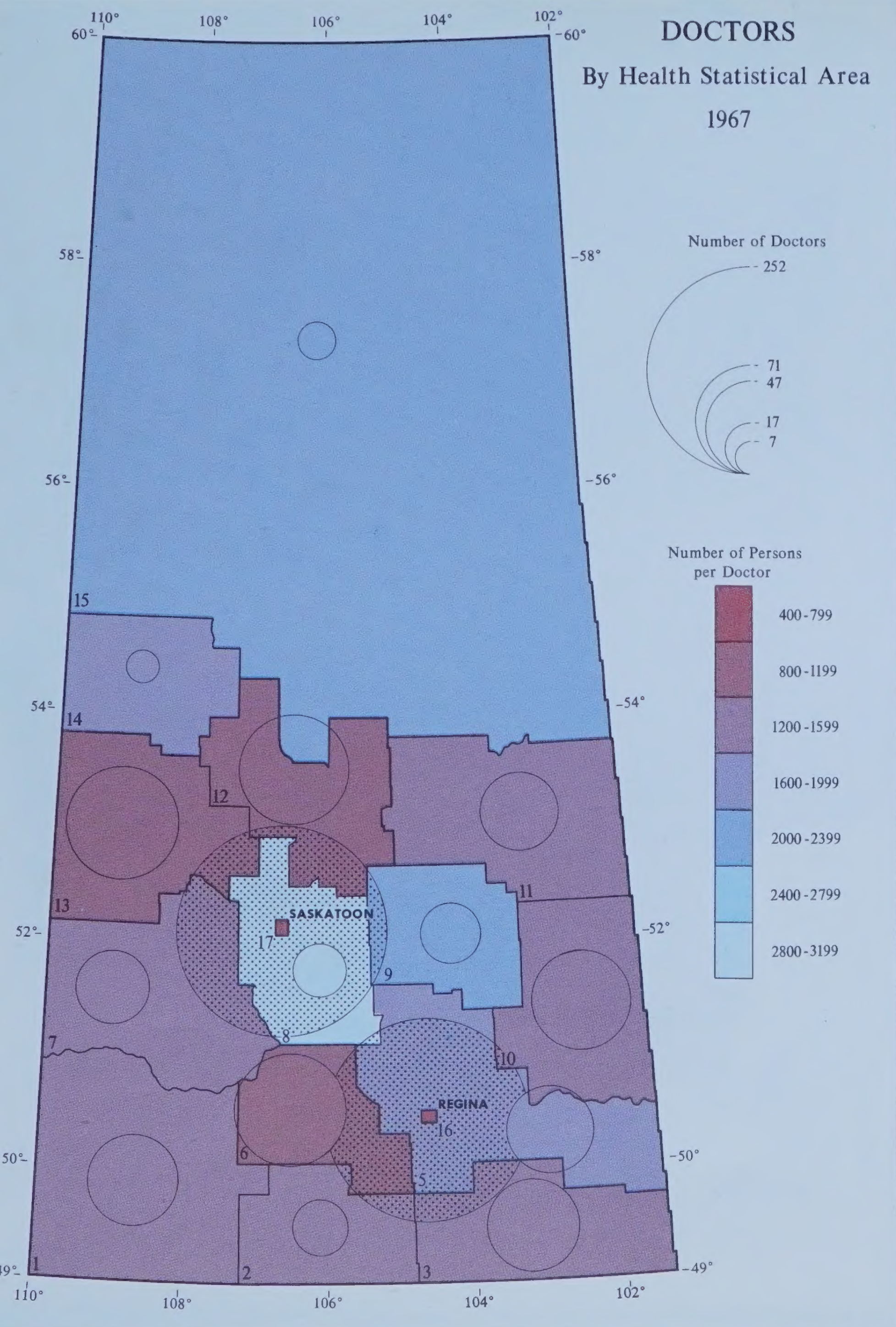

50
0
100
200 Miles

1:6,000,000

DOCTORS

By Health Statistical Area

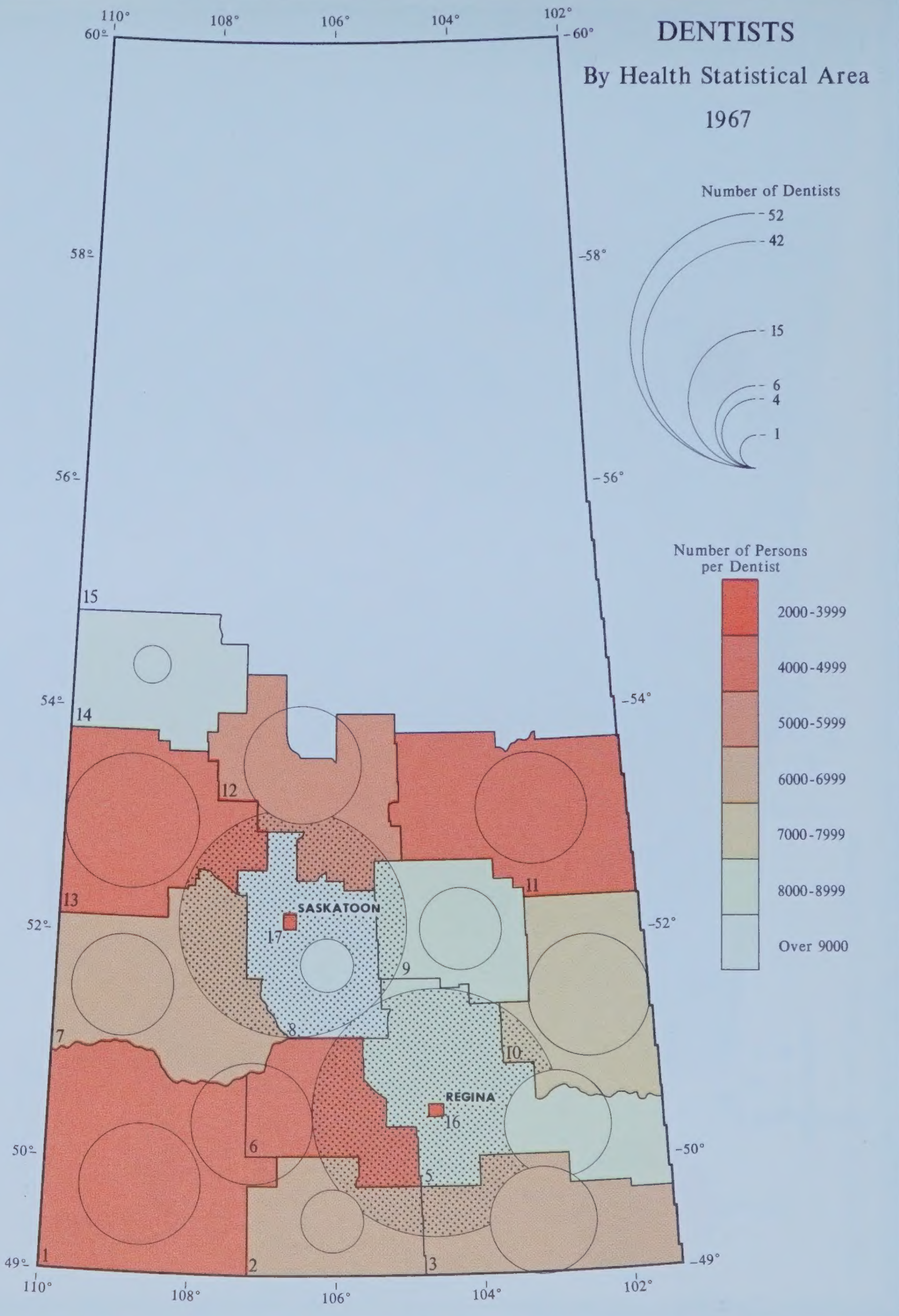
1967


Number of Doctors
252
71
47
17
7
Number of Persons per Doctor
400-799
800-1199
1200-1599
1600-1999
2000-2399
2400-2799
2800-3199
SASKATOON
REGINA
1
2
3
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

DENTISTS

By Health Statistical Area

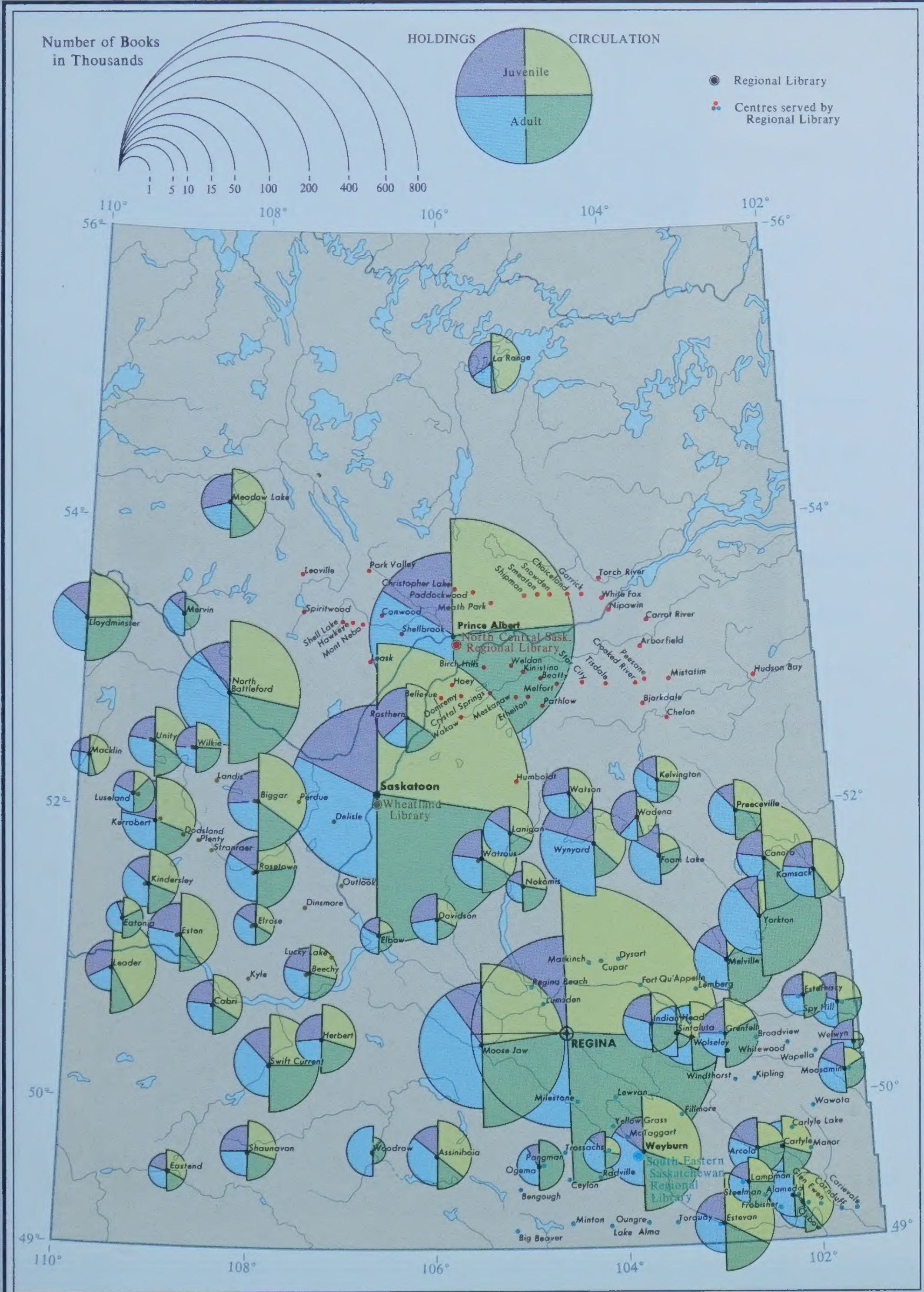
1967


Number of Dentists
52
42
15
6
4
1
Number of Persons per Dentist
2000-3999
4000-4999
5000-5999
6000-6999
7000-7999
8000-8999
Over 9000
SASKATOON
REGINA
1
2
3
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

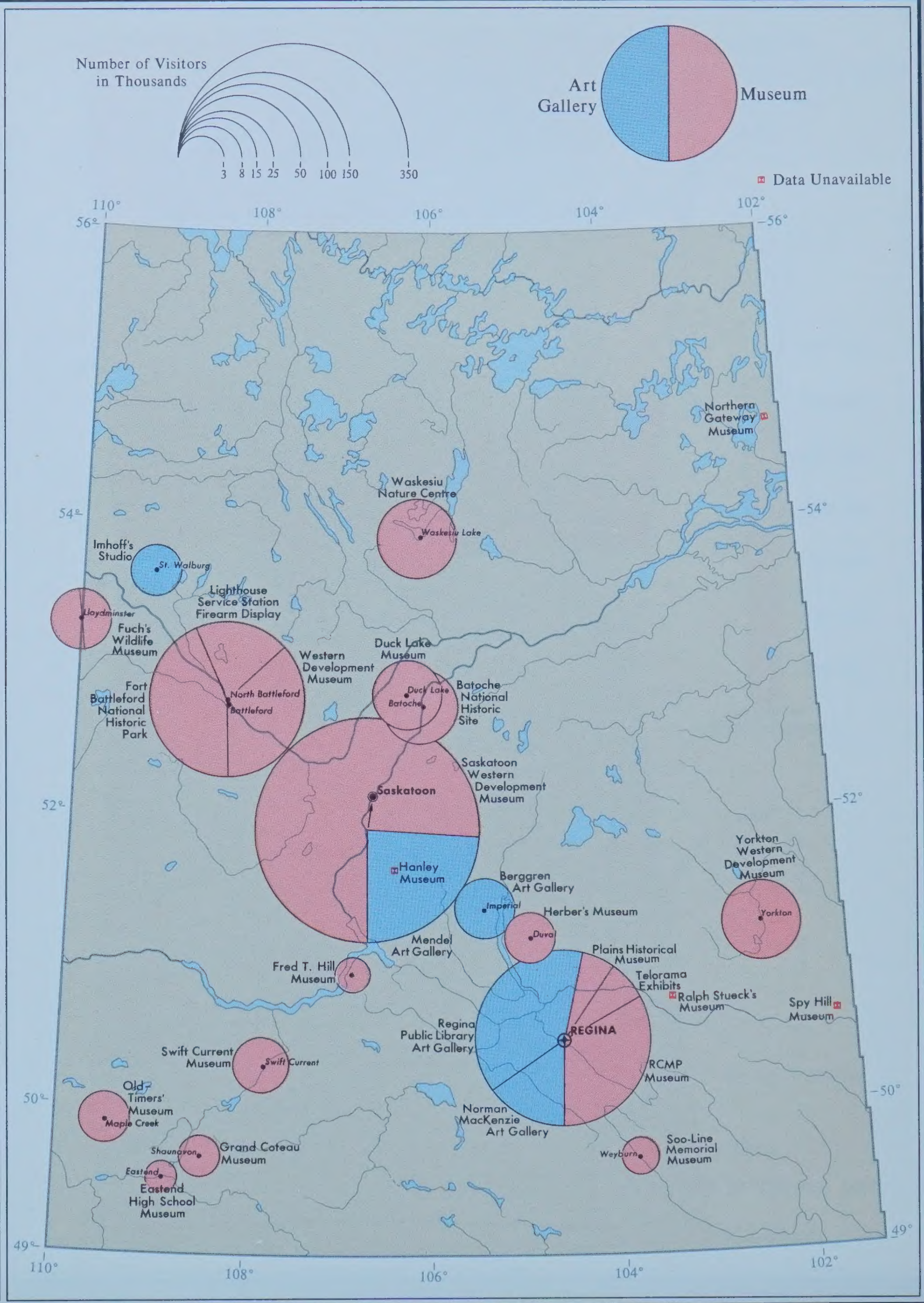
Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

50 0 100 200 Miles
1:6,000,000

PUBLIC LIBRARIES 1965


Number of Books in Thousands
1
5
10
15
50
100
200
400
600
800
HOLDINGS
CIRCULATION
Juvenile
Adult
Regional Library
Centres served by Regional Library
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
La Ronge
Meadow Lake
Lloydminster
Mervin
Leoville
Spiritwood
Shell Lake
Hawkeye
Mont Nebo
Park Valley
Christopher Lake
Paddockwood
Canwood
Meath Park
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
North Central Sask. Regional Library
Choiceland
Garrick
Snowden
Smeaton
Shipman
Torch River
White Fox
Nipawin
Carrot River
Arborfield
Crooked River
Peesane
Tisdale
Star City
Mistatim
Hudson Bay
Bjorkdale
Chelan
Birch Hills
Weldon
Kinistino
Beatty
Hoey
Melfort
Pathlow
Leask
Bellevue
Domremy
Crystal Springs
Meskanaw
Ethelton
Wakaw
Rosthern
North Battleford
Macklin
Unity
Wilkie
Landis
Luseland
Kerrobert
Dodsland
Plenty
Stranraer
Biggar
Perdue
Saskatoon
Wheatland Library
Delisle
Humboldt
Watson
Kelvington
Wadena
Preeceville
Lanigan
Wynyard
Foam Lake
Canora
Kamsack
Watrous
Nokomis
Rosetown
Kindersley
Outlook
Dinsmore
Elrose
Eatonia
Eston
Davidson
Elbow
Leader
Lucky Lake
Kyle
Beechy
Cabri
Yorkton
Melville
Markinch
Dysart
Cupar
Fort Qu'Appelle
Lemberg
Regina Beach
Lumsden
Esterhazy
Spy Hill
Indian Head
Sintaluta
Grenfell
Broadview
Welwyn
Wolseley
Whitewood
Wapella
Moosomin
Windthorst
Kipling
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Herbert
Swift Current
Milestone
Lewvan
Fillmore
Wawota
Yellow Grass
McTaggart
Weyburn
South-Eastern Saskatchewan Regional Library
Carlyle Lake
Carlyle
Manor
Arcola
Shaunavon
Woodrow
Assiniboia
Pangman
Ogema
Trossachs
Radville
Ceylon
Bengough
Lampman
Steelman
Alameda
Frobisher
Gainsborough
Carnduff
Carievale
Glen Ewen
Oxbow
Eastend
Minton
Oungre
Lake Alma
Torquay
Estevan
Big Beaver

ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS 1967

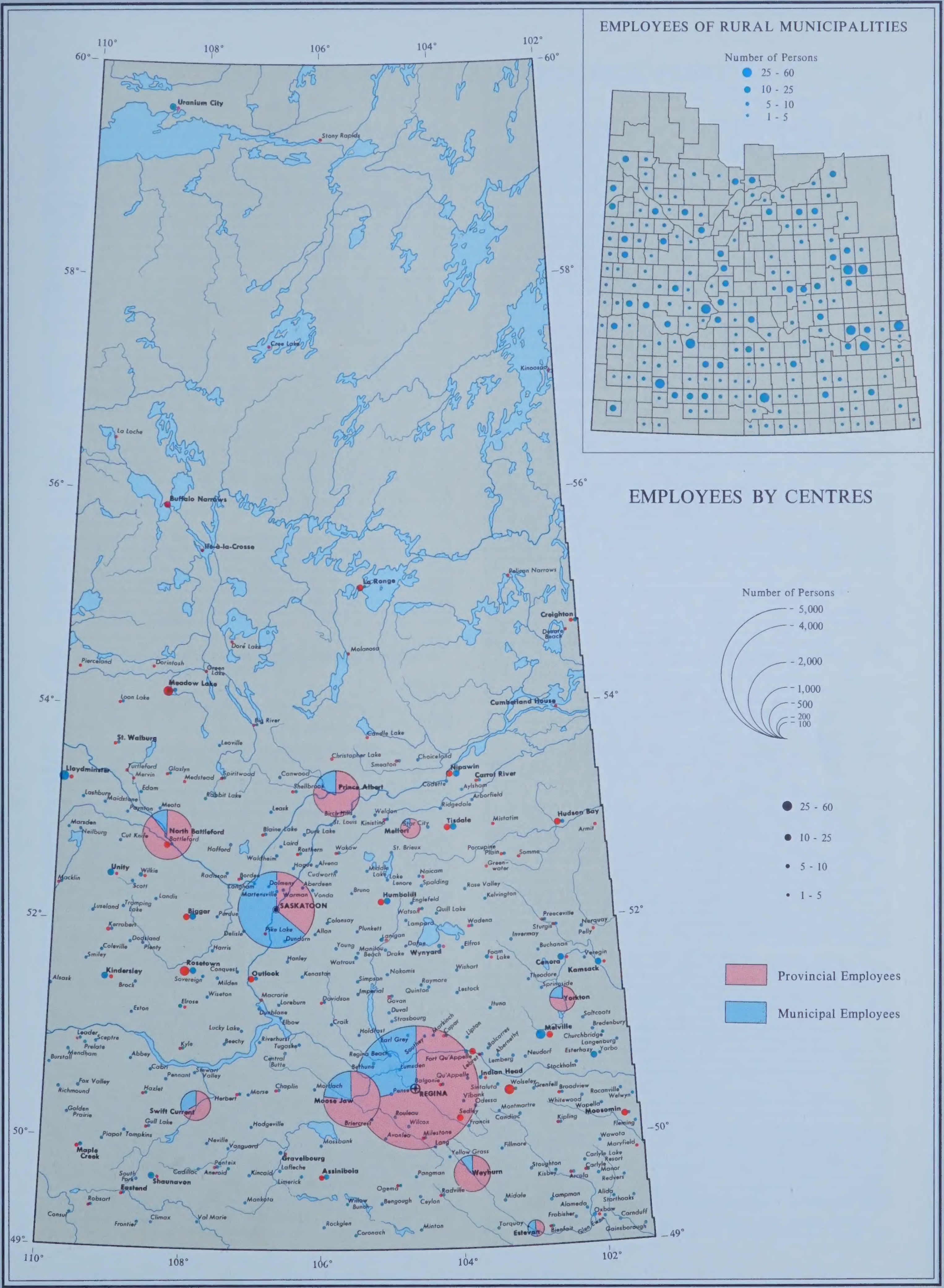

Number of Visitors in Thousands
3
8
15
25
50
100
150
350
Art Gallery
Museum
Data Unavailable
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Northern Gateway Museum
Waskesiu Nature Centre
Waskesiu Lake
Imhoff's Studio
St. Walburg
Lloydminster
Lighthouse Service Station Firearm Display
Fuch's Wildlife Museum
Fort Battleford National Historic Park
North Battleford
Battleford
Western Development Museum
Duck Lake Museum
Duck Lake
Batoche
Batoche National Historic Site
Saskatoon
Saskatoon Western Development Museum
Hanley Museum
Mendel Art Gallery
Berggren Art Gallery
Imperial
Herber's Museum
Duval
Yorkton Western Development Museum
Yorkton
Fred T. Hill Museum
Plains Historical Museum
Telorama Exhibits
Ralph Stueck's Museum
Spy Hill Museum
Regina Public Library Art Gallery
REGINA
RCMP Museum
Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery
Swift Current Museum
Swift Current
Old-Timers' Museum
Maple Creek
Shaunavon
Grand Coteau Museum
Eastend
Eastend High School Museum
Weyburn
Soo-Line Memorial Museum

25 0 50 100 150 Miles

1:4,500,000

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SERVICE AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES 1969


EMPLOYEES OF RURAL MUNICIPALITIES
Number of Persons
25 - 60
10 - 25
5 - 10
1 - 5
EMPLOYEES BY CENTRES
Number of Persons
5,000
4,000
2,000
1,000
500
200
100
25 - 60
10 - 25
5 - 10
1 - 5
Provincial Employees
Municipal Employees
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Uranium City
Stony Rapids
Cree Lake
Kinoosao
La Loche
Buffalo Narrows
Ile-à-la-Crosse
La Ronge
Pelican Narrows
Creighton
Denare Beach
Molanosa
Doré Lake
Pierceland
Dorintosh
Green Lake
Meadow Lake
Loon Lake
Big River
Cumberland House
St. Walburg
Leoville
Candle Lake
Christopher Lake
Smeaton
Choiceland
Nipawin
Carrot River
Lloydminster
Turtleford
Mervin
Glaslyn
Medstead
Spiritwood
Canwood
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Codette
Aylsham
Arborfield
Lashburn
Maidstone
Edam
Rabbit Lake
Paynton
Meota
Leask
Birch Hills
Weldon
Ridgedale
Hudson Bay
Marsden
Neilburg
Cut Knife
North Battleford
Battleford
Blaine Lake
Duck Lake
St. Louis
Kinistino
Melfort
Star City
Tisdale
Mistatim
Armit
Hafford
Laird
Rosthern
Wakaw
St. Brieux
Porcupine Plain
Somme
Waldheim
Hague
Alvena
Middle Lake
Naicam
Green-water
Macklin
Unity
Wilkie
Radisson
Borden
Cudworth
Aberdeen
Lake Lenore
Spalding
Rose Valley
Scott
Langham
Dalmeny
Warman
Vonda
Bruno
Kelvington
Landis
Martensville
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Englefeld
Luseland
Tramping Lake
Biggar
Perdue
Watson
Quill Lake
Preeceville
Norquay
Pelly
Kerrobert
Delisle
Colonsay
Plunkett
Lampman
Wadena
Sturgis
Invermay
Dodsland
Plenty
Pike Lake
Dundurn
Allan
Lanigan
Dafoe
Elfros
Coleville
Smiley
Harris
Young
Manitou Beach
Drake
Wynyard
Foam Lake
Buchanan
Canora
Veregin
Kindersley
Rosetown
Conquest
Hanley
Watrous
Kamsack
Alsask
Brock
Sovereign
Milden
Outlook
Kenaston
Nokomis
Wishart
Theodore
Springside
Wiseton
Simpson
Imperial
Raymore
Quinton
Lestock
Yorkton
Eston
Elrose
Macrorie
Loreburn
Davidson
Govan
Duval
Strasbourg
Ituna
Saltcoats
Bredenbury
Dinsmore
Elbow
Craik
Holdfast
Markinch
Cupar
Lipton
Melville
Churchbridge
Langenburg
Leader
Sceptre
Prelate
Lucky Lake
Kyle
Beechy
Riverhurst
Tugaske
Earl Grey
Southey
Balcarres
Abernethy
Neudorf
Esterhazy
Yarbo
Burstall
Mendham
Abbey
Central Butte
Regina Beach
Lumsden
Fort Qu'Appelle
Lemberg
Cabri
Stewart Valley
Pennant
Bethune
Qu'Appelle
Indian Head
Stockholm
Fox Valley
Richmond
Hazlet
Herbert
Morse
Chaplin
Mortlach
Moose Jaw
Balgonie
Pense
REGINA
Sintaluta
Wolseley
Grenfell
Broadview
Rocanville
Welwyn
Golden Prairie
Swift Current
Vibank
Odessa
Whitewood
Wapella
Moosomin
Gull Lake
Montmartre
Kipling
Candiac
Fleming
Piapot
Tompkins
Hodgeville
Briercrest
Rouleau
Wilcox
Francis
Sedley
Wawota
Maryfield
Maple Creek
Neville
Vanguard
Avonlea
Milestone
Fillmore
Mossbank
Lang
Carlyle Lake Resort
Carlyle
Manor
Ponteix
Gravelbourg
Yellow Grass
Stoughton
Kisbey
Arcola
Redvers
South Fork
Cadillac
Aneroid
Lafleche
Kincaid
Assiniboia
Pangman
Weyburn
Shaunavon
Eastend
Limerick
Ogema
Radville
Midale
Lampman
Alameda
Alida
Storthoaks
Robsart
Mankota
Willow Bunch
Bengough
Ceylon
Oxbow
Carnduff
Frobisher
Consul
Climax
Val Marie
Rockglen
Frontier
Minton
Torquay
Estevan
Bienfait
Glen Ewen
Gainsborough
Coronach

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,250,000

SERVICE INDUSTRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Service industries are commonly called 'tertiary' activities. The 'primary' and 'secondary' activities are directly concerned with the production of goods and include such industries as agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing and manufacturing; the service industries include transportation (discussed in a separate essay), communications and other utilities; retail and wholesale trade; finance, insurance and real estate; community, business, professional and personal services; and general government services. The maps in this section show the distribution of a wide range of such activities in Saskatchewan.

In recent years a most significant feature of the Saskatchewan economy has been the growth of the service industry. As real per capita income increased rapidly after the Second World War there was concomitant increase in demand for most goods and services. However, since there was a much faster growth of employment in the service sector of the economy a significant shift in the composition of the labour force occurred. Thus, service employment in Saskatchewan grew by 54% between 1941 and 1961 compared to a corresponding increase of only 3% in the total labour force; by 1961, the service industries accounted for 49% of the total labour force (Table 1).

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES, SASKATCHEWAN, 1941 TO 1961

INDUSTRY	1961 No. employed	%	1951 No. employed	%	1941 No. employed	%	% Change 1941-1961
Transportation, communic. and other utilities	30,316	9.3	28,245	9.4	21,249	6.7	42.7
Wholesale trade	14,257	4.4	12,399	4.1	7,717	2.4	84.7
Retail trade	31,344	9.6	26,285	8.7	20,488	6.5	53.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	7,116	2.2	4,706	1.6	3,568	1.1	99.0
Community, business and personal service	58,762	18.0	43,414	14.4	44,871	14.2	31.0
Public administration and defence	18,259	5.6	10,847	3.6	6,184	2.0	195.3
All services	160,054	49.2	125,896	41.7	104,077	33.0	53.8
Total Labour Force	325,589	100.0	301,645	100.0	315,504	100.0	3.2

Source: D.B.S. Census of Canada, 1961; Bulletin SL-1

Nevertheless, the per capita employment in the service sector has remained much lower than the national average and far below that of the two neighboring provinces (Table 2). The relative underdevelopment of the province's service industry is partly a result of the historically dominant position of Winnipeg as a service centre for the whole of the prairies and partly because the Saskatchewan population has not become sufficiently large or urbanized to support a fuller development. In contrast, the importance of Winnipeg has been considerably diminished in Alberta because of the rapid growth of Edmonton and Calgary.

TABLE 2

SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS, 1941 TO 1961

	1961	% Change	1951	% Change	1941
Saskatchewan	1730	14.3	1514	30.3	1162
Manitoba	2169	8.8	1992	23.0	1620
Alberta	2059	17.1	1758	35.8	1295
Prairies	1995	14.0	1750	30.2	1344
Canada	1970	10.4	1785	20.1	1480

Source: D.B.S. Census of Canada 1961; Bulletin SL-1

Cooperation: Partly because of the dispersed nature of the population and the almost complete dependence on the export of agricultural products, various collective movements have been actively concerned with the provision of services. The early organizations were producer cooperatives such as grain growers' associations, wheat and cattle pools, and others which protected the farmers' interests in the grading, shipping and marketing of agricultural products. From its nucleus of marketing groups, the cooperative movement expanded to include, in the service sector, consumer and community services and now embraces distribution, wholesale and retail trade, and credit, in addition to a wide range of community services. The historical importance of this movement in the province's development was recognized by the establishment in 1944 of the Provincial Department of Cooperation and Cooperative Development.

The Service Centre System in Saskatchewan: The population of a region is normally provided with services through a system of service centres. The size, number and spacing of service centres in a region are mainly dependent upon three factors: the density and distribution of population, the type of transportation and the types of services demanded. But once established, a system of service centres does not remain unchanged; a network of centres is constantly adjusting to serve the needs of the population as efficiently as possible at a particular period of time. In Saskatchewan, there has been a substantial reduction in the number of service centres. This has resulted from: rural depopulation; improved means of travel; an increase in the demand for better quality goods and services, such as the need for more specialized goods and services on mechanized farms; and increases in the size of establishments providing goods and services. The size of supermarkets and many other modern establishments requires that they be located only in a few large centres.

The effects of these changes are especially marked because of the way in which the original system of service centres evolved. The railway network was developed at a time when local travel was almost solely by horse and wagon and the distance limitations of this form of travel induced the establishment of grain elevator points every six to ten miles along railway lines. Residences and places of business were established at about 85% of the elevator points so that a relatively dense network of service centres developed, the number of centres with at least one business increasing from about 500 to 1000 between 1910 and 1930. Today most centres are dependent on road transportation and increased mobility has been such that equal travel time (e.g. one hour) gives rural people access to about forty times as many service centres as formerly. It is therefore understandable why so many centres have declined or disappeared.

TABLE 3

CHANGES IN THE SERVICE CENTRE SYSTEM IN SASKATCHEWAN 1941-61

Class of Centre	1961 No.	1961 %	1941 No.	1941 %	% Change 1941-61
Primary Wholesale-Retail	2	0.3	2	0.2	0.0
Secondary Wholesale-Retail	9	1.2	5	0.6	80.0
Complete Shopping	29	3.7	26	2.9	11.6
Partial Shopping	85	10.9	57	6.3	49.2
Full Convenience	100	12.7	171	18.9	—41.5
Minimum Convenience	150	19.4	287	31.8	—47.8
Hamlet	404	51.8	358	39.3	12.8
All Centres	779	100.0	906	100.0	—14.0

Source: Hodge, J. F. G., The Prediction of Trade Centre Viability in the Great Plains.

J. F. G. Hodge (1965) arranged the existing service centres in 1941 and in 1961 into a seven-rank hierarchy (Table 3). He showed that by 1961 nearly 15% of the centres existing in 1941 had disappeared, while a further 25% had declined in status. As a result of selective growth and decline within the hierarchy there were increases in the number of centres in the highest (top four ranks) and lowest ranks. Hamlets, defined as centres with fewer than eight businesses, increased from 39% of all centres in 1941 to 52% of centres in 1961, while the corresponding increase for the higher order centres (top four ranks) was from 10% to 16%.

These changes suggest that consumer movements are becoming organized into a two-tier pattern with short trips to the nearest centre for small and frequently needed services and longer trips to the large centres, usually a town or city, for more specialized services. Most intermediate centres are being by-passed or used only for hamlet-type services and consequently the majority are declining in commercial status. This tendency towards a two-tier pattern has been evident in Saskatchewan since about 1930 and is similar to developments elsewhere in the Great Plains.

Related to these changes is the increasing concentration of service employment in the province's major centres. In 1961, the ten largest cities accounted for 59% of all those employed in service industries in the province although they contained only 35% of the population. Further, these cities are significantly increasing their share of service employment since in 1941 they had accounted for about 40% of such employment. This shift in service employment is paralleled by changes in population distribution.

Wholesale Trade: Because of Winnipeg's early and continued importance as the primary wholesale centre of the prairies, the expansion of wholesale services in Saskatchewan has never kept pace with the province's population growth. About half of the province's settled area lies within Winnipeg's overnight trading area and this partly accounts for the poor development of wholesale services in Regina and Saskatoon, and indirectly for the slow growth of their populations in comparison with those of Calgary and Edmonton.

TABLE 4

WHOLESALE TRADE, 1930

	Pop. 1931	No. of Establishments	Sales $'000	Per Capita Sales
Manitoba	700,139	349	79,393	113.3
Alberta	731,605	248	64,091	87.6
Saskatchewan	921,785	178	52,114	56.5
Total	2,353,529	775	195,598	83.1

Source: Canada Year Book, 1938

Even though its per capita employment and sales have always been lower than in the other two prairie provinces, the recent growth of Saskatchewan's wholesale industry has been very significant (Table 5). This trend has resulted from two interrelated factors: the rapid growth of Regina and Saskatoon and the decline of Winnipeg from its dominant position in the prairies. Thus, Regina and Saskatoon accounted for 56% of sales in Saskatchewan's wholesale trade in 1961; their continued rapid growth in population is likely to induce a rate of increase in per capita employment and sales faster than that of Canada as the province assumes more of the wholesale services still being supplied by outside centres.

TABLE 5

WHOLESALE TRADE: EMPLOYMENT PER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS, 1941-1961

	1961	1951	1941	% Change 1941-1961
Saskatchewan	154	149	86	79.0
Manitoba	219	232	158	38.6
Alberta	206	194	110	87.2
Prairies	195	186	116	68.1
Canada	159	153	107	48.6

Source: D.B.S. Census of Canada 1961; Bulletin SL-1

Retail Trade: Unlike wholesale trade, retail services are widely distributed and available at all levels of the urban hierarchy so that the largest centres do not hold so dominant a position. Yet, the retail trade in Saskatchewan has always been characterized by relatively low per capita sales and low sales per establishment. Low per capita sales are partly a result of the importance of outside centres such as Winnipeg, while low sales per establishment are related to the dispersed nature of the population and the resulting need for many small centres and establishments.

Because recent consumer behaviour apparently favours a two-tier pattern of shopping trips, the largest centres are growing at the expense of intermediate centres in the hierarchy. Between 1961 and 1968 the proportion of provincial retail sales accounted for by the eleven wholesale-retail centres increased from 47% to 61% (Table 6). This increase is partly accounted for by the population growth of these centres relative to the rest of the province, but is primarily related to changes in the shopping behaviour of rural households in response to changes in demand and mobility.

TABLE 6

PERCENT OF RETAIL SALES IN ELEVEN WHOLESALE-RETAIL CENTRES, SASKATCHEWAN 1961-68

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Retail Sales	61.0	69.5	57.4	55.8	51.4	50.2	48.1	47.1

Source: Saskatchewan Retail Merchants Association. The centres are Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Yorkton, North Battleford, Estevan, Weyburn, Melville and Lloydminster.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate: Although this group of services had a very significant increase in employment between 1941 and 1961, per capita employment in the province is only about three-fifths of the national average. This is partly because of the dominant position of eastern Canada in financial and insurance institutions and partly because of Winnipeg's continued direct influence in the Saskatchewan market for many of these services. This industry group is highly concentrated in very large centres, Regina and Saskatoon alone accounting for 56% of provincial employment in 1961.

Under the terms of the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Act, 1944, Saskatchewan became the first province to establish some form of government insurance. The Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office, a Crown corporation, began operations in 1945 with the purpose of providing at minimum cost all types of insurance other than sickness and life. There were, however, many precedents in the province for community responsibility for certain types of insurance. For instance, the Municipal Hail Insurance Act of 1919 enabled rural municipalities to provide hail insurance to farmers and by 1929 about half of the rural municipalities were already offering this service.

In 1946, under the Automobile Accident Insurance Act, the provincial government established a compulsory insurance plan for all motor vehicles registered in the province. The Act is administered by the SGIO on behalf of the provincial government by means of a self-supporting fund; any surplus is not transferable to the general operations of the SGIO or to the government. In 1966, automobile insurance premiums amounted to over $18 million or about two-thirds of the total premium income of the Office. SGIO branches are located in Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Swift Current, Yorkton and Estevan, while over 600 independent insurance agents sell both government and other forms of insurance.

Telephone Services: Under the terms of the Telephone Act, 1908, the provincial government undertook to build and operate urban and long distance systems, while, as a rule, rural telephone companies were owned and managed by local subscribers. The system adopted by Saskatchewan was different from that chosen earlier by Manitoba and Alberta, where the rural telephone lines were also operated by the provincial governments. The widely scattered rural population faced with isolation gave high priority to the development of telephone facilities and, by 1920, the provision of the latter was, next to education, the most important undertaking in rural communities of Saskatchewan.

TABLE 7

TELEPHONES IN USE, SASKATCHEWAN

Year	No. of Telephones	Telephones Per 100 Population
1916	30,220	4.7
1921	96,239	12.7
1926	102,894	12.5
1931	82,875	9.0
1936	79,420	8.5
1941	88,118	9.8
1946	106,164	14.6
1951	143,671	17.3
1956	194,760	21.7
1961	251,130	27.1
1966	320,841	33.5
1967	334,837	35.1
1968	349,366	36.4

Source: Canada Year Book and Annual Reports of Saskatchewan Government Telephones.

In 1908, there were just over 3,000 telephones in Saskatchewan, approximately one to every ninety persons. Under the provisions of the acts of 1908 and 1913 a marked development of telephone services took place, especially since local companies were permitted under the latter act to issue debentures to meet the cost of telephone construction. The most rapid extension of facilities occurred before 1921; the number of telephones in that year was over 96,000 and there was one telephone to every eight persons in the province. About one in every two farming families in the province had a telephone and the development of rural telephone services was then probably more advanced than in any other rural area in North America.

In 1921, there were over 1,200 rural telephone companies in the province. Since that time the number has declined, and by 1968 there were about 900. Some 60% of these companies now have fewer than fifty subscribers and there has been considerable pressure for amalgamation with other companies or incorporation into Saskatchewan Government Telephones (Sask-Tel). By 1968, the rural companies accounted for only 15% of the telephones in use in the province. The total number of telephones declined significantly during the 1930's but rose rapidly after the war. Between 1946 and 1966, the number tripled and by 1968 there were 36 telephones to every hundred persons (Table 7).

An interesting development in rural areas was the early growth of co-operative telephone systems, these accounting for 98% of the province's telephone companies by 1926. Such systems were largely restricted to Saskatchewan, which contained three-quarters of the Canadian total in 1926.

TABLE 8

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE COMPANIES, SASKATCHEWAN 1911-31

	1911	1916	1921	1926	1931
Government	1	1	1	1	1
Municipal	2	5	4	2	1
Stock	135	318	283	20	1
Cooperative	5	344	927	1,187	1,172
Others	—	—	—	5	3
Total	143	668	1,215	1,215	1,196

Source: Canada Year Book.

Education: The rural school district was the first local government institution in Saskatchewan. Early organization of local school districts was influenced by the survey method and settlement policies in the North-West Territories so that the establishment of quarter and half-section farms influenced both the shape and size. In 1905, there were already 896 school districts in the province, these usually comprising an area of 18 to 36 square miles (one half to one township) with a minimum of twelve children. Prior to 1920, the main emphasis was on the establishment of elementary schools to keep pace with rapid immigration. Later, while urban school districts were organized so as to coincide with local government boundaries, the size of rural school districts was generally limited to twenty square miles. Although the rural municipality was obliged to collect taxes on its behalf, the school district was not necessarily contained within a single municipality; indeed, there were often twenty or more school districts included in whole or in part within one rural municipality. By the early 1930's there were over 5,000 organized school districts in the province, many of which had "one-room" schools.

Provision was made in 1912 for experiments with the consolidated school district, a scheme by which two or more school districts were joined to form a larger administrative unit in which there was to be one centrally located school. The low or declining farm density in certain areas was the major reason for proposing the larger school unit; for instance, the scheme became more common in the grassland area than in the park belt. Unfortunately, the costs of providing the required transportation in thinly populated areas prevented the significant development of this scheme prior to 1940.

Except in urban centres, considerable difficulty was encountered in providing secondary school facilities and the provision of such education took several forms. Provincial grants were made to urban school districts which maintained one or more classrooms for secondary grades, conditional upon the admittance of rural pupils, an arrangement which worked well for those living within about ten miles of such schools. Rural high schools and consolidated schools also were established, but transportation and other costs proved these to be expensive undertakings and a less costly expedient which involved the inclusion of one or two high school grades in the rural district schools became necessary. By the mid-1930's about 70% of Saskatchewan's elementary schools, most of them one-room rural schools, were providing education to the level of one or two high school years. To improve the quality of this form of rural secondary education, the government supplied both teachers and their pupils with correspondence courses at a nominal cost and undertook radio broadcasts of high school lessons. Even so, the percentage of rural school children proceeding to full secondary education was significantly lower than in urban areas.

Subsequently, the demand for higher standards of education, decreasing population density, changing patterns of community relationships, and improvements in transportation have made the system of small school districts unsatisfactory. The process of closing rural schools and regrouping facilities has effectively changed the structure of rural education, so that by the mid-1960's about three-quarters of the rural school districts were either inactive or engaged only in the conveying of children to centralized schools in larger attendance areas.

The Larger School Unit Act of 1944 provided for the formation of sixty larger school units. The criteria used for the establishment of such units were the inclusion of approximately eighty school districts and of a reasonable administrative area, together with consideration of natural barriers such as the Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan rivers. By 1966, more than half of the school children in Saskatchewan were attending "Unit" schools. The success of the larger school units is directly related to improvements in transportation and there are now over 3,000 bus routes serving about two-thirds of the pupils attending these schools.

Health Services: The history of health services has been one of transition from private to public support and then to complete public responsibility for most basic health services. There was an early development of community medical care, possibly reflecting cooperative concepts developed in the agricultural sector.

The municipal-doctor plan is one example of the early development of community responsibility for the provision of medical care. This system, pioneered in Saskatchewan, was devised to meet the needs of thinly populated rural areas which were distant from urban centres. Enabling legislation in 1916 permitted municipalities to engage a physician on a part-time or full-time basis. The development of municial or union hospitals was also made possible, the Union Hospital Act 1915 empowering two or more adjacent municipalities to establish a union hospital; the geographical restriction upon this facility was subsequently removed in 1918 to permit greater co-operation and economy of operation. The advantages of the municipal-doctor system became most apparent during the Depression, but the popularity of the plan reached a peak in 1947 when over 210,000 persons were enrolled for basic medical care and limited surgical and consultative services.

The successive steps taken in the campaign against tuberculosis indicate one way in which the provision of medical care became a public rather than a private responsibility. In 1911, the Anti-Tuberculosis League, a private organization, was formed to inform the public concerning the tuberculosis problem and to raise funds for a sanatorium. In 1918, a 300-bed sanatorium was completed with the aid of private as well as provincial and federal funds. For some years maintenance costs were met from patients' fees, provincial grants and the charges made to municipalities for the care of indigent patients. Finally, in 1929, a provincial statute provided for free treatment of tuberculosis patients who were legal residents of Saskatchewan. The Anti-Tuberculosis League was incorporated to undertake the responsibility of conducting and managing the hospitals, while costs were covered entirely by provincial and municipal contributions.

A province-wide prepaid insurance scheme for general health services began in January, 1947, with the inauguration of the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan. There were many precedents of community responsibility for general hospital services, for example, prior to 1920 at least ten municipalities had financed the payment of hospital services for their residents by means of a property tax. But the main impetus came with the establishment of provincial public health regions in 1945. These were designed to maintain local responsibility for public health services through areas with enough fiscal capacity to support them. Originally, twelve health regions and the Northern Health District were established and their organization was followed by the first experiments with prepaid hospital and medical care insurance on a region-wide basis. In July, 1946, the Swift Current Health Region launched a programme to provide medical and hospital care insurance for all residents of the area, and at the same time the Weyburn-Estevan Health Region undertook a programme of hospitalization insurance only. The health region programmes were financed by personal tax levies.

TABLE 9

GENERAL HOSPITALS IN SASKATCHEWAN AND CANADA, 1969,
BY BED SIZE GROUPS—NUMBER AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE

	1-9 Beds	10-24	25-49	50-99	100 Beds & Over	All
Saskatchewan	14 (9.8%)	77 (63.6)	28 (83.2)	11 (90.9)	13 (100.0)	143
Canada	28 (3.2%)	206 (27.1)	187 (48.7)	150 (66.1)	293 (100.0)	864

Source: D.B.S., Hospital Statistics—Preliminary Annual Report, 1969.

Since 1947 the provision of hospital care insurance has been universal under the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan. The SHSP pays the major portion of the day to day operating expenses of hospitals while the hospitals themselves are responsible for providing the funds for such items as operating deficits, minor capital expenditures and capital reserves. Also, provincial and federal grants cover only part of the cost of new building programmes.

In 1968, there were 143 general hospitals in Saskatchewan; of these 120 were union hospitals, most of which had less than 25 beds. The province has a higher percentage of its hospitals in the smaller sizes than any other province (see Table 9). It also has a higher number of beds per thousand population than the national average (7.8 compared to 6.9 in 1967) but there are only five hospitals with 300 beds or more and these are located in Saskatoon (three) and Regina (two). For some years, the government has been attempting to rationalize the distribution of hospital facilities by closing many small union hospitals and centralizing facilities in larger and better equipped centres. It has however encountered considerable opposition from the rural areas and small urban centres.

The province's publicly financed health services were extended in July, 1962, with the inauguration of the Medical Care Insurance Plan, the first in North America. This plan provides prepaid insurance coverage to Saskatchewan residents for a wide range of physicians' services. There are also other publicly financed programmes such as cancer and mental health services administered by other agencies.

Public Administration: The number of employees in public administration and defence has increased most significantly since 1941; between 1941 and 1961 the number of such employees trebled (Table 1). Employment in this group can be divided into three types: federal, provincial and local government. Provincial employees are highly concentrated in the two major cities, while local government employees are fairly evenly distributed throughout the province. In 1961, Regina and Saskatoon accounted for half of all Saskatchewan's employees in public administration and defence, for 68% of provincial government employees, 48% of federal employees and only 41% of employees in local government.

Conclusion: In almost all sectors of the service industry Saskatchewan has a lower than average development, whether the comparison is made with the national or prairie average. Within recent years, however, the province's per capita employment in service industries has grown at a faster than average rate, the principal growth occurring in those industries which are growing fastest throughout Canada, especially in public administration, finance, insurance and real estate. The further growth of Saskatchewan's service industry to a size commensurate with its population will depend on a continuation of its present rate of urbanization and, in particular, on the growth of Regina and Saskatoon.

(References: See Appendix) G. A. Nader

TRANSPORTATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Until the early nineteenth century the chief means of transporting people and goods was by canoe along natural waterways or overland by horseback, pack horse, travois and toboggan. The amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay and North West Fur Trading Companies in 1821 led to some changes in the transportation of fur trade goods as larger boats replaced the canoe as the main medium of transportation. Concurrent with the construction of the heavy "York" boat for service on the Hayes River between Norway House on Lake Winnipeg and York Factory on James Bay, flat bottomed "bateaux" were developed for use on the shallower river waters encountered in Saskatchewan. By the beginning of the railway era in western Canada an elaborate system of communications had emerged in this largely unpeopled territory for the movement of standard goods and a limited number of passengers. This system was dependent primarily on waterways together with trails which bore the overland carriage by "Red River Cart".

Before discussing modern means of transportation in Saskatchewan, note must be made of the development of steamboat services on the Saskatchewan Rivers during the late 19th century. Useful pioneer steamer transport was provided westward to Medicine Hat and Edmonton. Notable among the vessels providing steamer service in 1882 were those listed in a table in the Appendix.

Railway Transportation: The history of railway construction in Saskatchewan can be divided into three periods: the first before 1900; the second from 1900 to 1917; and the third from 1921 to 1931.

Prior to 1900 the extension of the railways in western Canada was encouraged by the offer of federal land grants, the most extensive grant being given to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the construction of the first transcontinental line, which was completed in 1885. The land-grant method was also used to encourage the construction of "colonization railways" in advance of settlement. Under the terms of this subsidy the land had to be fit for cultivation and so able to support permanent settlement. As the country developed there was increasing objection to such subsidy and land grants were suspended in 1894, but by this time the area granted amounted to 31,780,000 acres, approximately half of this in Saskatchewan.

The first transcontinental railway did not contribute significantly to the early extension of settlement in Saskatchewan. The world depression of the 1880's, adverse climatic conditions and inadequate technology contributed to the paucity of settlement until the end of the 19th century. However, between 1901 and 1916 the province experienced its most rapid growth of population, and this period also witnessed the most rapid extension of railways in the province's history. Between 1900 and 1917 the mileage increased from about 1,000 miles to over 6,000 miles. Two other transcontinental lines, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, were completed during this period. In order to encourage the construction of new lines the provincial government guaranteed the bonds of certain branch lines that were to be constructed by the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific. These guarantees backed the first mortgage bonds to the extent of $13,000 per mile; in total about 1,532 miles were laid out and put in operation under this scheme.

Almost immediately after the completion of the third transcontinental railway, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific were unable to meet their financial commitments. During the railway crisis of 1914-1917, the federal government tried to stave off nationalization by purchasing some stocks of the Canadian Northern, but finally in 1917 the company was nationalized and formed the major part of the Canadian National Railways; in 1923 the Grand Trunk Pacific was also acquired by the federal government. Despite these financial difficulties there was a renewed emphasis on railway extension, particularly between 1921 and 1931 when about 2,000 miles of branch lines were built in Saskatchewan, almost two-thirds of the total national increase.

This third period was characterized by keen rivalry between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways in building branch lines, some of which were constructed on irrational plans. Grain was considered to be the most lucrative freight and much effort was made by the two companies to extend their trackage "up to the ten mile limit". By the early 'thirties practically all the settled parts of the province were within ten miles of a railway line, the lowest track density being in the south-west. The Duff Royal Commission on Railways and Transportation in 1931 criticized the railways for their unrestrained policy of branch line construction. It concluded:

> ". . . it is clear that there was intense rivalry between the two systems in new territory, particularly in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The construction program of one company was responded to by an equal or greater program of construction by the other. The development of this territory did not meet expectations and the railways now find themselves with additional traffic mileage and an increased burden of capital charge".

Because of innovations such as diesel engines, competition with other forms of transportation and redistribution of population, there have been significant changes in the organization of railway services. The conversion from steam to diesel engines led to the abandonment of many railway yards and the concentration of services in fewer centres. Competition from other forms of transportation has been most evident in local hauling, but the railways still account for over 90% of interprovincial revenue freight originating or terminating in Saskatchewan. The competition of trucking companies and the inherent superiority of trucks over short hauls have spurred the development of streamlined operations and integrated transport systems by the two companies. For instance, in 1962 the Canadian Pacific Railway built a fully automated terminal in Regina to integrate its rail and road transportation facilities. Highway trailers belonging to both railway and other companies are transported on railway flat cars over long distances to large regional terminals, and from there by truck to local destinations. At the same time as such improved facilities have come into operation, less use has been made of branch lines and branch line depots.

There has recently been much concern about the scale of proposed abandonment of branch lines. The Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation in 1961-62 (MacPherson Commission) recommended major abandonment of railway lines in the prairies. By the end of 1964 there were applications by the railway companies for the abandonment of over 4,000 miles in the prairies, almost half of these in Saskatchewan. As a result of considerable local dissatisfaction over these proposals and the piece-meal basis on which they were being considered, a comprehensive review of rail transportation in the prairies was undertaken by the federal government. Under the terms of the subsequent National Transportation Act, passed in 1967, a network of essential branch lines was designated on the prairies; almost 17,000 miles were thus protected against abandonment at least until 1975. In Saskatchewan, there are 1,009 "unprotected" miles on which abandonment proposals could be considered. There has, however, been very little abandonment of branch lines since the 1930's.

Road Transportation: The first surveys of the province provided for a very liberal allowance for roadways so as to ensure easy communication from farm to market centre and, by 1921, there were about 210,000 miles of road allowance in the province. The difficulty of constructing a satisfactory road network of this magnitude at that time is indicated by the fact that there were only about four persons to every mile of road allowance. Early highways policies were dictated by the immediate necessity of providing pioneer farmers with roads to the nearest railway centre. The rapid extension of settlement and the general absence of good road making materials made graded earth roads the only practicable solution. However, tremendous increases in motor vehicular traffic (see table) necessitated a change of policy. In 1921, there was one motor vehicle to every twelve persons in the province, compared with the national average of one to every nineteen persons.

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN SASKATCHEWAN 1906-1966

Year	No.	Year	No.
1906	22	1941	131,545
1911	1,304	1946	148,206
1916	15,900	1951	215,450
1921	61,184	1956	291,265
1926	95,967	1961	349,817
1931	107,830	1966	438,558
1936	112,270		

Source: Canada Year Book.

A highway system was initiated in 1922, the proposed network being planned to comply with the Canada Highway Act, 1919, which provided for a per capita grant to each province. At the start of the programme there were only ten miles of gravel roads, but 10,000 and 125,000 miles respectively of improved and unimproved earth roads. The programme provided for the construction of gravel and oil-gravel surfaced highways and of all-weather trunk highways. By 1940, there were over 4,000 miles of gravel roads and slightly more than 100 miles of bituminous surface. Except for a decline during the 'thirties, the number of motor vehicles in the province continued to rise rapidly and recent increases in their number and size have demanded further provision of improved road surfaces. Between 1946 and 1966, the number of vehicles in the province trebled, and the length of surfaced roads increased from under 10,000 to 57,000 miles. All the principal centres in the province are now linked by high-quality, all-weather roads.

The construction and maintenance of roads in a vast settled area like Saskatchewan has at all times been difficult, but the trend toward centralization of services into fewer and larger centres has heightened the need for all-weather roads. The costs of its road system is indicated by the fact that the per capita mileage of both surfaced and earth roads is higher in Saskatchewan than in any other province.

Air Transportation: During the late 1920's commercial flying became common; bush pilots operated in the north and small air transport companies were formed. In 1930 the Prairie Air Mail Service was inaugurated by Western Canada Airways. The route between Winnipeg and Calgary was a night run and represented the first scheduled night flights in Canada. The runs between Regina and Edmonton via Saskatoon and North Battleford were scheduled for daylight flying. These airmail routes functioned until 1932 when, due to the Depression, the project was discontinued.

The history of commercial aviation in Saskatchewan in its present form commenced in 1937, when legislation inaugurated the Trans-Canada Airlines system. This was followed by the establishment of the Canadian Pacific Airline service. For many years after the Second World War the most important of the regional airlines serving Saskatchewan was the Saskatchewan Government Airways (renamed Saskair in 1962), a crown corporation formed in 1947 to provide air services to northern communities which were not served by road. Besides regular passenger and mail services the airline provided ambulance services and charter flights to northern Saskatchewan for commercial and tourist purposes, assisting greatly in the development of mining in the north. Saskair was also responsible for the provision and maintenance of aircraft for the Department of Natural Resources' forest fire detection services. In 1966, Saskair was sold to North Canada Ltd. (Norcanair). Besides Air Canada service through Regina and Saskatoon from Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary there are now three regional airlines serving the province.

Saskatchewan has a very large number of landing facilities to serve its widely dispersed communities. There are over two hundred landing fields, the majority of which are private unlicensed fields.

Pipe Lines: The first recorded pipe line network established in Saskatchewan was installed in Lloydminster between 1934 and 1938 for the distribution of natural gas within the city. However, most pipe lines have been constructed for the long-distance movement of crude petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas. Between 1952 and 1966 there was a marked extension of pipe lines in association with the exploitation of the province's petroleum reserves. There has been a similarly rapid extension of natural gas pipe lines in the province. All of the gas for sale in Saskatchewan is delivered by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, which had almost 5,000 miles of pipeline in operation in 1966, including gathering, transmission and distribution lines.

Conclusion: In the future major readjustments will continue to take place in transportation technology and marketing patterns. There is increasing pressure for the rationalization of the rail network in light of the changes in technology and methods of operation which have occurred in the last two decades. There is also some optimism about the future of solids pipe-lining in Western Canada, in particular the possibility of transporting potash, coal, wheat and other materials in this way. Nevertheless, despite the rapid improvement in road, air and pipeline facilities, the railways remain essential to the economic well-being of the province, possibly more so than anywhere else in Canada.

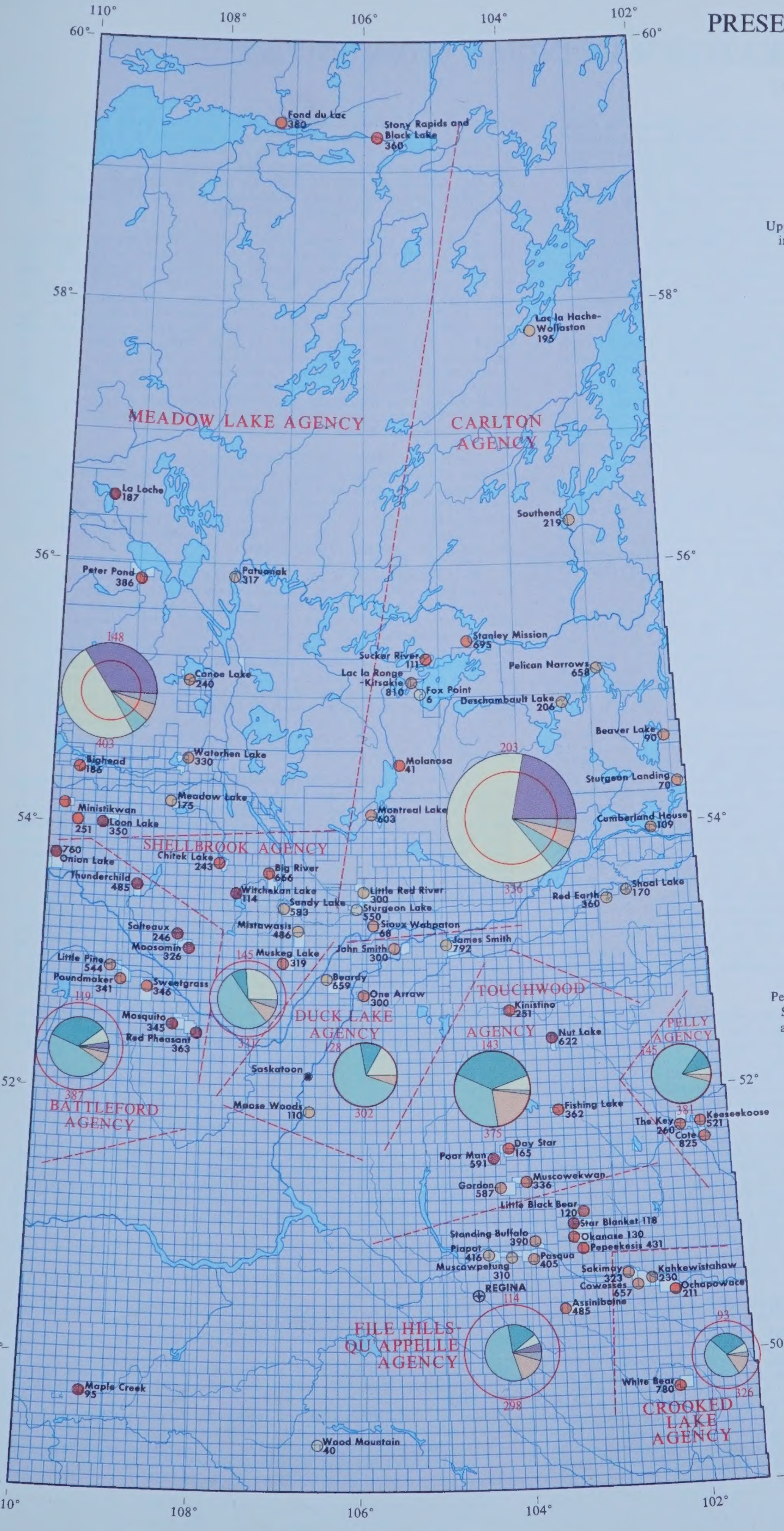
(References: See Appendix)

G. A. Nader and W. K. Setter.

PRESENT ECONOMIC STATUS

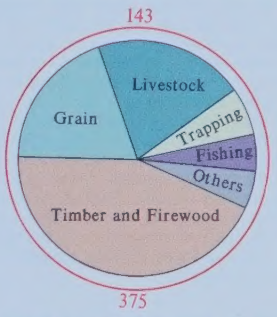
Agencies and Reserves

1967


110°
108°
106°
104°
102°
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
49°
Fond du Lac 380
Stony Rapids and Black Lake 360
Lac la Hache-Wollaston 195
MEADOW LAKE AGENCY
CARLTON AGENCY
La Loche 187
Southend 219
Peter Pond 386
Patuanak 317
Stanley Mission 695
Sucker River 111
Lac la Ronge -Kitsakie 810
Fox Point 6
Pelican Narrows 658
Deschambault Lake 206
Canoe Lake 240
148
403
Beaver Lake 90
Waterhen Lake 330
Bighead 186
Molanosa 41
203
Sturgeon Landing 70
Meadow Lake 175
Ministikwan 251
Loon Lake 350
Montreal Lake 603
Cumberland House 109
SHELLBROOK AGENCY
760 Onion Lake
Chitek Lake 243
Thunderchild 485
Big River 666
Witchekan Lake 114
Sandy Lake 583
Little Red River 300
Sturgeon Lake 550
336
Red Earth 360
Shoal Lake 170
Salteaux 246
Moosomin 326
Mistawasis 486
Sioux Wahpaton 68
John Smith 300
James Smith 792
Little Pine 544
Poundmaker 341
Sweetgrass 346
145
Muskeg Lake 319
Beardy 659
One Arrow 300
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY
Kinistino 251
119
Mosquito 345
Red Pheasant 363
DUCK LAKE AGENCY
381
128
143
Nut Lake 622
PELLY AGENCY
145
Saskatoon
387
BATTLEFORD AGENCY
Moose Woods 110
302
375
Fishing Lake 362
381
The Key 260
Keeseekoose 521
Cote 825
Day Star 165
Poor Man 591
Gordon 587
Muscowekwan 336
Little Black Bear 120
Star Blanket 118
Standing Buffalo 390
Okanese 130
Pepeekesis 431
Piapot 416
Muscowpetung 310
Pasqua 405
Sakimay 323
Kahkewistahaw 230
Cowesses 657
Ochapowace 211
REGINA
114
Assiniboine 485
FILE HILLS-QU'APPELLE AGENCY
93
298
326
Maple Creek 95
White Bear 780
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY
Wood Mountain 40
110°
108°
106°
104°
102°

BY AGENCY

Upper Numeral indicates, in dollars, *per capita* income from sales and wages in each Agency.



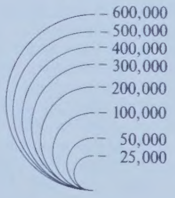
Lower Numeral indicates, in dollars, the total *per capita* income in each Agency.

Each sector in pie graph indicates the annual income in dollars derived from the specified commercial sources.

Red circle, drawn about the pie graph center, indicates the aggregate Agency income, in dollars, from wage labour.

Scale applicable to both pie graph and blue circles.

Amount in Dollars


600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
50,000
25,000

BY RESERVE

Percentage of families on each reserve earning $1,000 or less per annum. (Symbols used below also show approximate location of each reserve).

- ● Over 90
- ● 75-90
- ● 50-75
- ● 30-50
- ● 15-30
- ○ Under 15

□ Gordon 587

Numeral attached to each reserve indicates total population residing in each community in 1967.

---- Grouping of Reserves into Agencies

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,250,000

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

With the onset of agricultural settlement in Saskatchewan, the Canadian government set about pursuing its policy of setting up supervised, self-supporting reserves for the Indian populations. These, it was thought, would serve as a mechanism for transforming the Indians from nomadic hunters of the prairies into farmers or labourers living in stabilized communities. Though three reserves in the extreme south-east of the province were included in Treaty No. 2 (1871), it was not until 1874-76 that Treaties Nos. 4 and 6 were concluded; these pertained to the majority of Saskatchewan's Indian peoples, those of the Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan River Valleys and the Assiniboine bands of the south-west. Reserves were set up on the basis of approximately one square mile of inalienable territory for each family of five. The land was chosen by the Indians themselves, government surveyors helping only to ensure that they had a reasonably well-balanced array of natural resources such as land, timber and water. This is an important reason why, aside from security, they were generally located or relocated away from the semi-arid south-western part of the province. The transfer of agricultural equipment and stock, annual payments and the provision of educational facilities were also agreed upon. The administration of Indians in the area that was to become Saskatchewan was achieved through the North-West Superintendency, whose agents and agricultural instructors resided in their respective groups of individual reserves. In many cases small areas of hay land and fishing stations, separate from the reserves proper, were made available.

Problems were initially encountered in inducing the Indian groups to settle upon their chosen reserves, especially since the presence and rumour of buffalo were inclined to work against such attempts in the plains area. Once established, reserves were by no means fixed in location, since both Indian demands for alternative allocations and the amalgamation of declining bands led to changes in the reserve pattern at the same time as surveys of new reserves were in progress further north. Thus, two reserves, Pheasant Rump and Ocean Man, to the west of White Bear and covering over 73 square miles, were surrendered in March, 1901 and the area sold for $58,000 through public competition. In total, almost one-third of the reserve lands in Assiniboia in 1885 have since been ceded. Settlement was dispersed over some reserves, partly to stimulate private ownership and economic emulation within bands, though this was also found impractical when the benefits of close supervision and centralized education became apparent.

The uprising of 1885 brought in its immediate wake both destruction and the interruption of that steady improvement confidently anticipated by the Government's employees. Dissident Indians were gradually taken back into Treaty since they were judged willing to settle the reserves and to learn farming. Remarkedly quickly the balance in the plains area between agricultural enterprises and the more traditional fishing and hunting was changed, though as an interim measure there continued the rationing out of supplies by the Government, notably of flour, tea and bacon, and of increasing quantities of fresh beef. Not all the territory granted through reserves was amenable to grain farming; this encouraged expansion into livestock production, an emphasis which is still evident in several agencies. Mixed farming was further stimulated by discouraging setbacks from the natural environment during the drought of the early 1890's. Whilst the grain harvest on Assiniboian reserves increased sixfold between 1886-91 to almost 40,000 bushels, it had fallen to 5,000 bushels by 1894, the trough of that particular climatic cycle. Out-migration in times of hardship, a recourse for white settlers, was not a possible alternative for the Indians.

Some two thousand square miles were included in reserves by the turn of the century. By 1906, treaties had been concluded for all lands in Saskatchewan and the majority of the Plains Indian population had changed over to a mixed farming economy. This was supplemented by the increasing opportunities for wage-labour as the railways and settlement moved in and by assistance from the government and the churches; these were accompanied by declining outputs from hunting and fishing.

In line with most of the populations of the Indian groups on the reserves of the Great Plains, those in Saskatchewan fell during the period up to about 1905, after which they steadily increased to the present. Thus, the reserve Cree population of the six major agencies fell from over 6,200 in 1884 to approximately 4,800 in 1904, when approximately 6,500 treaty Indians, in total, were resident in the province. The crude death rates were high and did not fall consistently below 50 per thousand people until after the latter date. By that time the disastrous tuberculosis epidemic was well past its 1890 peak of over 135 deaths per thousand population in the reserves around Qu'Appelle.

The overall Indian population has quadrupled since the First World War. Paralleling this recuperation has been the population's rapid rejuvenation, such that in 1960 60% of the people were under 20 years of age, indicating a combination of far greater infant and maternal survival and a maintenance of high birth rates. Nevertheless, while the non-Indian infant death rate in Saskatchewan (*i.e.*, deaths of those under one year of age per thousand live births) has ranged between 20 and 23 over recent years, that among Treaty Indians has consistently stood at more than three times that figure. In 1964, 46% of all recorded deaths of Indians occurred before first birthdays, in comparison with 7% among the province's non-Indian population. Conversely, in the same year, two in three of non-Indians died at ages of over 65 years; only one in five Indians had attained such an age at death, and, a further contrast, pneumonia was responsible for one in every five Indian deaths. At the same time, Indian crude birth rates were running at about twice the provincial average of some 24 per thousand population per year. The fact that on the reserves there is a high child-dependency and that the Indian population is now increasing by some 4% annually have profound economic and social implications.

The halting, gradual expansion in the base of the reserve economies has not kept pace with this continuing natural increase, which itself has not been offset by any major expansion in permanent out-migration from the reserves. In 1961, the total Indian income from sales of commodities and wages was about $3.4 millions, providing a per capita average of $143 for the 24,180 Indians resident on Saskatchewan reserves in that year. Federal subventions equalized the inter-agency variations and raised the total per capita income to $347. When correlated with the locations of the agencies, the regional variations in the economies which contribute to these outputs are quite clear, reflecting the natural resources and wage labour opportunities in the different sections of the province. But even among the bands with higher annual incomes, which approach $500 per capita, these compare unfavourably with the overall provincial average of over twice that amount.

The residual (blue) category on the map includes income both from the sale of wild fruit and seneca root and from the handicraft industry; respectively these gross about $16,000 and $19,000 annually, as well as contributing through domestic use. Similarly, the value of wild meat obtained approaches $200,000 annually, over one-quarter of this being in the Meadow Lake Agency. The bands also derive over $100,000 from the sale of hay, grazing and oil leases.

Most reserve areas in the southern agencies have insufficient land for adequate self-supporting agrarian economies. In any case, existing resources are not fully utilized, partly as a result of a shortage of capital. Alternative employment is hampered by limited rural industrialization, the underemployed white population and high competition for urban jobs. Further north there are even fewer opportunities to engage in agriculture, and despite efforts both at conservation and marketing, the fur catch appears to have attained a maximum of some $350 per annum for each trapper. Consequently, dependence on relief has increased, a trend reinforced by the poor prospects for employment and income from fishing. Employment in mining is limited both by the Indians' lack of training and the small number of active mines, though the improving prospects in forestry industries deserve note.

Three in five of the 4,380 reserve family units, each with an average of approximately six persons, had annual incomes of $1,000 or less in 1967; four in five earned under $2,000; and in a group of some 35 families incomes exceeded $5,000. Regional contrasts in some of these data are shown on the map. As for housing conditions, one in every three Indian houses was recently classified as "poor", and at a minimum a forty per cent increase in the number of housing units is urgently required. One in five of the existing housing stock of 3,700 units is in need of major repairs. Also, one in every five Indian families lives in a one-room house; two in every five in two rooms. Only one in every five houses has an electricity supply; in five agencies, with over 2,400 houses, one in 14 has this facility. Again in the province as a whole, one Indian home in 530 has a sewer connection or a septic tank; one in 370 has running water; one in 465 has an indoor bath; and one in 230 a telephone. On some agencies most of these facilities are totally lacking.

"Low income levels, high underemployment and unemployment, poor educational attainments, inadequate health services and a basic lack of social amenities" characterize Saskatchewan's Indian populations, just as they do groups in other disadvantaged rural areas.

S. Raby

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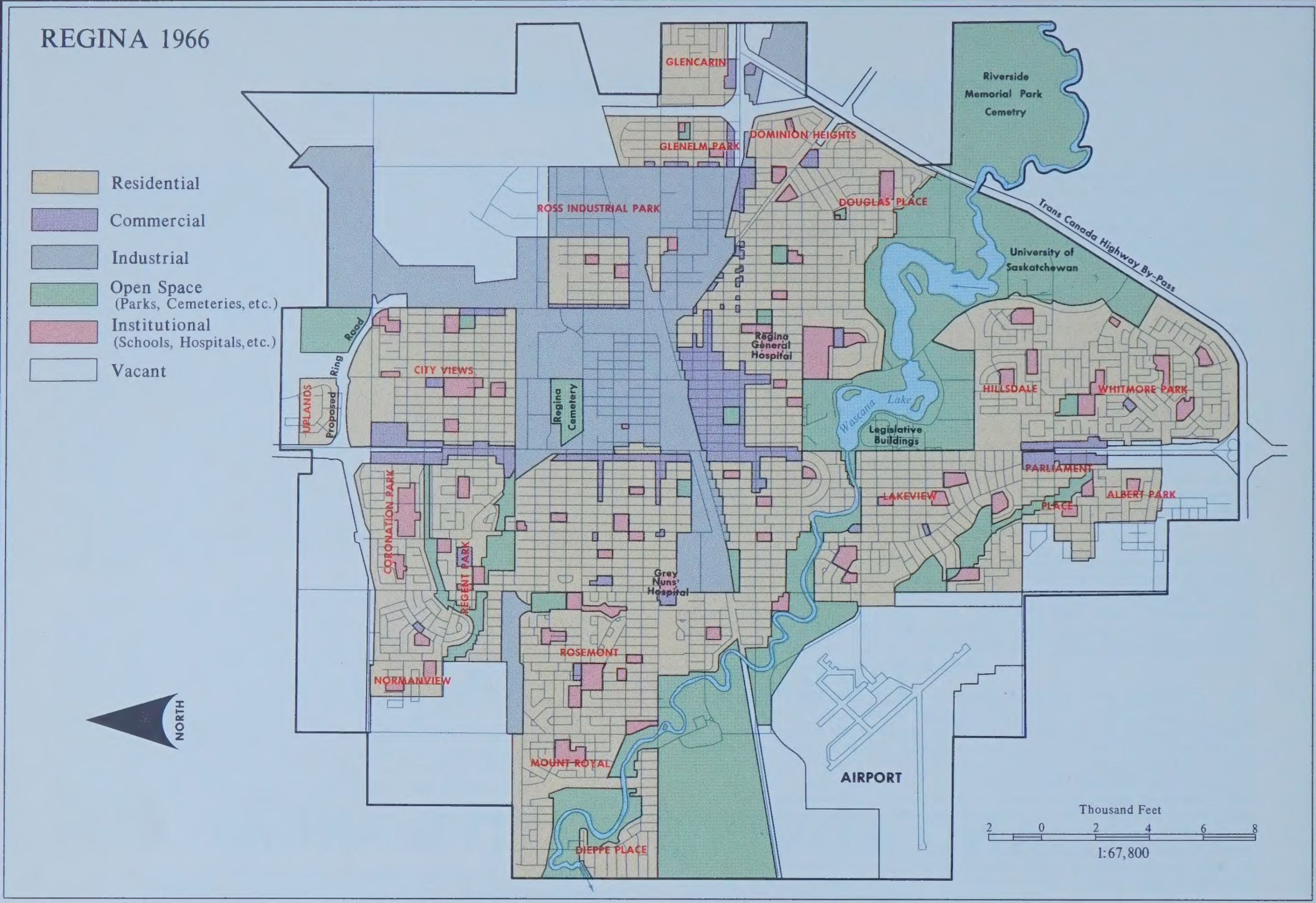
URBAN GEOGRAPHY AND ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

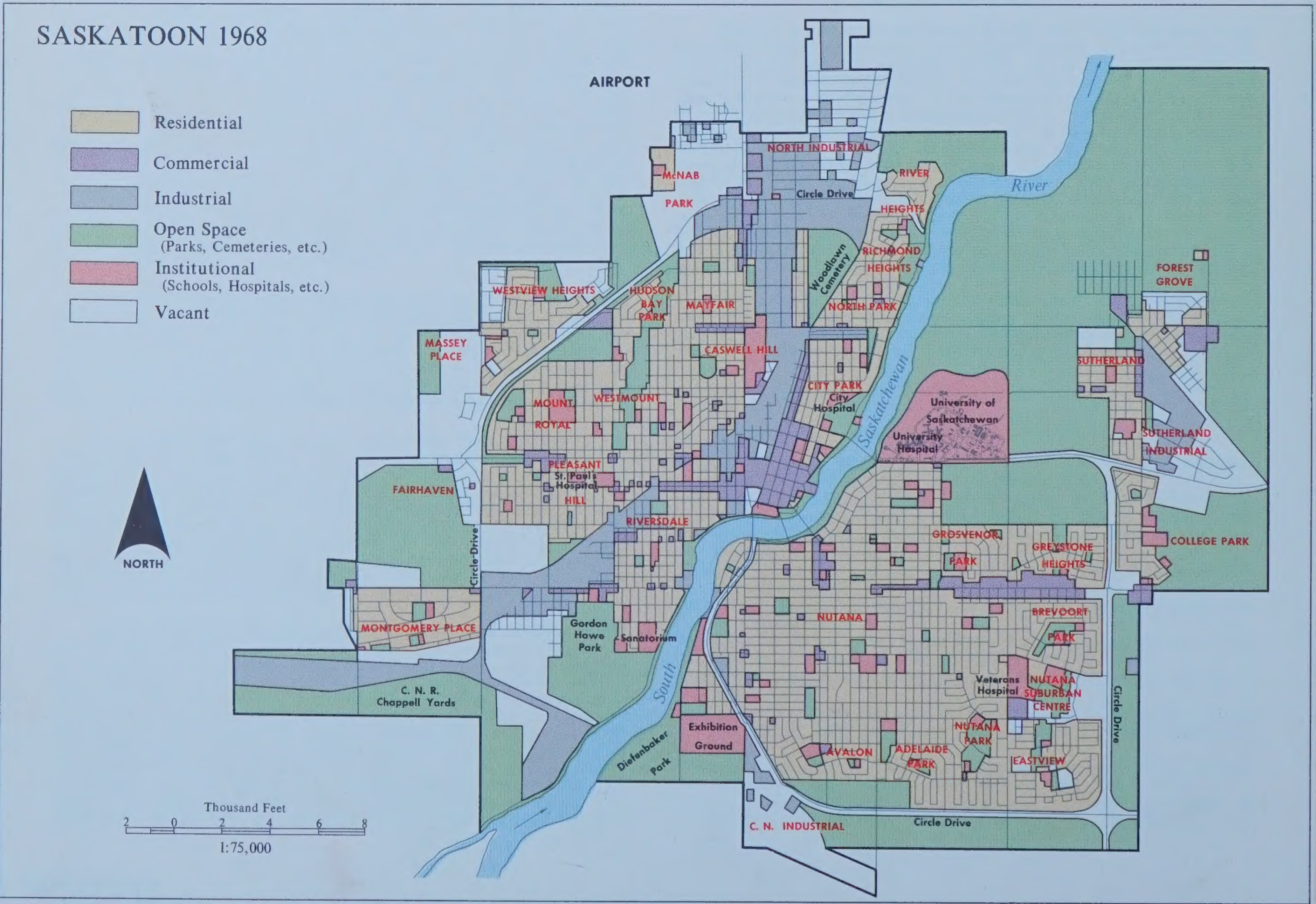
SECTION 11

LAND USE



REGINA 1966

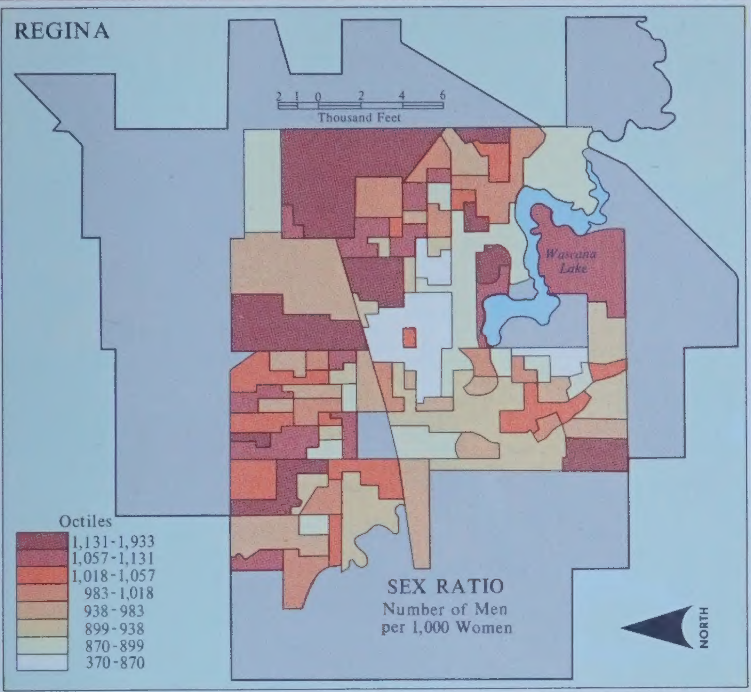
Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Open Space
(Parks, Cemeteries, etc.)
Institutional
(Schools, Hospitals, etc.)
Vacant
GLENCAIRN
DOMINION HEIGHTS
GLENELM PARK
Riverside Memorial Park Cemetery
ROSS INDUSTRIAL PARK
DOUGLAS PLACE
Trans Canada Highway By-Pass
University of Saskatchewan
Regina General Hospital
Ring Road
Proposed
UPLANDS
CITY VIEWS
Regina Cemetery
Wascana Lake
Legislative Buildings
HILLSDALE
WHITMORE PARK
PARLIAMENT PLACE
ALBERT PARK
LAKEVIEW
CORONATION PARK
REGENT PARK
Grey Nuns' Hospital
ROSEMONT
NORMANVIEW
NORTH
MOUNT ROYAL
AIRPORT
DIEPPE PLACE
Thousand Feet
2 0 2 4 6 8
1:67,800

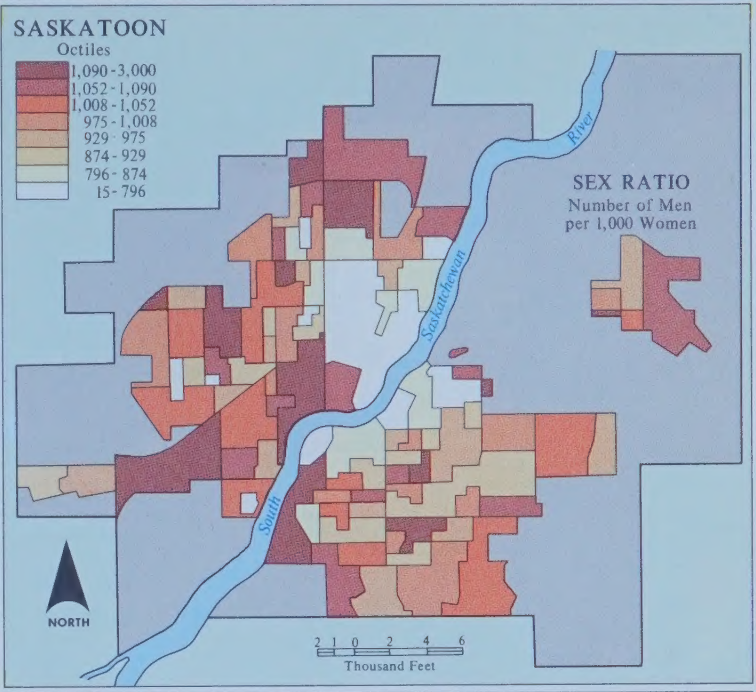


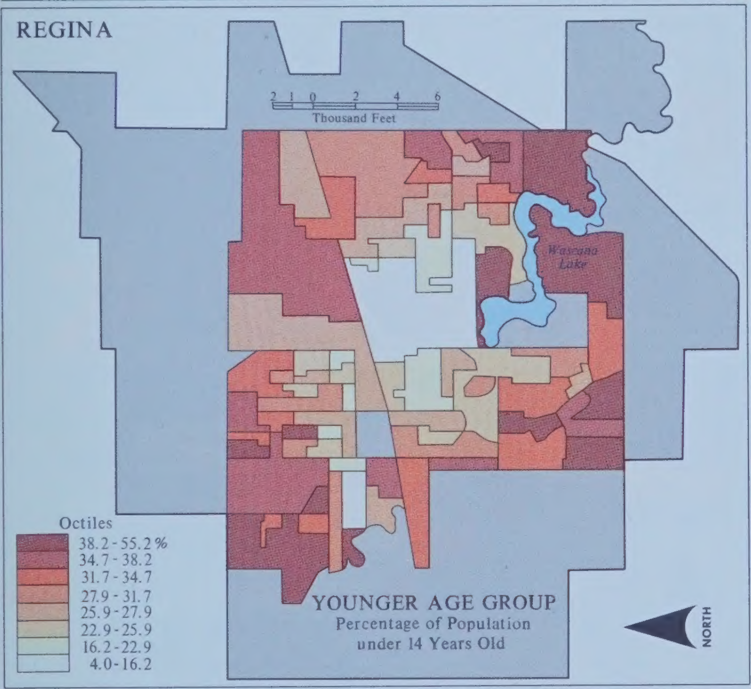
SASKATOON 1968

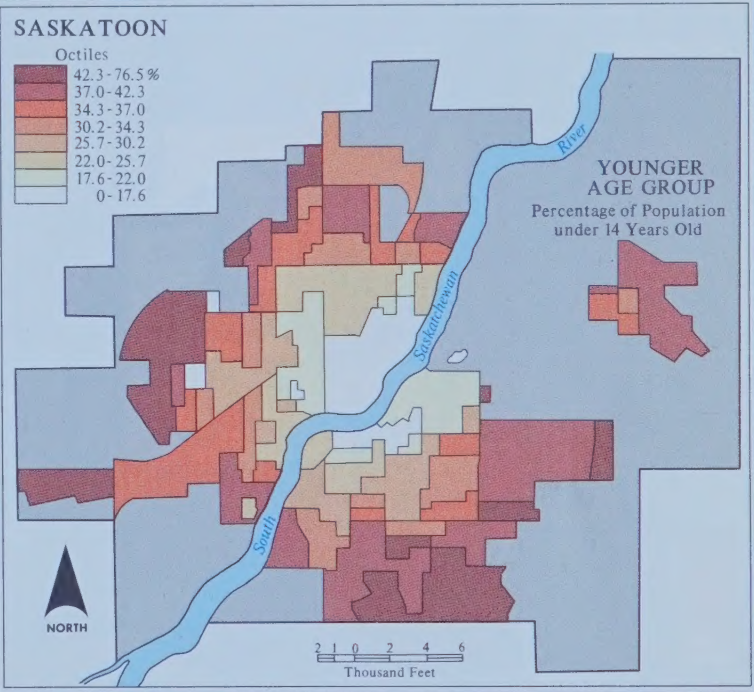
Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Open Space
(Parks, Cemeteries, etc.)
Institutional
(Schools, Hospitals, etc.)
Vacant
AIRPORT
NORTH INDUSTRIAL
McNAB PARK
Circle Drive
RIVER HEIGHTS
River
RICHMOND HEIGHTS
Woodlawn Cemetery
NORTH PARK
FOREST GROVE
WESTVIEW HEIGHTS
HUDSON BAY PARK
MAYFAIR
MASSEY PLACE
CASWELL HILL
SUTHERLAND
CITY PARK
City Hospital
Saskatchewan
University of Saskatchewan
University Hospital
MOUNT ROYAL
WESTMOUNT
SUTHERLAND INDUSTRIAL
PLEASANT HILL
St. Paul's Hospital
FAIRHAVEN
RIVERSDALE
GROSVENOR PARK
GREYSTONE HEIGHTS
COLLEGE PARK
NORTH
Circle Drive
NUTANA
BREVOORT PARK
MONTGOMERY PLACE
Gordon Howe Park
Sanatorium
C. N. R. Chappell Yards
South
Veterans Hospital
NUTANA SUBURBAN CENTRE
NUTANA PARK
Exhibition Ground
Diefenbaker Park
AVALON
ADELAIDE PARK
EASTVIEW
Circle Drive
C. N. INDUSTRIAL
Thousand Feet
2 0 2 4 6 8
1:75,000

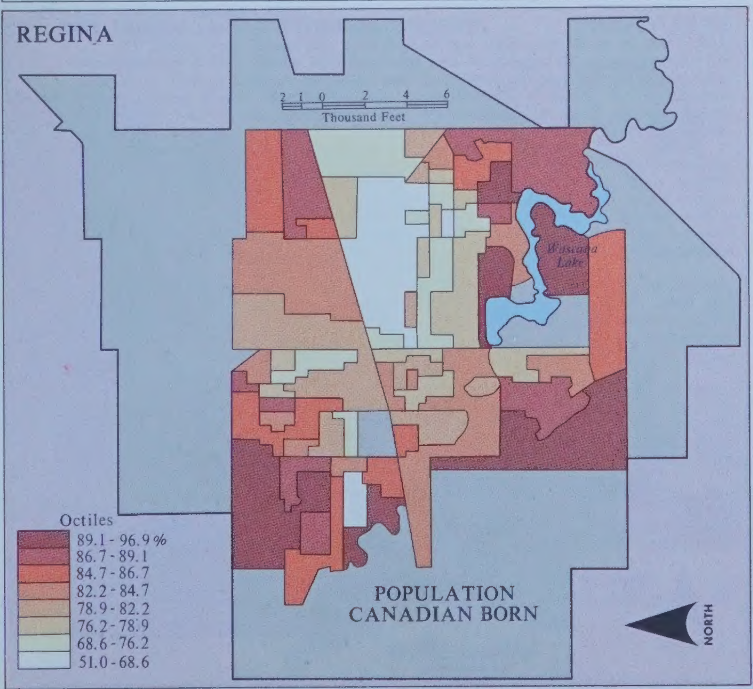
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS 1961

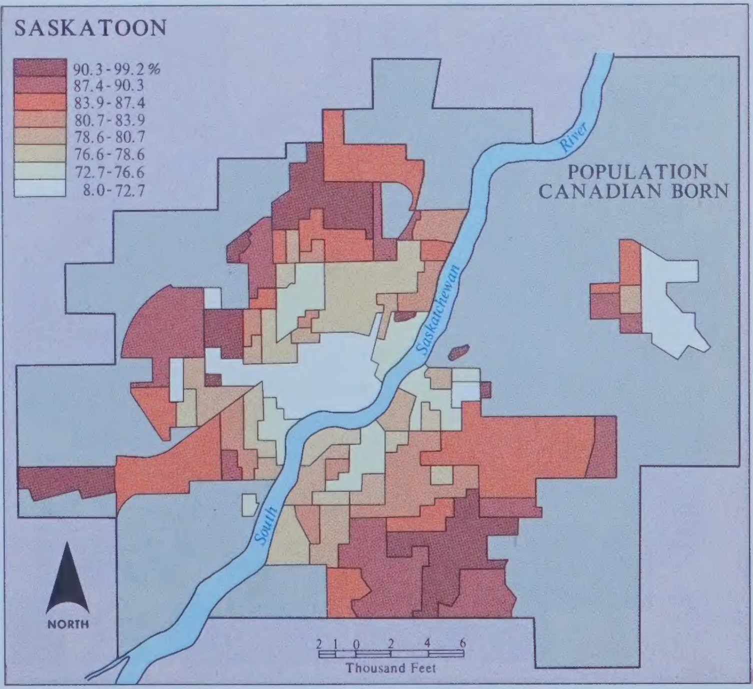

REGINA
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet
Wascana Lake
Octiles
1,131-1,933
1,057-1,131
1,018-1,057
983-1,018
938-983
899-938
870-899
370-870
SEX RATIO
Number of Men per 1,000 Women
NORTH


SASKATOON
Octiles
1,090-3,000
1,052-1,090
1,008-1,052
975-1,008
929-975
874-929
796-874
15-796
River
Saskatchewan
South
SEX RATIO
Number of Men per 1,000 Women
NORTH
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet


REGINA
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet
Wascana Lake
Octiles
38.2-55.2%
34.7-38.2
31.7-34.7
27.9-31.7
25.9-27.9
22.9-25.9
16.2-22.9
4.0-16.2
YOUNGER AGE GROUP
Percentage of Population under 14 Years Old
NORTH

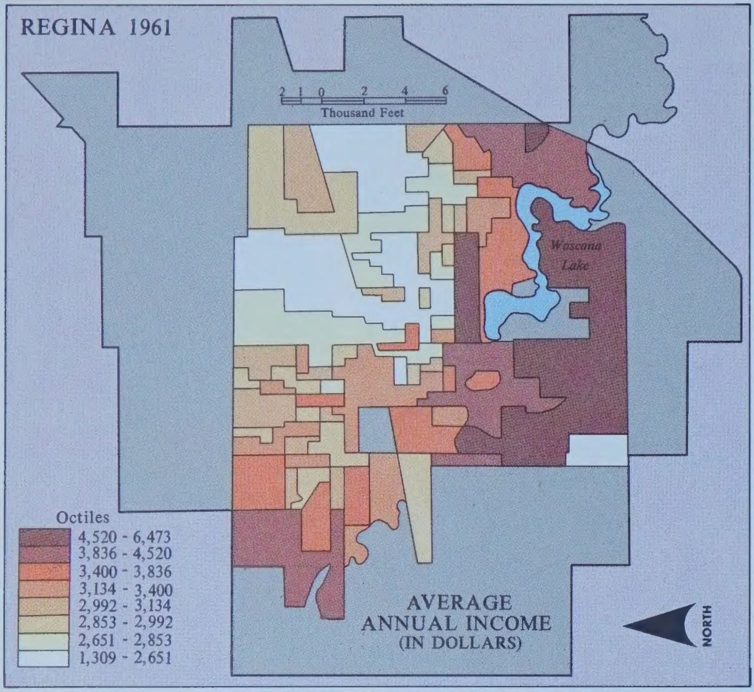

SASKATOON
Octiles
42.3-76.5%
37.0-42.3
34.3-37.0
30.2-34.3
25.7-30.2
22.0-25.7
17.6-22.0
0-17.6
River
Saskatchewan
South
YOUNGER AGE GROUP
Percentage of Population under 14 Years Old
NORTH
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet

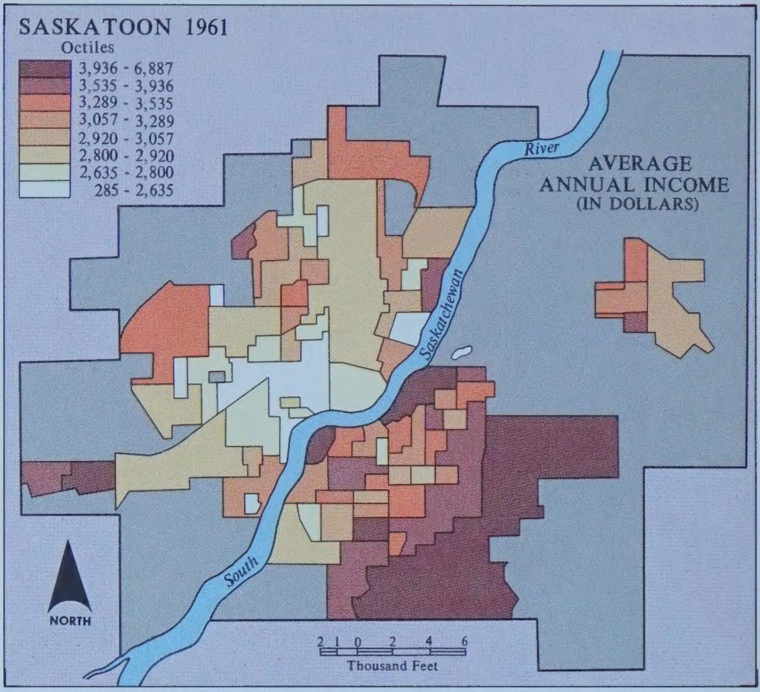

REGINA
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet
Wascana Lake
Octiles
89.1-96.9%
86.7-89.1
84.7-86.7
82.2-84.7
78.9-82.2
76.2-78.9
68.6-76.2
51.0-68.6
POPULATION CANADIAN BORN
NORTH

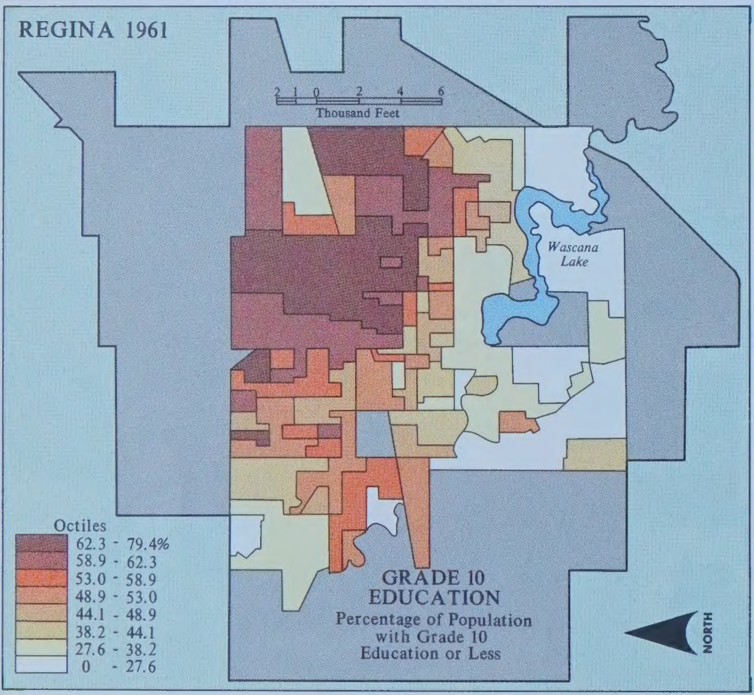

SASKATOON
90.3-99.2%
87.4-90.3
83.9-87.4
80.7-83.9
78.6-80.7
76.6-78.6
72.7-76.6
8.0-72.7
River
Saskatchewan
South
POPULATION CANADIAN BORN
NORTH
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet

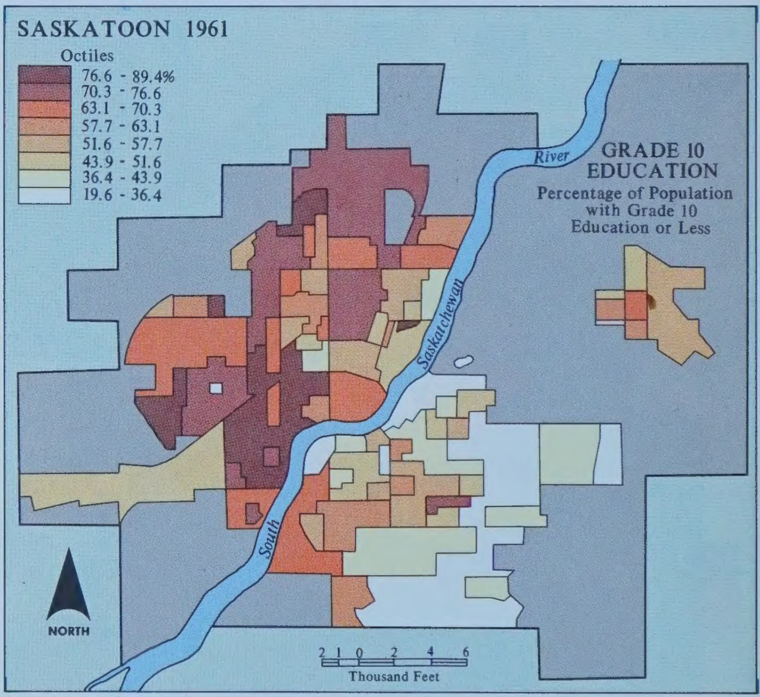
1:114,000

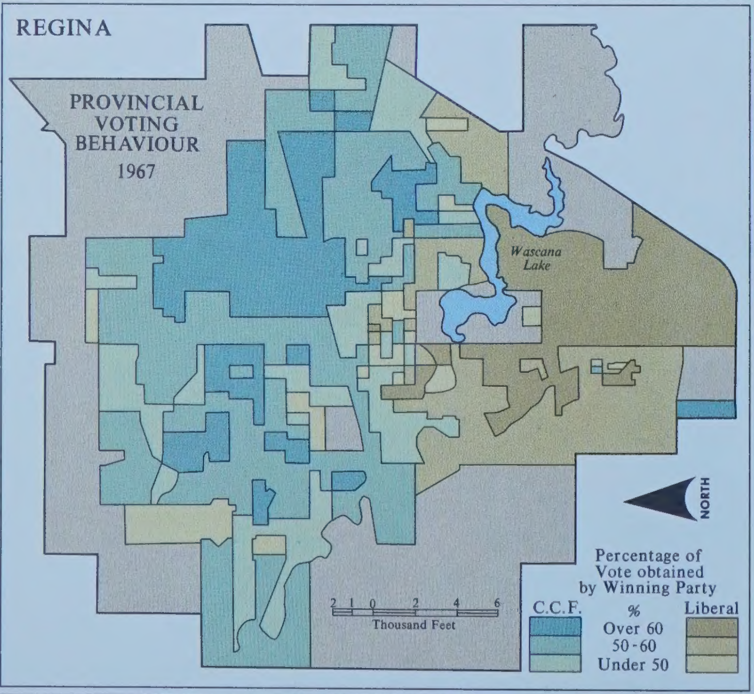
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

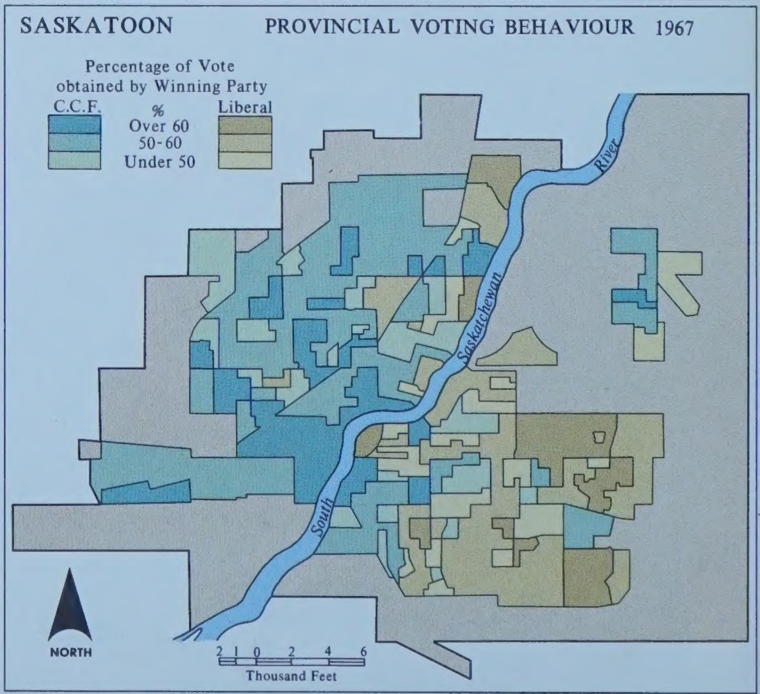

REGINA 1961
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet
Wascana Lake
Octiles
4,520 - 6,473
3,836 - 4,520
3,400 - 3,836
3,134 - 3,400
2,992 - 3,134
2,853 - 2,992
2,651 - 2,853
1,309 - 2,651
AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME (IN DOLLARS)
NORTH


SASKATOON 1961
Octiles
3,936 - 6,887
3,535 - 3,936
3,289 - 3,535
3,057 - 3,289
2,920 - 3,057
2,800 - 2,920
2,635 - 2,800
285 - 2,635
AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME (IN DOLLARS)
South Saskatchewan River
NORTH
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet


REGINA 1961
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet
Wascana Lake
Octiles
62.3 - 79.4%
58.9 - 62.3
53.0 - 58.9
48.9 - 53.0
44.1 - 48.9
38.2 - 44.1
27.6 - 38.2
0 - 27.6
GRADE 10 EDUCATION
Percentage of Population with Grade 10 Education or Less
NORTH


SASKATOON 1961
Octiles
76.6 - 89.4%
70.3 - 76.6
63.1 - 70.3
57.7 - 63.1
51.6 - 57.7
43.9 - 51.6
36.4 - 43.9
19.6 - 36.4
GRADE 10 EDUCATION
Percentage of Population with Grade 10 Education or Less
South Saskatchewan River
NORTH
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet


REGINA
PROVINCIAL VOTING BEHAVIOUR 1967
Wascana Lake
NORTH
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet
Percentage of Vote obtained by Winning Party
C.C.F.
%
Liberal
Over 60
50-60
Under 50


SASKATOON
PROVINCIAL VOTING BEHAVIOUR 1967
Percentage of Vote obtained by Winning Party
C.C.F.
%
Liberal
Over 60
50-60
Under 50
South Saskatchewan River
NORTH
2 1 0 2 4 6
Thousand Feet

1:114,000

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN REGINA AND SASKATOON

Regina and Saskatoon, the two major cities in a relatively unurbanized province, have changed considerably since the present sites were initially settled in the early 1880's.

Regina: *Growth*: The preliminary Canadian Pacific Railway survey of 1881 across the southern Prairie crossed Wascana Creek about five miles south of the site of Regina. Speculative squatters associated with this route were disappointed when the survey was subsequently changed onto the present line. Fifty-four square miles were officially reserved adjacent to the new projected crossing of the Creek as the site for a new territorial capital, since Battleford was far north of the railway and distant from the likely centres of new settlement. The newly surveyed townsite was formally named "Regina" when the first passenger train reached Pile of Bones in August, 1882. Growth was slow on this site "which had no notable natural features to commend it for urban settlement". Despite optimism and the completion of a railway connection to Prince Albert, drought, depression and disease curtailed rapid development until the early 1900's, when farm-values in the surrounding region began an upswing in line with upward trends in wheat prices; immigration gained momentum into Assiniboia; and improved freight rates stimulated its emergence as a major distributing point. The town had a population of some 3,000 in 1903 and became a city, a means both of acquiring better utilities and of expressing pride in its increased importance. Since, among other features, it had become the financial centre of the new province, there were large vested interests intent upon its retaining political status; these encouraged its adoption as provincial capital in 1906. The value of building permits issued rose from $2 millions in that year to $8 millions in 1912, much of the construction activity in the latter year going to repair damage by the "Cyclone". Meanwhile, the population had increased from 6,170 in 1906 to 30,213 in 1911. World War I brought a recession in its wake, though this was by no means as overwhelming as that of the subsequent 'thirties. Financial stability was regained during World War II and has persisted to the present day.

Saskatoon: *Growth*: Soon after the Dominion Government made it possible for colonization companies to secure tracts north of the "railway belt" in the North-West Territories, the settlement of Saskatoon was initiated by the strongly Methodist Temperance Colonization Society. Its early growth on the east bank of the South Saskatchewan was slow owing to drought and depression, with the added problem of its isolation. When the Dominion recognized that its scheme of selling land to such companies had been unsuccessful, it terminated its involvement with them and granted compensation. Thus, the Society, now in financial troubles, received 100,000 acres within the colony in 1891 as recompense for having brought in 101 settlers. In 1890 the first train crossed the river to the west-side, which was more suitable for yards and had good watering facilities; and in 1902 "the name Saskatoon was appropriated by the younger and more aggressive village" which had grown up there. The village became the shipping centre for a flourishing range-cattle industry though, even at the turn of the century when its agricultural hinterland was on the verge of rapid development, it was but one of many small frontier centres.

The orginal settlement had taken the name "Nutana", and in 1903 the eastern half of the School Section west of the tracks from Saskatoon was surveyed into town lots, auctioned off and named "Riversdale". The three villages were united in 1906 to facilitate capital borrowing and the whole named "Saskatoon". Improved railway connections and its emergence as a distributing and educational centre gave it a major role in the pre-World War I boom in northern Saskatchewan. In 1912, the peak year, building permits issued in the city totalled $7½ millions, and the population had risen to over 12,000 people. Activity slackened after the war, but a second peak was achieved in 1929. With depression, the population dropped from 43,300 in 1931 to 41,730 five year later, and the value of building permits issued in 1934 was only $80,000. War again stimulated industry and building, a trend continued since and aided by the diversification of the city's economy. It remains, however, primarily dependent upon its functions as the service centre for the agricultural economy of central Saskatchewan.

RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Around the two nuclei residential land uses have generally assumed concentric patterns, but in both cases these have been constrained and interrupted: in Regina by the north-east industrial area, Wascana Lake, the Trans-Canada Highway by-pass and the airport (the last three built in 1883, 1956 and 1961, respectively); in Saskatoon by the river, the University lands and the broad industrial belt along the railway on the western side. Within these overall patterns, several areas are recognizable, each having distinctive social, economic and political characteristics.

Five such areas are distinguished in Regina.

(1) Downtown hotels and rooming houses within the core of the C.B.D. (bounded by Albert, South Railway, 13th and Broad Streets) contrast with the mixture of new apartment buildings and large deteriorating houses which form a surrounding frame. The former are predominantly occupied by retired men and single, low income, male labourers, while the latter house retired widows and single, low income, women The inhabitants of both areas have low educational standing and nearly one half were not born in Canada.

(2) East of the C.B.D. (within an area bounded by Broad, 13th, Winnipeg, 14th Street, and the C.P.R. tracks) single unit, deteriorating, high density houses, many occupied by more than one family, are mixed with larger houses divided into one room apartments. This is the 'ethnic core' of Regina and is populated by low income groups of German, Ukrainian, and other origins. Few adults have high school education and a large percentage of young people is present.

(3) North-east and south of the C.B.D. in areas bounded by Albert, McKinley, Pasqua and Dewdney and, secondarily, by Albert, 13th, Park and College, single family housing units are most common. They contain older families or retired couples of middle to low income and of average educational standing. Most are Canadian born and are often the original inhabitants of this area.

(4) Between these two areas and Wascana Creek, house types in the Rosemont, Old Lakeview and Douglas Park subdivisions are transitional from those found to the north of them and to those south of the Creek. The three areas are also transitional in their social and economic characteristics. On the basis of income, education, nativity, number of young people and sex ratios, they occupy positions in the middle ranges of the octile distributions.

(5) South of Wascana Creek, low density, high valued housing and planned neighbourhood development have expanded rapidly since 1950. Uniformity in house type is coupled with the overall high level of income and education, and the young family characteristics of the predominantly Canadian born population.

A similar differentiation for Saskatoon could involve six areas.

(1) The poor quality, older housing area of Riversdale, adjacent to the C.B.D., has much in common from a socio-economic point of view with the western suburbs, except that its population tends to be older and to include more single working men occupying hotels and rooming houses. Per capita incomes lie chiefly in the $700-$900 range, educational attainments are low, and the area forms part of Saskatoon's ethnic and immigrant core; in several enumeration areas over one quarter of the population is of Ukrainian origin, a proportion attained nowhere else in the city.

(2) In contrast, City Park adjoins the C.B.D. to the north and comprises a rapidly changing residential area in which apartment blocks house above average proportions of single women and older persons; female participation in the labour force is here the highest in the city. One fifth of the population is over 65 years of age. Here, low child-dependency rates offset the moderate income levels to give per capita incomes which are on a par with some of the city's richest areas.

(3) To the west of these two areas, and extending in a belt through Pleasant Hill, Mount Royal and Westmount to Mayfair, lies a western suburban area with its more recent but lower quality housing. Single family dwellings predominate, child-dependency is high, the sexes are balanced and low socio-economic statuses typical.

(4) Similar to Riversdale in its age-structure, but of far higher socio-economic status, is the area centered upon the old east-side settlement of Nutana, with its nucleus of pre-1916 housing; it is generally typified by old, but good quality, residences. Its economic characteristics resemble those of southeastern Saskatoon (area 5).

(5) This area occupies an arc from Grosvenor Park south to Eastview. New, high class housing is found in these characteristically "suburban" areas. Despite some project and multiple housing, single family dwellings predominate. As in Nutana, per capita incomes generally exceed $1100 amongst this relatively well-educated, white collar population.

(6) Only now being physically joined with the city proper through the College Park development, Sutherland grew as an industrial outlier beyond the University Farm, stimulated by its location along the railway. It was incorporated within the city limits in 1956.

Two other areas are to be noted: the postwar veteran settlement of Montgomery Place in the southwest, with its unusually large house lots, and the relatively high status Richmond and River Heights subdivisions to the north of North Park.

POPULATION TOTALS, 1911-66

	Regina	Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	Percentage in the Two Cities
1911	30,213	12,004	492,432	8.6
1921	34,432	25,739	757,510	7.9
1931	54,209	43,291	921,785	10.6
1941	58,245	43,027	895,972	11.3
1951	71,319	53,268	831,728	15.0
1961	112,141	95,526	925,181	22.4
1966	131,127	115,892	955,344	25.9

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, 1961

	REGINA	SASKATOON
Population	112,141	95,526
Popn. married	52,113	44,030
Popn. born in Canada	92,579	78,336
Ethnic groups:		
British Isles	52,539	46,474
German	22,370	14,023
Ukrainian	5,741	9,072
Bilingual popn. (English and French)	3,259	3,117
Religious groups:		
United Church	36,741	34,900
Roman Catholic	31,147	18,874
Anglican	12,478	11,589
Lutheran	13,341	6,032
Popn. attending school	23,829	20,180
Popn. not attending school but educated beyond Grade X	30,997	24,774
No. of families	26,918	22,655
Average family income	$5,433	$5,033

	Male	Female	Male	Female
Labour force	30,760	15,912	24,033	11,560
Occupations:				
Managerial	4,183	318	3,143	276
Professional	3,422	2,433	2,788	2,486
Clerical	3,437	6,927	2,042	3,648
Sales	2,745	1,319	2,181	1,066
Service and Recreation	3,222	3,663	2,458	2,917
Transport and Communications	2,561	289	2,330	251
Primary	688	15	727	21
Craftsmen	7,990	585	6,190	488
Labourers	1,633	88	1,364	86
Incomes:				
Under $3,000	7,639	10,474	6,034	7,613
Over $6,000	4,171	166	2,828	139

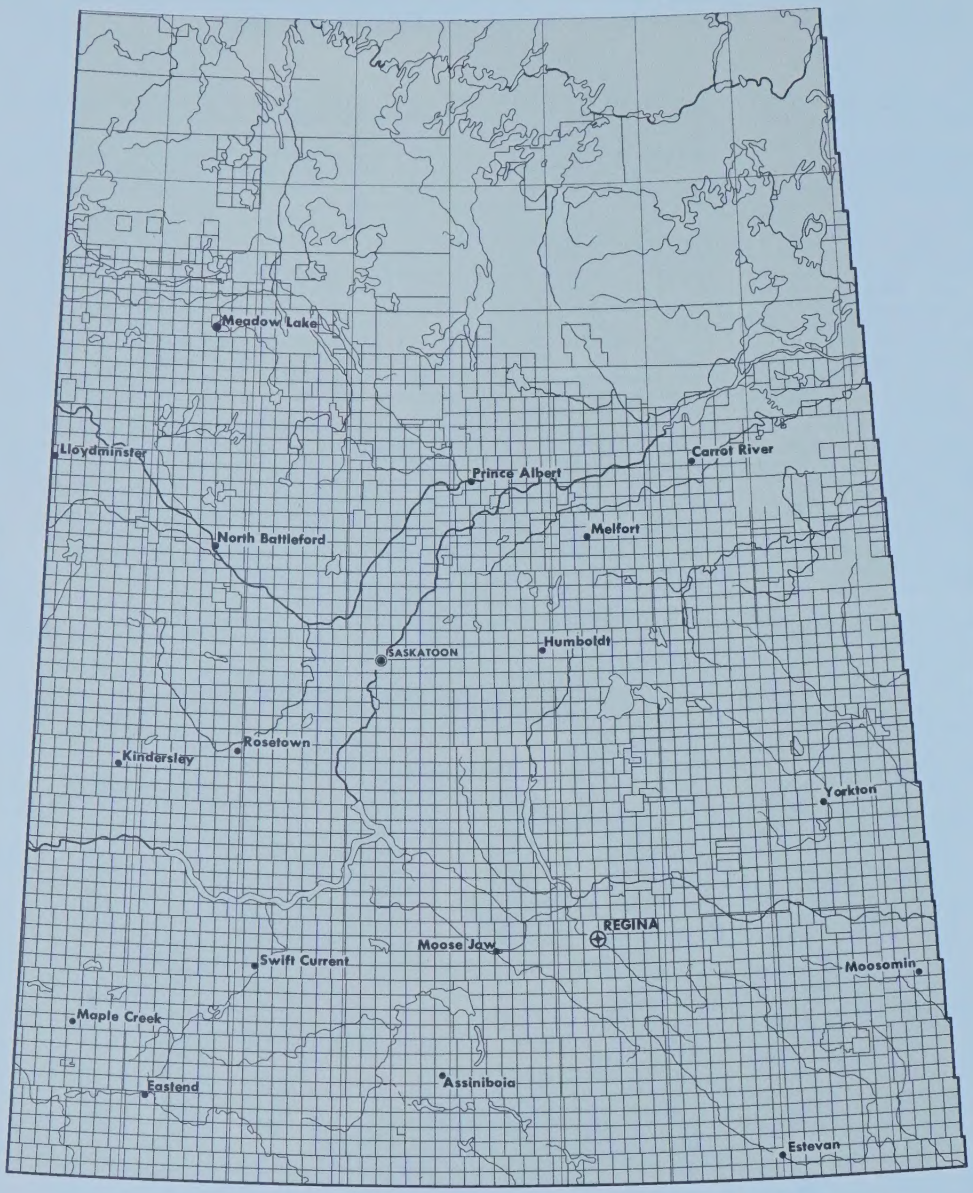
General Characteristics: The total populations of the cities have continued to increase though at decreasing rates and currently (1968) are approximately 138,000 for Regina and 125,000 for Saskatoon. These are increases of respectively 23% and 30% since 1960. Housing developments in the past decade have generally focussed upon suburban extensions rather than on redevelopment of the poorer sections, though downtown apartment buildings are increasing in prominence. In 1966, Regina and Saskatoon contained 66% of the population living in the eleven cities of Saskatchewan.

The maps and the table of selected population characteristics make possible interesting interpretations of socio-economic characteristics within each city and comparisons between the two centres. For example, the politics of voting in the last provincial election correlate closely with each city's socio-economic areas. Slight differences between Saskatoon and Regina in the percentage included in the labour force reflect the large university student population present in the former. The much higher number of Regina females in clerical occupations, is, in part, a result of the location of the legislative and provincial government offices in that city.

S. Raby and T. Richards

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES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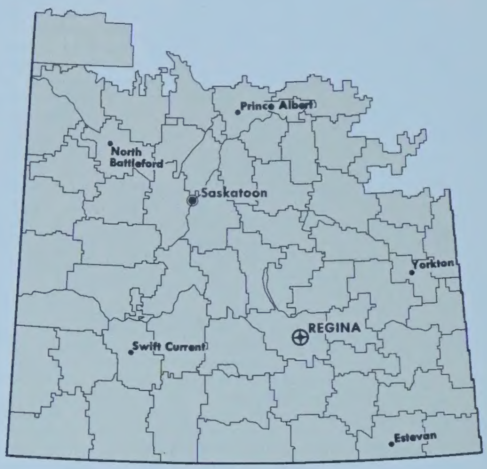
Prince Albert
Carrot River
North Battleford
Melfort
Humboldt
SASKATOON
Rosetown
Kindersley
Yorkton
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Eastend
Assiniboia
Estevan

SCHOOL UNITS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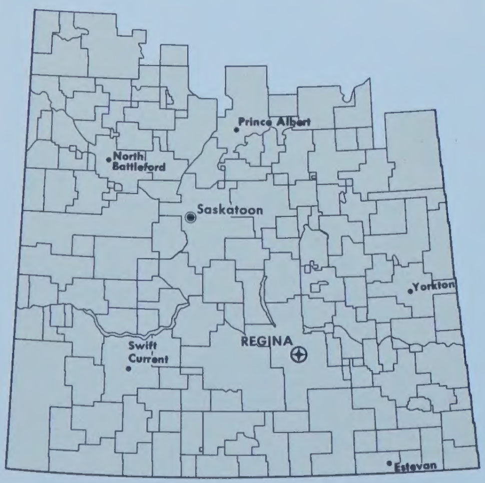
UNION HOSPITAL DISTRICTS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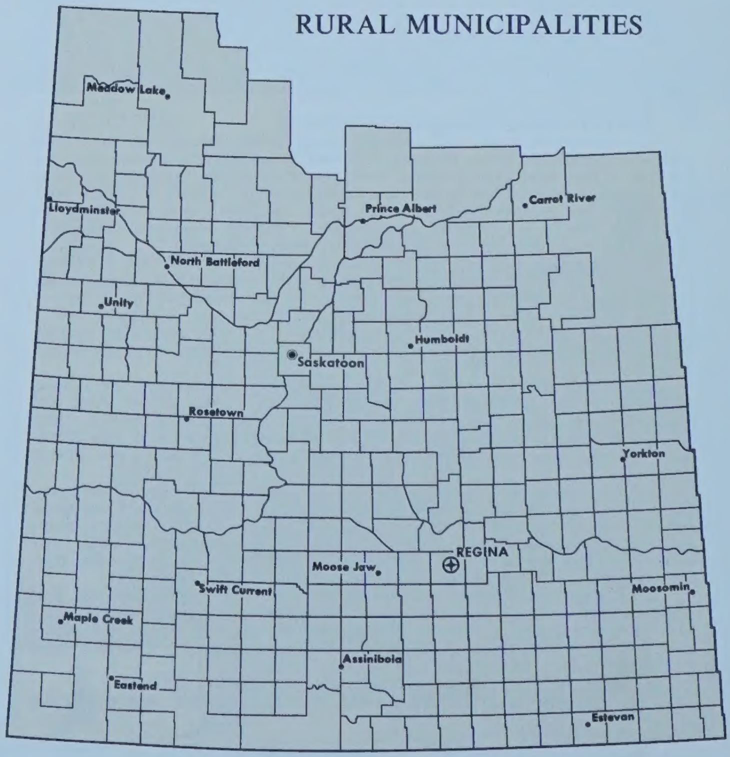
RURAL MUNICIPALITIES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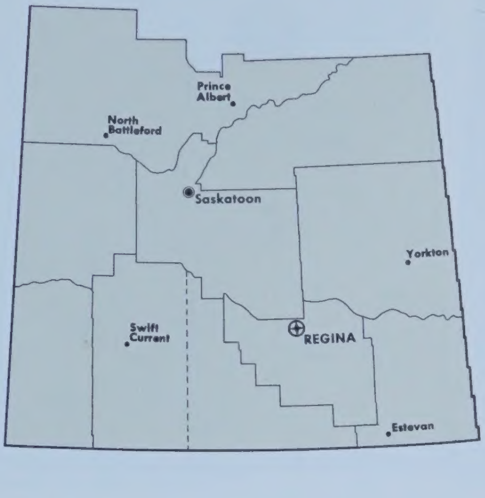
Maple Creek
Assiniboia
Eastend
Estevan

CROP DISTRICTS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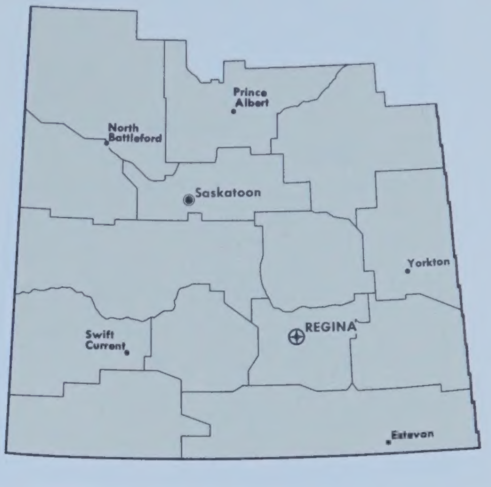
SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL DISTRICTS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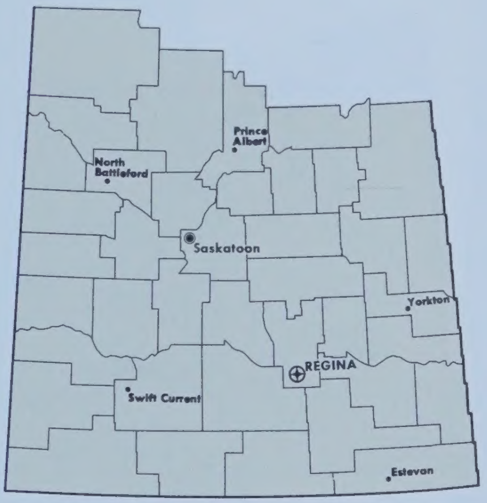
AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS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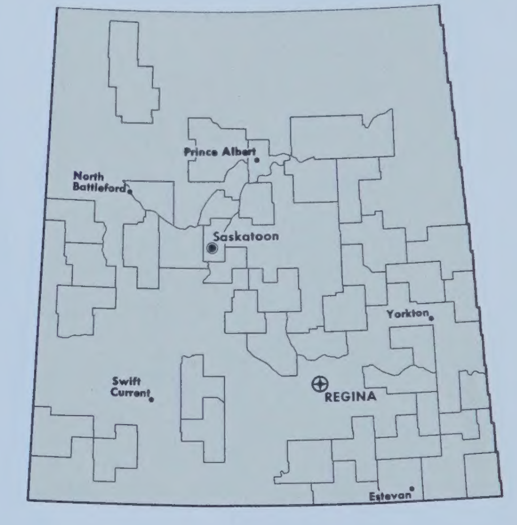
VETERINARY SERVICE DISTRICTS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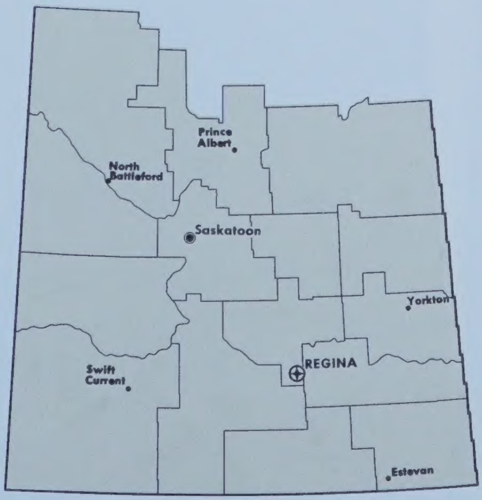
FAMILY FARM IMPROVEMENT BRANCH TECHNICIAN SUBDISTRICTS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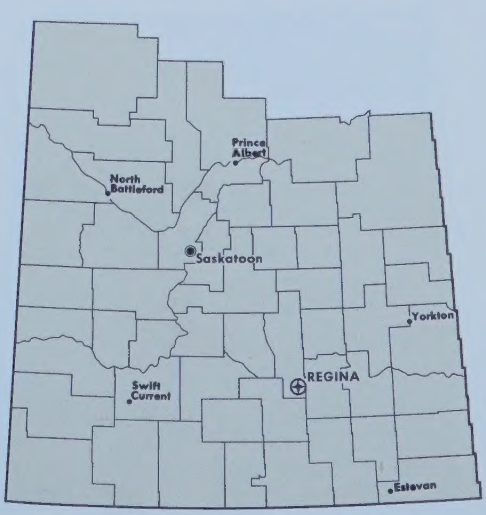
FAMILY FARM IMPROVEMENT BRANCH FIELD ORGANIZATION DISTRICTS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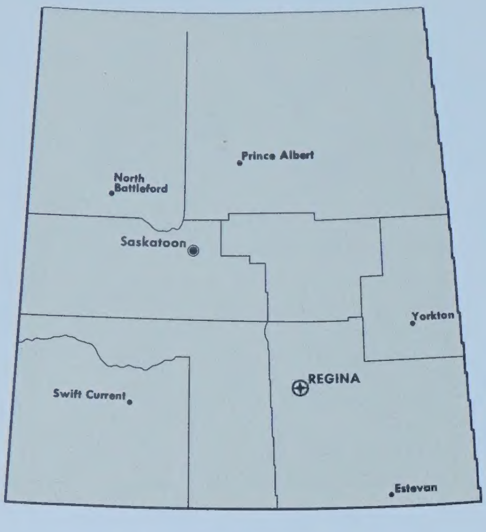
LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICTS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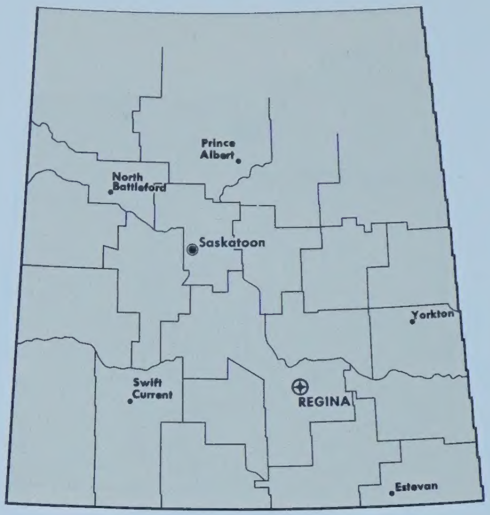
ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS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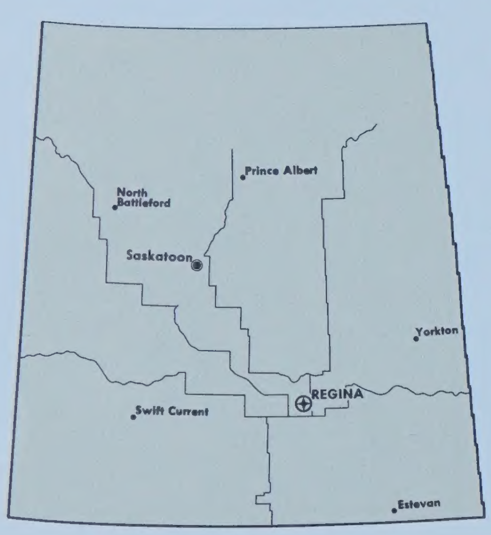
ADMINISTRATION ADVISERS' DISTRICTS DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS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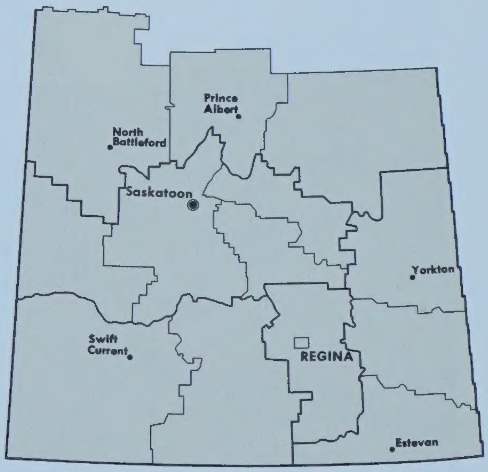
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION DISTRICTS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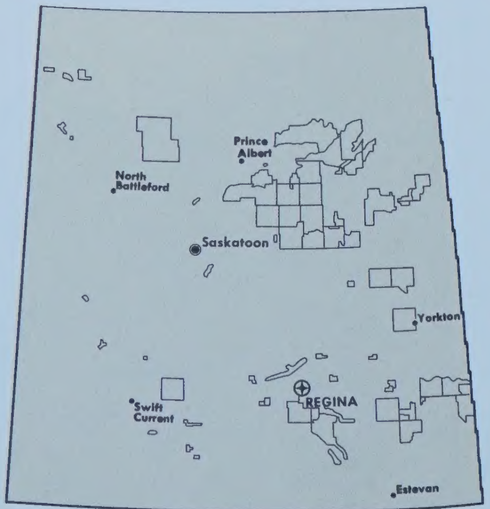
CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT AREAS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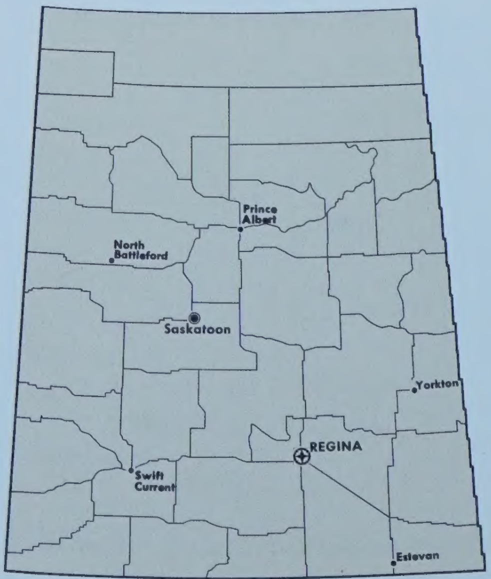
GAME MANAGEMENT ZONES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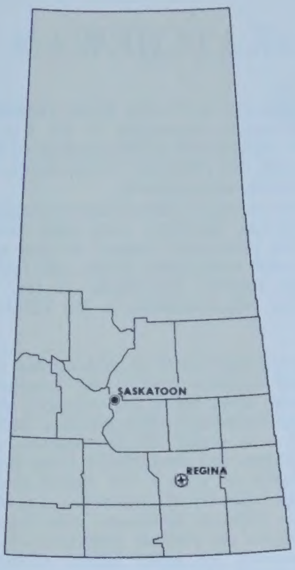
CENSUS DIVISIONS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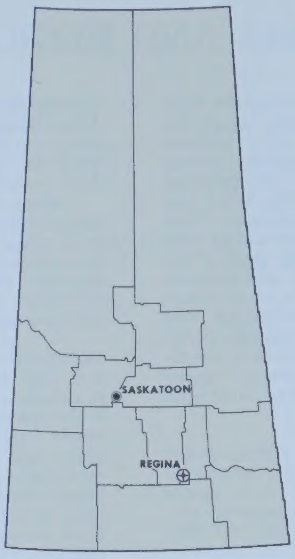
FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS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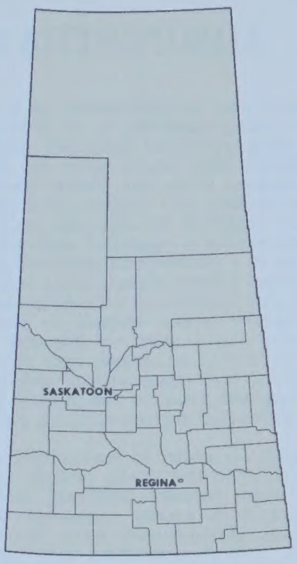
PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS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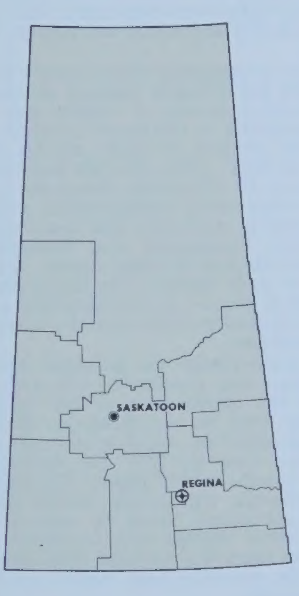
Note: Regina and Saskatoon each contains five constituencies

WELFARE REGIONS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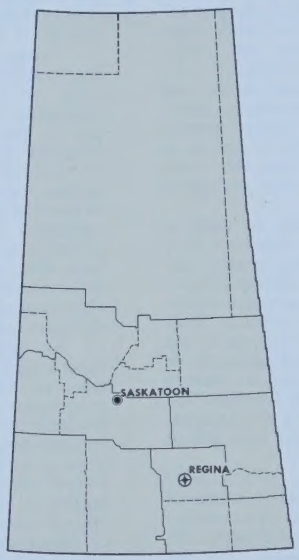
ECONOMIC REGIONS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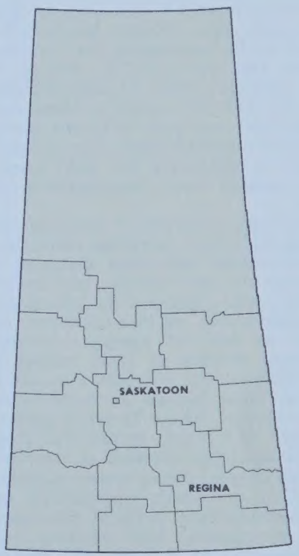
HEALTH STATISTICAL AREAS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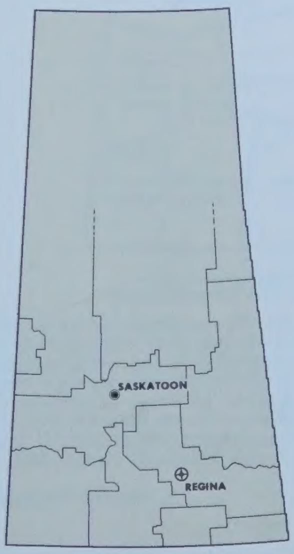
MANPOWER AREAS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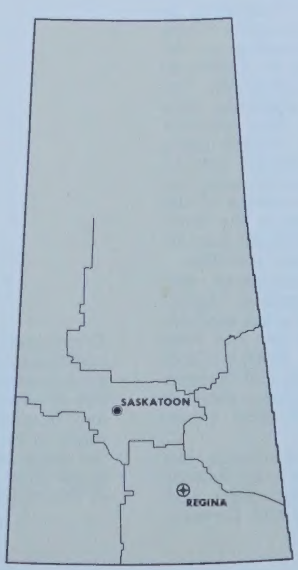
HIGHWAY DISTRICTS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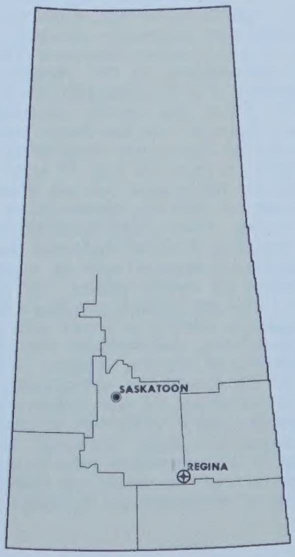
MUNICIPAL ROAD ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY

ENGINEERS' DISTRICTS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ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS AND REGIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Space may be differentiated in a variety of ways, perhaps the most obvious being according to its political areal organization. Thus, the surrounding provincial boundary defines Saskatchewan as a political unit distinct from similar units and possessing certain political powers and functions within the federal framework of Canada. The province itself is divided into various kinds of administrative areas which are similarly separated by clear-cut, mainly straight-line boundaries. Such divisions represent organized areas whose static boundaries define only the units of a political/administrative landscape. In contrast, most of the natural and cultural aspects of an area are highly variable and dynamic in character and cannot be constrained within the borders of the usual administrative areas. Indeed, so complex is our environment that systems of classification are necessary to reduce it to a comprehensible series of patterns or regions, each exhibiting internal features or conditions which both characterize it and distinguish it from others. Regions have long been used for this purpose in both the formal and functional senses which find expression in this Atlas.

Administrative areas: In Saskatchewan the boundaries of administrative areas are characteristically straight lines derived from the system of survey which preceded settlement (see p. 192). Further, the 36 square mile townships usually comprised the basic units aggregated into subsequent administrative areas. For example, between 1886 and 1909 the size of local government units for educational, fire, local improvement and statutory labour districts was generally one-half to one township. After 1909, with increased population, these units were replaced by rural municipalities, nine townships ("a square of 18 miles") in area. This type and size of local government unit is extant today and but rarely is related to such factors as population density and distribution or economic activities.

The township is still used as a reporting unit for the purpose of census and other records, but both it and the rural municipality have proved to be inadequate for functions such as education and health services (see pp. 172-173). Indeed, by 1968 there had evolved over thirty different kinds of administrative and data-collection areas (see maps pp. 182-185). Most of these relate to matters of provincial jurisdiction, but some such as census divisions and economic regions pertain to federal responsibilities. The various kinds of areas differ in size, as is evident in comparing the eight Land Registration Districts with over three hundred rural municipalities. Most, however, possess an urban focus.

All such areas reflect the needs of various departments for units in keeping with their particular administrative and planning functions. It is understandable that units designed, say, for agriculture, health and education do not coincide, but the absence of general correspondence between areas organized for administrative or reporting purposes within the same sector, as in agriculture, is more difficult to explain. Such factors as lack of agency coordination, attempts to maintain the maximum number of local centres and delayed rationalization have contributed to the situation, a contention which is supported by current changes. These include the modification of Union Hospital Districts, the reformation of School Districts, proposals for new patterns of organization such as a county system and, presently, suggestions for units which will accommodate concepts of regional planning.

The original survey system assisted in the organization, for European settlers, of previously unorganized space. At first, meagre settlement and contemporary political processes permitted only a rudimentary areal organization; later, systems were adopted to accommodate the administration of a large and widespread rural population. It is inevitable that such forms of spatial organization should now prove inadequate in view of the radical technological, demographic and economic changes which the province has undergone.

Formal regions: Such are areas of any size which are internally homogeneous in terms of the specific criteria used to delimit them. They are thus a way of classifying information about such phenomena as climate, vegetation, terrain, economics or educational standards. Their boundaries are necessarily abstract, their definition depending on the system of classification employed. Thus, while there may be dispute as to the delimitation of the vegetation regions of Saskatchewan, the arrangement of and similarities of conditions within the grassland, park belt and forest are readily acknowledged. Similar in their strongly regional character are the major soil zones, or regions, though again the reality of their linear boundaries stems only from selected criteria. The maps on pages 52 and 53 attempt to show regional climates; the considerable differences between them illustrate well the results of the application of different classification systems and criteria to the same body of data. Many other examples of regional differentiations may be cited, including physical landscape, land use, and economic activities.

Systematic regions such as these can be readily compared, and correlations are clearly evident. The patterns of climate, natural vegetation and soils are strongly correlated with each other, and a less marked, but apparent, relation is found with types of rural land use and even rural population distributions; that is, there occurs an interplay and interdependence between elements of the natural landscape and between man and his biophysical environment. Such interrelationships, together with an awareness of the origins and developments of these varied phenomena, help in explaining the distributional picture.

Geographers have attempted to summarize and synthesize the patterns of the component parts of the natural environment by delimiting natural regions which are useful as bases for programmes and planning in resource-based activities such as agriculture and forestry. Illustrative of these are the operations of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration in the grassland region, especially in the dry southwest, and the organization of the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources as it relates to forest and fur resources in the north, to outdoor recreation and to fish and game management.

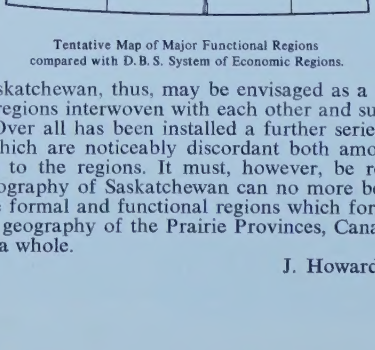
Many of these formal regions continue across both provincial and international boundaries. Programmes, however, may deal only with those resources which lie within the provincial "region" so that separate development plans, for similar and contiguous areas, are typical of adjacent provinces. One of the notable exceptions is the Prairie Provinces' Water Board which has responsibilities in the allocation of interprovincial waters.

Functional regions: These stress the movement of phenomena over an area and the way such movement imparts unity to the heterogeneous phenomena located therein. A river basin forms one example. Another is the system of transportation and communications about a major city, which expresses the commercial and social interdependence of that centre and the satellite towns, villages and countryside lying within its economic hinterland. The boundaries of such a city region are established where cohesiveness and high intensity of interaction and relationships in one give way to stronger linkages developed with the central place of another. City regions exhibit an internal hierarchy of centres (see pp. 172 and 173) and themselves fall under higher, metropolitan dominance. Both the nature and forms of such regions are susceptible to changes resulting from factors such as economic competition and technological innovation.

In contrast to the formal region, the city region, is built on the concept that there are dynamic inter-connections between people, place and resource, that the region may be heterogeneous rather than uniform in its content, and that transportation and social organization are the significant factors of integration.

Though lacking the formality of designated administrative boundaries, Saskatchewan's urban regions are definable working entities which relate to a functioning, inter-acting system of centres and to the integrated rural areas. Some recognition of this reality is evident in the use of the urban centre as the location of many services such as hospitals and schools. Among the maps which illustrate this variety of relationships are those in Section 10 (Economic Geography), which include retail and wholesale service areas, transportation, newspaper circulation and other indices useful in measuring inter-connections and influence. Section 3 (Population Geography) also contains maps pertinent to the interpretation and selection of urban regions. Arguments have been advanced in favour of such regions being transformed into administrative units, though against this are set historical and practical objections such as maintenance of data-reporting units for comparative purposes and the costs of reorganization.

An interesting attempt to accommodate the principles underlying functional regions, the existing areas used in collecting data, and formal, resource based regions led to the development of the "economic-geographic area" approach now used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for certain types of data collection, reporting and analysis. For Saskatchewan, six major regions (see p. 185) are defined, each sharing some correlation with a specific natural region. The boundaries follow census divisions, and economic organization around the main centres is expressed in eighteen sub-regions. These six major economic regions are shown in the map below together with a tentative system of larger urban regions, the latter being derived from both formal and functional relationships within the province. Such regions are capable of further subdivision or agglomeration.


NORTH BATTLEFORD - NORTHWESTERN REGION
PRINCE ALBERT - NORTHERN REGION
YORKTON - EASTERN REGION
SASKATOON - CENTRAL REGION
MOOSE JAW - SWIFT CURRENT - SOUTHWESTERN REGION
REGINA - SOUTHEASTERN REGION

Tentative Map of Major Functional Regions
compared with D. B. S. System of Economic Regions.

Conclusion: Saskatchewan, thus, may be envisaged as a series of formal and functional regions interwoven with each other and superimposed one upon another. Over all has been installed a further series of administrative divisions which are noticeably discordant both amongst themselves and in relation to the regions. It must, however, be realized that the study of the geography of Saskatchewan can no more be divorced from the study of the formal and functional regions which form its parts than it can from the geography of the Prairie Provinces, Canada and, indeed, of the world as a whole.

J. Howard Richards

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

SECTION 12

1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

LAND AREA CLASSIFIED AS OCCUPIED AGRICULTURAL OR FOREST
(in square miles)

	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
OCCUPIED AGRICULTURAL LAND						
Improved—Crops and Summer fallow	147,945	8,149	13,419	17,754	67,053	38,073
Pasture	17,097	3,314	4,587	1,204	2,984	3,611
Other	3,950	458	750	489	1,008	935
Unimproved—Woodland[1]	22,162	5,902	4,429	1,895	2,106	2,905
Other	80,916	2,311	4,668	8,476	29,051	31,012
Total Occupied Agricultural Land	272,070	20,134	27,853	29,818	102,202	76,536
FOREST LAND						
Softwood—Merchantable	313,118	75,787	44,109	14,669	10,573	14,483
Young growth	222,363	40,922	35,925	20,366	3,413	14,042
Mixedwood—Merchantable	132,023	47,500	24,533	5,459	9,011	12,636
Young growth	89,852	26,281	34,289	6,514	5,046	11,308
Hardwood—Merchantable	50,260	14,391	6,559	3,403	9,205	5,255
Young growth	64,278	14,344	17,961	4,767	1,773	13,728
Unclassified[2]	87,955	1,500	1,191	3,011	3,122	45,120
Totals, Productive Forest Land	959,849	220,625	164,567	58,189	42,143	116,572
Non Productive Forest Land	750,939	157,500	97,175	64,631	75,595	41,023
Non Productive Land[3]	1,209,757	234,857	187,991	86,112	142,239	190,203
Other Land[4]	1,599,542	131,503	58,926	61,032	2,348	17,574

[1] Included in Forest Land; duplication eliminated in the item Net Productive Land.

[2] Includes areas of recent burn, cut-over or windfall not yet restocked.

[3] Includes only occupied agricultural land (less forest woodland) plus productive forest land.

[4] Comprises all other land such as urban land, road allowances, grass and brush land and all waste land such as open muskeg, swamp and rock and also unclassified land.

CASH RECEIPTS AND NET INCOME OF FARM OPERATIONS
1963 and 1965 ($000)

	1963		1966	
PROVINCE	Cash Receipts	Net Income	Cash Receipts	Net Income
Prince Edward Island	25,299	7,854	36,411	14,868
Nova Scotia	47,399	18,283	55,556	20,032
New Brunswick	40,901	11,085	53,782	21,078
Quebec	453,902	144,828	590,696	190,267
Ontario	996,936	313,044	1,232,275	462,486
Manitoba	268,620	106,387	373,495	169,132
Saskatchewan	692,114	539,349	945,118	622,950
Alberta	523,313	285,405	754,749	383,859
British Columbia	149,397	69,194	190,148	93,203

COMMERCIAL FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE,[1] SASKATCHEWAN AND CANADA, 1966

Type of Farm	Saskatchewan	Canada
Dairy	592	56,460
Cattle, hogs, sheep	6,605	70,936
Poultry	173	6,299
Wheat	51,650	71,413
Small grains	7,746	29,742
Field crops	63	9,798
Fruits and vegetables	3	7,492
Forestry	2	629
Misc. specialty	133	3,309
Mixed	2,995	20,757
Total	69,962	276,835

[1] A criterion of 51%or more of total sales was used for this classification.

ESTIMATE OF MERCHANTABLE STANDING TIMBER, CANADA AND SELECTED PROVINCES

	CONIFEROUS			BROADLEAVED		
	Large Material	Small Material	Total	Large Material	Small Material	Total
	Million cu. ft.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.	Million cu. ft.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.
Quebec	59,702	290,220	84,371	17,472	73,985	23,761
Ontario	21,584	530,236	66,654	25,466	228,825	44,916
Manitoba	1,863	92,498	9,725	1,065	24,188	3,121
Saskatchewan	1,742	102,637	10,467	3,174	76,822	9,704
Alberta	13,241	207,720	30,897	12,343	137,885	24,063
British Columbia	292,020	766,021	357,132	14,337	64,119	19,787
CANADA	400,272	2,456,363	609,063	78,893	717,947	139,919

VOLUME OF WOOD CUT, BY PROVINCE, 1962-64

	1962 M. cu. ft.	1963 M. cu. ft.	1964 M. cu. ft.
Newfoundland	74,649	89,027	96,800
Prince Edward Island	5,514	6,045	6,072
Nova Scotia	81,907	86,554	104,640
New Brunswick	140,627	198,258	195,503
Quebec	876,043	913,542	933,096
Ontario	519,414	535,077	569,767
Manitoba	53,160	41,556	39,402
Saskatchewan	47,844	42,091	39,370
Alberta	131,706	133,472	124,475
British Columbia	1,496,832	1,621,649	1,678,880
Yukon and N.W.T.	4,106	3,965	3,265
CANADA	3,431,802	3,671,236	3,791,270

2. MINERAL PRODUCTION

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED PROVINCES, 1966 (in thousands of dollars)

	Canada	Newfoundland	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Metallics	1,984,372,572	225,338,474	456,257,300	732,775,326	142,775,326	41,039,443	6,886	193,359,884
Non-Metallics	363,387,717	12,973,669	171,097,221	23,708,791	2,636,725	71,983,326	39,118,700	24,849,046
Fuels	1,150,611,731	——	340	10,167,009	12,956,474	224,832,870	776,284,956	65,928,098
Structural Materials	474,108,899	5,707,943	135,590,125	191,561,271	20,872,627	11,448,090	31,268,100	46,706,605
Grand Totals	3,972,480,919	244,020,086	762,944,986	957,857,765	179,241,152	349,303,729	846,678,642	330,843,633

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM, BY PROVINCE, SELECTED YEARS

Year	Canada		Alberta		Saskatchewan		Manitoba		British Columbia	
	Quantity[1]	Value[2]	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1957	181,848,004	453,593,620	137,492,316	355,555,140	36,861,089	79,325,064	6,089,743	15,467,947	340,945	763,717
1960	189,534,221	422,926,497	130,506,968	302,841,423	51,908,428	103,957,009	4,764,045	10,690,384	867,057	1,626,590
1963	257,661,777	615,204,997	168,214,054	416,844,350	71,303,893	160,226,978	3,771,163	9,188,635	12,528,681	24,841,518
1966	320,542,794	791,512,379	203,339,433	524,005,719	93,218,119	212,723,748	5,230,712	12,956,474	16,671,328	36,726,936

[1] In millions of barrels; [2] In millions of dollars

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF URANIUM (U_3O_8), 1957-66

	Ontario		Saskatchewan		N.W.T.		Canada	
	Quantity[1]	Value[2]	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1957	8.0	82.9	4.5	44.6	0.8	8.8	13.3	136.3
1958	20.0	210.2	5.9	59.8	0.9	9.6	26.8	279.5
1959	25.5	268.5	5.4	54.5	0.9	8.2	31.8	331.1
1960	19.8	212.0	4.6	48.7	1.1	9.2	25.5	270.0
1961	15.0	151.1	4.3	44.6	—	—	19.3	195.7
1962	12.8	118.3	4.1	39.9	—	—	16.9	158.2
1963	12.8	103.0	3.9	34.0	—	—	16.7	136.9
1964	11.8	63.6	2.8	19.9	—	—	14.6	83.5
1965	6.8	47.2	2.1	15.1	—	—	8.9	62.4
1966	5.9	42.8	2.0	11.6	—	—	7.9	54.3

[1] In million lbs.; [2] In million dollars

MINERAL VALUES BY PERIOD, SASKATCHEWAN
($ Millions)

	1886-1930	1930-45	1945-67
Fuels:			
Lignite Coal	16.2	23.3	85.7
Natural Gas	—	0.4	41.3
Gas By-Products	—	—	16.2
Petroleum	—	—	1678.2
Industrial Minerals:			
Sodium Sulphate	0.5*	10.2	69.1
Salt	—	—	21.0
Potash	—	—	215.2
Others	—	0.7	6.0
Building Materials:			
Clay Products	5.1	2.7	21.0
Sand and Gravel	3.8*	5.9	66.8
Cement	—	—	55.5
Metals:			
Uranium			435.5**
Copper			379.0
Zinc			222.5
Gold		122.4	61.8
Silver			22.7
Others			13.4

* 1906-30 ** 1954-67

3. MANUFACTURING AND TRANSPORTATION

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES, BY PROVINCE, 1965

Province or Territory	Manufacturing Activity								Total Activity		
	Establishments	Production and Related Workers			Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials and Supplies Used	Value of Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture	Value Added	Total Employees		Total Value Added
		Number	Man Hours Paid	Wages					Number	Salaries and Wages	
	No.	'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000		$'000	$'000
Newfoundland			17,046								
	287	8,577	18,514	31,724	8,701	84,490	174,532	82,407	10,463	42,516	86,543
Prince Edward Island	155	1,629	3,374	4,397	757	30,045	43,076	12,724	2,197	6,617	13,885
Nova Scotia	944	24,763	52,870	91,076	13,728	328,887	563,155	222,662	32,100	127,558	231,510
New Brunswick	704	18,793	40,916	69,321	21,370	294,293	512,705	196,237	25,153	99,771	205,534
Quebec	10,952	356,780	770,167	1,433,816	199,392	5,083,140	9,492,182	4,305,379	499,177	2,298,750	4,516,700
Ontario	12,766	543,501	1,163,850	2,615,719	314,290	9,668,876	17,675,865	7,881,825	774,428	4,100,212	8,421,721
Manitoba	1,457	32,531	68,612	126,036	18,639	541,931	913,357	364,275	46,368	199,059	380,446
Saskatchewan	754	9,491	19,665	41,074	9,255	275,818	421,452	138,692	14,960	69,840	146,543
Alberta	1,774	30,764	64,914	135,689	22,458	797,030	1,283,301	475,343	45,455	217,634	500,621
British Columbia	3,502	88,953	180,889	462,894	66,965	1,515,454	2,806,165	1,246,867	119,836	660,100	1,280,166
Yukon and N.W.T.	15	110	232	598	86	2,249	3,637	1,351	162	869	1,641
CANADA	33,310	1,115,892	2,384,002	5,012,345	675,641	18,622,213	33,889,425	14,927,763	1,570,299	7,822,925	15,785,311

CENSUS VALUE ADDED FOR COMMODITY-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES, CANADA AND SELECTED PROVINCES, 1965

	CANADA		NEW BRUNSWICK		ONTARIO		MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		BRITISH COLUMBIA	
	$'000	%	$'000	%	$'000	%	$'000	%	$'000	%	$'000	%	$'000	%
Agriculture	2,535,117	9.4	37,339	5.8	623,763	5.6	274,080	26.7	699,485	47.0	493,929	21.2	107,205	4.1
Forestry	602,633	2.2	27,777	5.8	97,299	0.9	3,490	0.3	1,184	0.1	6,782	0.3	289,897	10.9
Fisheries	160,030	0.6	10,672	2.2	6,402	0.1	4,370	0.4	1,734	0.1	677	—	47,488	1.8
Trapping	11,719	—	254	0.1	2,882	—	1,675	0.2	919	—	1,887	0.1	778	—
Mining	2,491,903	9.3	47,162	9.9	547,013	4.9	110,040	10.7	291,279	19.6	692,569	29.8	172,387	6.5
Electric Power	1,036,371	3.9	29,500	6.2	370,965	3.3	49,827	4.8	48,691	3.3	69,389	3.0	106,972	4.0
Manufactures	14,927,764	55.6	196,237	41.2	7,881,825	70.7	364,275	35.4	138,692	9.3	475,343	20.5	1,246,867	47.1
Construction	5,102,999	19.0	126,864	26.7	1,617,584	14.5	220,714	21.5	306,156	20.6	584,123	25.1	678,507	25.6
TOTALS	26,868,536	100.0	475,806	100.0	11,147,734	100.0	1,028,471	100.0	1,488,140	100.00	2,234,698	100.0	2,650,101	100.0

CENSUS VALUE ADDED* FOR COMMODITY PRODUCING INDUSTRIES 1962-65

	1962		1963		1964		1965	
	$'000	%	$'000	%	$'000	%	$'000	%
Newfoundland	284,507	1.4	298,860	1.4	339,807	1.4	379,102	1.4
Prince Edward Island	50,498	0.2	53,317	0.2	58,673	0.2	67,611	0.2
Nova Scotia	425,039	2.0	442,294	2.0	475,979	2.0	524,409	2.0
New Brunswick	326,758	1.5	339,177	1.5	412,865	1.7	475,806	1.8
Quebec	5,346,426	25.3	5,480,286	24.5	6,141,519	25.5	6,715,983	25.0
Ontario	8,603,645	40.7	9,205,156	41.1	10,037,233	41.6	11,147,734	41.5
Manitoba	884,814	4.2	880,930	3.9	969,575	4.0	1,028,471	3.8
Saskatchewan	1,256,250	5.9	1,555,101	6.9	1,227,541	5.1	1,488,140	5.5
Alberta	1,828,899	8.7	2,012,836	9.0	2,088,482	8.7	2,324,698	8.7
British Columbia	2,107,638	10.0	2,105,551	9.4	2,333,132	9.7	2,650,101	9.9
Yukon and N.W.T.	27,999	0.1	28,059	0.1	30,668	0.1	66,481	0.2
CANADA	21,142,472	100.0	22,401,566	100.0	24,115,476	100.0	26,868,536	100.0

*Census Value equals Gross Value of Shipments less Cost of material (see p. 1073, 1968 Cda. Year Book)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MAJOR GROUP
SASKATOON AND REGINA—1964

Industry Group	Establishments		Employees		Wages and Salaries (Thousands of current dollars)		Value of Shipments (Thousands of current dollars)	
	Regina	Saskatoon	Regina	Saskatoon	Regina	Saskatoon	Regina	Saskatoon
Wood Industries	6	8	108	52	465	214	1,859	443
Furniture and Fixture Industries	9	13	40	28	126	90	412	322
Metal Fabricating Industries	16	20	615	302	2,726	1,288	11,154	4,237
Machinery Industries	6	—[1]	67	—[1]	282	—[1]	906	—[1]
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries	5	10	82	141	361	565	3,161	3,267
Food and Beverage Industries	32	37	1,384	2,098	6,351	9,760	33,135	82,901
Paper and Allied Industries	4	—[1]	107	—[1]	454	—[1]	2,506	—[1]
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	22	17	522	460	2,552	2,088	6,090	4,985
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	4	—[1]	50	—[1]	271	—[1]	1,089	—[1]
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	12	19	97	143	384	496	920	1,443
Other Major Groups	11	21	540	547	3,253	2,544	49,456	15,708
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES[2]	127	145	3,612	3,771	17,225	17,045	110,688	113,306

[1] Included in Other Major Groups

FIRST MAIN* RAILWAY TRACK MILEAGE OPERATED, BY AREA AND TYPE, BY PROVINCE, 1963 AND 1966

AREA AND TYPE OF TRACK	1963	1966
Newfoundland	934	936
P.E.I.	279	279
Nova Scotia	1,315	1,313
New Brunswick	1,771	1,671
Quebec	5,361	5,138
Ontario	10,117	9,965
Manitoba	4,860	4,735
Saskatchewan	8,577	8,567
Alberta	5,683	5,680
B.C.	4,329	4,322
Yukon	58	58

*First Main Track is defined as a single track extending the entire distance between terminals, upon which the length of the road is based.

HIGHWAY AND RURAL ROAD MILEAGE, BY TYPE AND BY PROVINCE, 1966

Surfaced

	Rigid Pavement	Flexible Pavement	Gravel	Earth	Total
Newfoundland	—	1,024	3,840	563	5,427
P.E.I.	445	901	1,279	647	3,273
Nova Scotia	10	4,098	4,903	6,499	15,510
New Brunswick	—	1,818	11,353	—	13,171
Quebec	13,319	1,346	31,396	9,686	55,747
Ontario	1,597	20,829	51,416	3,861	77,703
Manitoba	253	2,775	26,717	13,767	43,512
Saskatchewan	—	6,265	50,734	67,616	124,615
Alberta	10	5,290	55,497	13,766	74,563
B.C.	21	6,796	14,615	7,058	28,490
Yukon & N.W.T.	—	4	2,636	91	2,731
CANADA	15,655	51,146	254,388	123,553	444,742

4. SERVICE INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES, SASKATCHEWAN, 1941-61

INDUSTRY	1961 No. employed	%	1951 No. employed	%	1941 No. employed	%	% Change 1941-1961
Transportation, communic. and other utilities	30,316	9.3	28,245	9.4	21,249	6.7	42.7
Wholesale trade	14,257	4.4	12,399	4.1	7,717	2.4	84.7
Retail trade	31,344	9.6	26,285	8.7	20,488	6.5	53.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	7,116	2.2	4,706	1.6	3,568	1.1	99.0
Community, business and personal service	58,762	18.0	43,414	14.4	44,871	14.2	31.0
Public administration and defence	18,259	5.6	10,847	3.6	6,184	2.0	195.3
All services	160,054	49.2	125,896	41.7	104,077	33.0	53.8
Total Labour Force	325,589	100.0	301,645	100.0	315,504	100.0	3.2

SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS, 1941-61

	1961	% Change	1951	% Change	1941
Saskatchewan	1730	14.3	1514	30.3	1162
Manitoba	2169	8.8	1992	23.0	1620
Alberta	2059	17.1	1758	35.8	1295
Prairies	1995	14.0	1750	30.2	1344
Canada	1970	10.4	1785	20.1	1480

CHANGES IN THE SERVICE CENTRE SYSTEM IN SASKATCHEWAN 1941-61

Class of Centre	1961		1941		% Change
	No.	%	No.	%	1941-61
Primary Wholesale-Retail	2	0.3	2	0.2	0.0
Secondary Wholesale-Retail	9	1.2	5	0.6	80.0
Complete Shopping	29	3.7	26	2.9	11.6
Partial Shopping	85	10.9	57	6.3	49.2
Full Convenience	100	12.7	171	18.9	—41.5
Minimum Convenience	150	19.4	287	31.8	—47.8
Hamlet	404	51.8	358	39.3	12.8
All Centres	779	100.0	906	100.0	—14.0

Source: Hodge, J. F. G., The Prediction of Trade Centre Viability in the Great Plains.

WHOLESALE TRADE, PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1930

	Pop. 1931	No. of Establishments	Sales $'000	Per Capita Sales
Manitoba	700,139	349	79,393	113.3
Alberta	731,605	248	64,091	87.6
Saskatchewan	921,785	178	52,114	56.5
Total	2,353,529	775	195,598	83.1

ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND CANADA, SCHOOL YEAR 1965-66 (in thousands)

	Kindergarten	Grade I-IV	V-VIII	IX-XII
Manitoba	7.1	88.3	81.7	59.9
Saskatchewan	3.8	92.3	84.7	62.5
Alberta	0.9	146.6	129.2	95.9
Canada	227.0	1934.9	1709.4	1120.1

WHOLESALE TRADE: EMPLOYMENT PER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS, 1941-61

	1961	1951	1941	% Change 1941-1961
Saskatchewan	154	149	86	79.0
Manitoba	219	232	158	38.6
Alberta	206	194	110	87.2
Prairies	195	186	116	68.1
Canada	159	153	107	48.6

PERCENT OF RETAIL SALES IN ELEVEN WHOLESALE-RETAIL CENTRES, SASKATCHEWAN 1961-68

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Retail Sales	61.0	69.5	57.4	55.8	51.4	50.2	48.1	47.1

Source: Saskatchewan Retail Merchants Association. The centres are Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Yorkton, North Battleford, Estevan, Weyburn, Melville and Lloydminster.

TELEPHONES IN USE, SELECTED YEARS: SASKATCHEWAN

Year	No. of Telephones	Telephones Per 100 Population
1916	30,220	4.7
1921	96,239	12.7
1926	102,894	12.5
1931	82,875	9.0
1936	79,420	8.5
1941	88,118	9.8
1946	106,164	14.6
1951	143,671	17.3
1956	194,760	21.7
1961	251,130	27.1
1966	320,841	33.5
1967	334,837	35.1
1968	349,366	36.4

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE COMPANIES, SASKATCHEWAN 1911-31

	1911	1916	1921	1926	1931
Government	1	1	1	1	1
Municipal	2	5	4	2	1
Stock	135	318	283	20	1
Cooperative	5	344	927	1,187	1,172
Others	—	—	—	5	3
Total	143	668	1,215	1,215	1,178

GENERAL HOSPITALS IN SASKATCHEWAN AND CANADA, 1969, BY BED SIZE GROUPS—NUMBER AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE

	1-9 Beds	10-24	25-49	50-99	100 Beds & Over	All
Saskatchewan	14 (9.8%)	77 (63.6)	28 (83.2)	11 (90.9)	13 (100.0)	143
Canada	28 (3.2%)	206 (27.1)	187 (48.7)	150 (66.1)	293 (100.0)	864

5. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

POPULATION CHANGES, 1921-66: CANADA AND PRAIRIE PROVINCES

	1921		1931		1941		1951		1961		1966	
	Population	% Change*	Population	% Change*	Population	% Change*	Population	% Change*	Population	% Change*	Population	% Change*
Canada	8,787,949	21.9	10,376,786	18.1	11,506,655	10.9	14,009,429	21.8	18,238,247	13.4	20,014,880	9.7
Alberta	588,454	57.2	731,605	24.3	796,169	8.8	939,501	18.0	1,331,944	18.6	1,463,203	9.9
Manitoba	610,118	32.2	700,139	14.8	729,744	4.2	776,541	6.4	921,686	8.4	963,066	4.5
Saskatchewan	757,510	53.8	921,785	21.7	895,992	—2.8	831,728	—7.2	925,181	5.1	955,344	3.3

*Percentage change from previous census.

COMPONENTS IN POPULATION CHANGE, 1961-66: CANADA AND PRAIRIE PROVINCES

	Population 1961	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Immigration	Actual Increase	Net Migration	Population 1966
Canada	18,238,247	2,248,762	730,869	1,517,893	538,555	1,776,633	+258,740	20,014,880
Alberta	1,331,944	181,753	47,146	134,607	29,394	131,259	— 3,348	1,463,203
Manitoba	921,686	108,858	38,518	70,340	15,433	41,380	—28,960	963,066
Saskatchewan	925,181	112,249	36,558	75,691	8,988	30,163	—45,528	955,344

POPULATION CHANGES THROUGH NATURAL INCREASE AND MIGRATION, 1941-66: CANADA AND PRAIRIE PROVINCES

		Canada	Alberta	Manitoba	Saskatchewan
Natural Increase	1941-51	1,972,394	150,303	107,510	135,106
	1951-61	3,148,198	265,195	149,690	172,324
	1961-66	1,517,893	134,607	70,340	75,691
Population Increase according to Census	1941-51	2,141,358	143,332	46,797	—64,264
	1951-61	4,228,818	392,443	145,145	93,453
	1961-66	1,776,633	131,259	41,380	30,163
Net Migration	1941-51	+168,964	—6,971	—60,713	—199,370
	1951-61	+1,080,620	+127,248	— 4,545	—78,871
	1961-66	+258,740	—3,348	—28,960	—45,528

POPULATIONS OF CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS

Metropolitan Area	1956	1961	1966
Calgary, Alta.	201,022	279,062	330,575
Edmonton, Alta.	254,800	337,568	401,299
Halifax, N. S.	164,200	183,946	198,193
Hamilton, Ont.	338,294	395,189	449,116
Kitchener, Ont.	128,722	154,864	192,275
London, Ont.	154,453	181,283	207,396
Montreal, Que.	1,745,900	2,110,679	2,436,817
Ottawa, Ont.	345,469	429,761	494,535
Quebec, Que.	311,604	357,568	413,397
Regina, Sask.	89,881	112,176	131,127
Saint John, N.B.	86,015	95,563	101,192
St. John's, Nfld.	79,733	91,654	101,161
Saskatoon, Sask.	73,015	95,564	115,982
Sudbury, Ont.	97,945	110,799	117,075
Toronto, Ont.	1,502,288	1,824,589	2,158,496
Vancouver, B.C.	665,017	790,165	892,286
Victoria, B.C.	133,829	154,152	173,455
Windsor, Ont.	185,865	193,365	211,697
Winnipeg, Man.	412,532	476,543	508,759

SEX RATIO*, 1951-66: CANADA AND PRAIRIE PROVINCES

	1951	1956	1961	1966
Canada	102	103	102	101
Manitoba	103	104	103	101
Saskatchewan	109	109	108	105
Alberta	110	109	107	104

*Number of males per 100 females.

NATIVE INDIAN POPULATIONS, 1949-66

	1949	1959	1966	No. of Bands	Total Acreage Reserves
Canada	136,407	179,126	224,098	558	6,000,735
Manitoba	17,549	23,658	31,009	51	522,289
Saskatchewan	16,308	23,280	31,297	67	1,224,991
Alberta	13,805	19,287	25,396	41	1,607,697

PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA (CURRENT DOLLARS), SELECTED YEARS, BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	1927	1947	1963
Ontario	509	981	2,025
British Columbia (incl. the Yukon and Northwest Territories	535	980	1,966
Alberta	509	923	1,750
Saskatchewan	449	818	1,749
Manitoba	455	875	1,721
Quebec	378	709	1,521
Nova Scotia	299	676	1,302
New Brunswick	277	609	1,167
Prince Edward Island	248	477	1,115
Newfoundland	—	—	1,009

APPENDIX

LAND SURVEY AND PATENT

INDIAN RESERVES

INDEX TO TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

REFERENCES

GAZETTEER

THE SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND THE PATENTING OF LANDS

By Orders-in-Council passed in 1869 and 1871 a system of survey modelled on that used in the western United States was adopted for the newly acquired lands of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Under this survey system the land was to be divided into townships containing thirty-six one mile square sections. The townships, beginning at the International Boundary, were to be numbered northward and the range lines, the east-west divisions of the townships, were numbered west from the principal meridian near Winnipeg. Longitudes 102°, 106° and 110°W. were designated respectively the Second, Third and Fourth Meridians. Under this survey system provisions were made for road allowances, for corrections made necessary because of the curvature of the earth's surface, and for monumentation. While changes were made over the years in the survey system and there were even some exceptions, particularly for a few river lot surveys, the basic pattern of survey followed throughout Western Canada was the square township of thirty-six sections.

For many years parties of surveyors were sent out each summer by the Department of the Interior in Ottawa, each surveyor being required to keep a diary and to prepare an official report of the work done by the survey crew under his direction. These diaries and reports were filed with the department and extracts from these reports were published. Of especial interest are the descriptions given of the character of the land; these referred to such things as vegetation, water supply and the general appearance of the landscape. These were of great value to prospective settlers, especially since the surveyor usually described in a general way the type of soil in the area and rated the land as to its suitability for agricultural purposes. The diary entries and descriptions reproduced here pertain to the survey of Township 14, Range 3, west of the Second Meridian.

The thirty-six sections comprising each township were further sub-divided into quarter sections each of 160 acres. The quarter section became a common unit of land holding and formed the basic unit of the homestead grant system. As shown in the accompanying diagram, the sections were numbered from the south-east corner and then across the township in alternate directions. In contrast, the section numeration of townships in the United States began in the north-east corner. In the fertile area all even-numbered sections were reserved for homesteading pre-emption, except for one and three quarter to two sections of land in each township which were reserved as Hudson's Bay Company lands. Sections eleven and twenty-nine in each township were reserved as school lands; these were offered for sale to provide financial support for the school system. Odd-numbered sections might be used for railway or other land grants or offered for sale.

So as to settle the vacant lands of the North-West Territories the Dominion Government adopted a free homestead grant system by Order-in-Council in 1871. Subsequent legislation made changes in the regulations under which title to homestead could be obtained, but the basic system remained the same. Entry for a homestead of one quarter section was permitted on the payment of a $10.00 fee by males over 18 years of age and for widows who were the sole head of a family. Proxy entries under certain conditions were accepted. In order to obtain his patent or title the homesteader was required to fulfill certain conditions as to buildings, cultivation, and residence. He also had to become a naturalized citizen. In some cases a homesteader was allowed a pre-emption which permitted him to purchase a quarter adjoining his homestead for a small payment, usually $3.00 per acre. The case illustrated here is an application for patent for land homesteaded on part of the land described in the surveyors' reports and diaries. This was rated as class two land, being somewhat rough and broken up by streams. The homesteader had only brought 46 acres under cultivation but kept quite a larger number of cattle, possibly because this land might make straight grain farming difficult.

D. H. Bocking

EXCERPT FROM THE TOWNSHIP DESCRIPTION

Outlines—The north is somewhat rough and broken by the Pipestone River and valley. Has a clay loam soil, bluffs of young poplar and some brush. The agricultural rating is class 2. The river is about 20 feet broad and 4 feet deep.

—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881

Outlines—The surface on the west, east and south, is usually gently rolling prairie. Alluvial soil, a good dark sandy loam, sometimes mixed with gravel; subsoil, clay. A great many creeks, marshes and small ponds are crossed by the north and east boundaries, among which is the Pipestone Creek on Section 24, flowing eastward through a valley about half a mile wide, the northern slope of which is thickly wooded with poplar. Section 13 is bushy and is crossed by a stream flowing south-east. A little past the third mile going north, the west line passes along a creek flowing north. Several small ponds occur on Section 6.

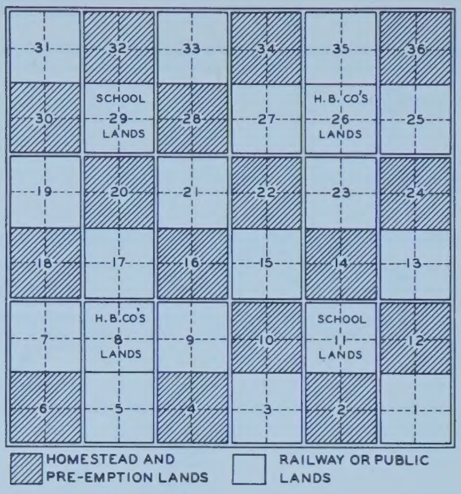
—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881

Sub-division—Gently undulating, with numerous deep swamps and gullies. Traversed by the Pipestone Creek. Abundant supply of wood for fuel and fencing.

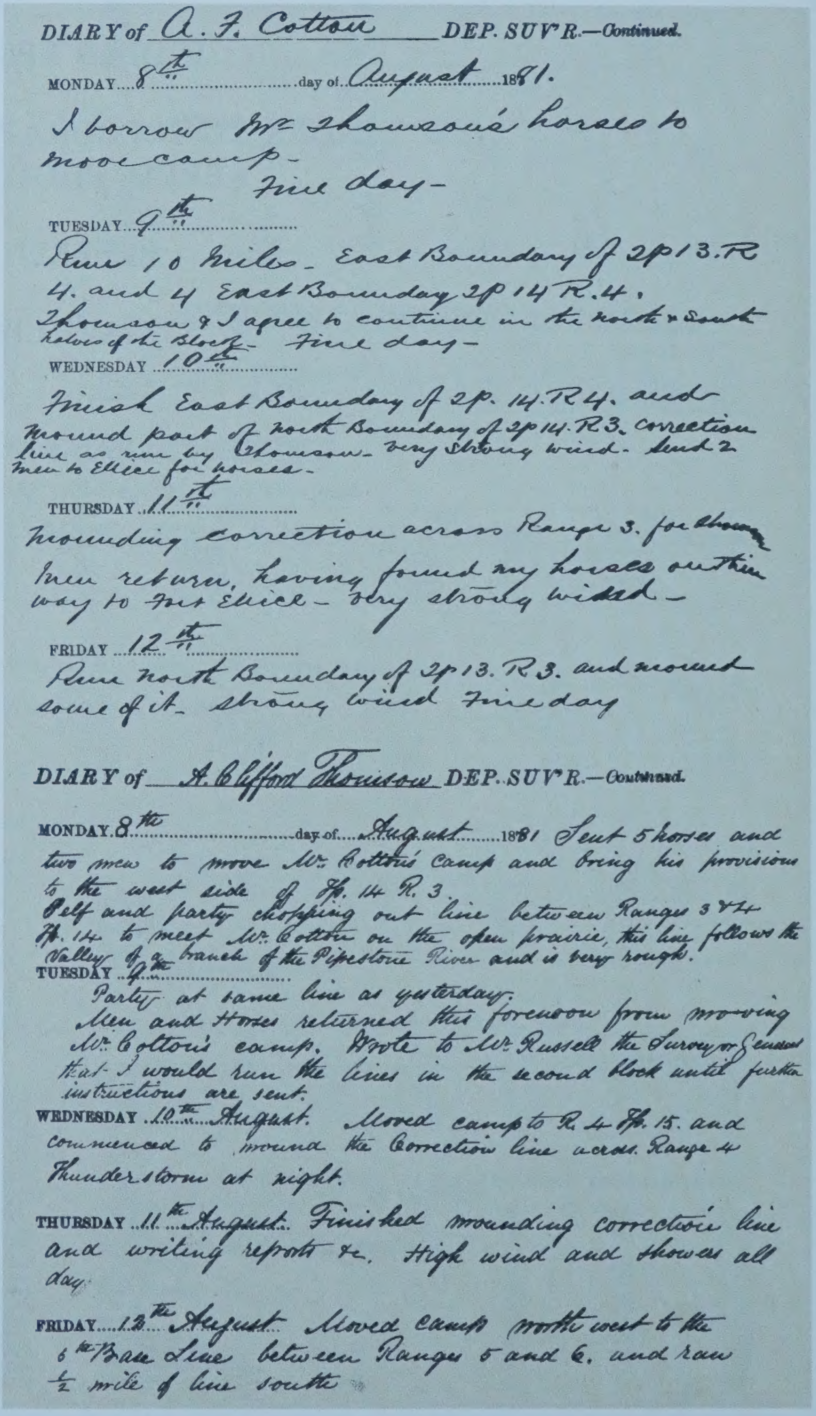
—*A. Hamel*, 1881

Source: Government of Canada, *Description of Townships of the North-West Territories between the 2nd and 3rd Meridians*, Ottawa, 1886, pp. 30-31 (*i.e.* Township 14, Range 3, West of Second Meridian).

THE MODEL TOWNSHIP



EXCERPTS FROM SURVEYORS' DIARIES



DIARY of A. F. Cotton DEP. SUV'R.—Continued.

MONDAY 8th day of August 1881.

I borrow Mr Thomson's horses to move camp -
Fine day -

TUESDAY 9th

Run 10 miles - East Boundary of Tp 13. R 4. and 4 East Bounday Tp 14 R. 4. Thomson & I agree to continue in the north & South halves of the Block - Fine day -

WEDNESDAY 10th

Finish East Boundary of Tp. 14. R 4. and mound part of north Boundary of Tp 14. R 3. correction line as run by Thomson - very strong wind - Send 2 men to Ellice for horses -

THURSDAY 11th

mounding correction across Range 3. for Thomson Men return, having found my horses on their way to Fort Ellice - very strong wind -

FRIDAY 12th

Run north Boundary of Tp 13. R 3. and mound some of it - strong wind Fine day

DIARY of A. Clifford Thomson DEP. SUV'R.—Continued.

MONDAY 8th day of August 1881 Sent 5 horses and two men to move Mr Cotton's camp and bring his provisions to the west side of Tp. 14 R. 3.
Self and party chopping out line between Ranges 3 & 4 Tp. 14 to meet Mr Cotton on the open prairie, this line follows the Valley of a branch of the Pipestone River and is very rough.

TUESDAY 9th

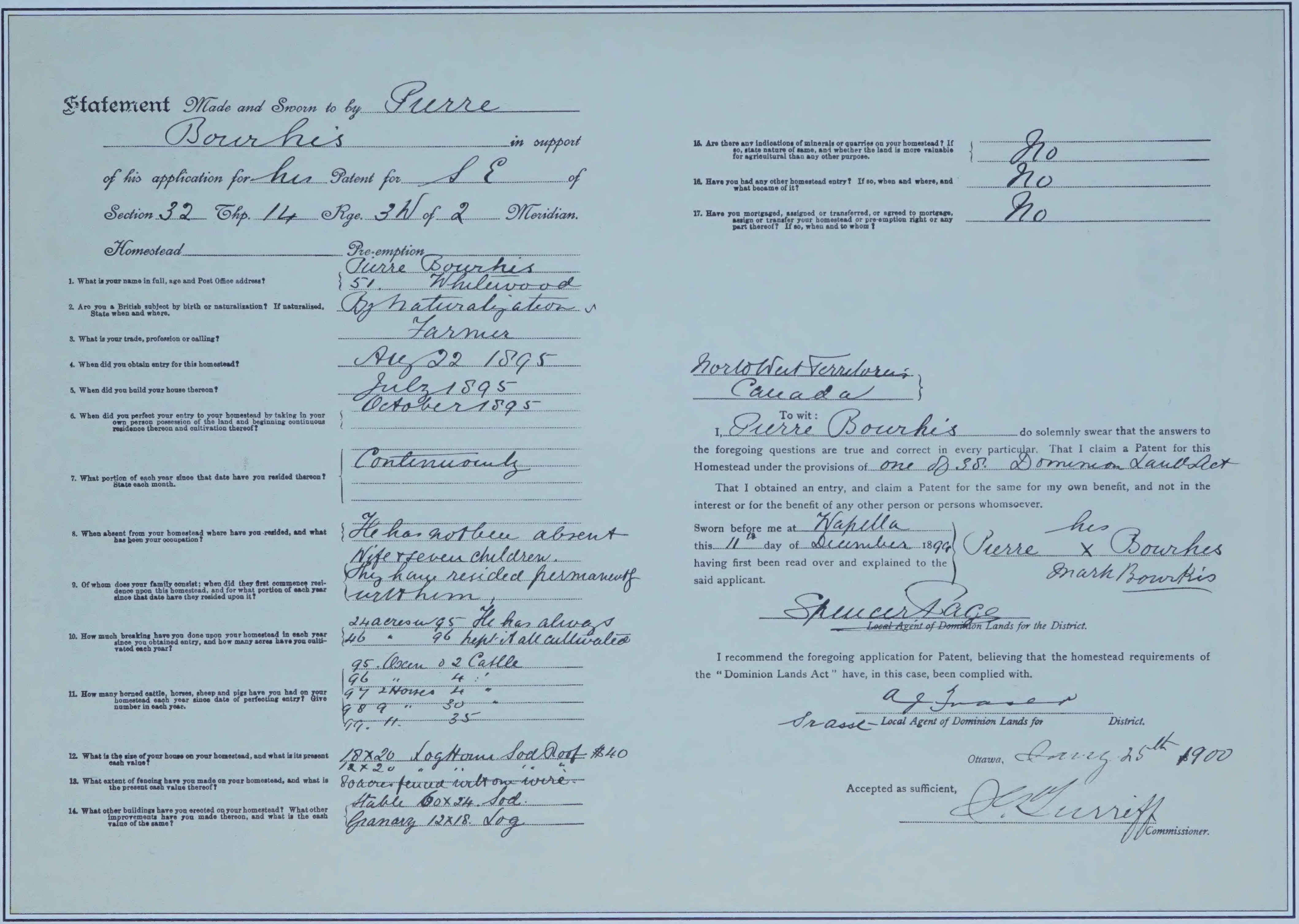
Party at same line as yesterday.
Men and Horses returned this forenoon from moving Mr Cotton's camp. Wrote to Mr Russell the Surveyor General that I would run the lines in the second block until further instructions are sent.

WEDNESDAY 10th August. Moved camp to R. 4 Tp. 15. and commenced to mound the Correction line across Range 4 Thunderstorm at night.

THURSDAY 11th August. Finished mounding correction line and writing reports &c. High wind and showers all day.

FRIDAY 12th August. Moved camp north west to the 6th Base Line between Ranges 5 and 6. and ran ½ mile of line south

APPLICATION FOR PATENT



Statement *Made and Sworn to by* Pierre Bourkis *in support of his application for* his *Patent for* S E *of Section* 32 *Thp.* 14 *Rge.* 3 W *of* 2 *Meridian.*

Homestead *Pre-emption*

1. What is your name in full, age and Post Office address?	Pierre Bourkis 51. Whitewood
2. Are you a British subject by birth or naturalization? If naturalized, State when and where.	By naturalization
3. What is your trade, profession or calling?	Farmer
4. When did you obtain entry for this homestead?	Aug 22 1895
5. When did you build your house thereon?	July 1895
6. When did you perfect your entry to your homestead by taking in your own person possession of the land and beginning continuous residence thereon and cultivation thereof?	October 1895
7. What portion of each year since that date have you resided thereon? State each month.	Continuously
8. When absent from your homestead where have you resided, and what has been your occupation?	He has not been absent
9. Of whom does your family consist; when did they first commence residence upon this homestead, and for what portion of each year since that date have they resided upon it?	Wife & seven children. They have resided permanently with him,
10. How much breaking have you done upon your homestead in each year since you obtained entry, and how many acres have you cultivated each year?	24 acres in 95 He has always 46 " 96 kept it all cultivated
11. How many horned cattle, horses, sheep and pigs have you had on your homestead each year since date of perfecting entry? Give number in each year.	95. Oxen 2 Cattle 96 " 4 " 97 2 Horses 4 " 98 9 " 30 " 99. 11. 35
12. What is the size of your house on your homestead, and what is its present cash value?	18x20 Log House Sod Roof $40 12x20 " " " "
13. What extent of fencing have you made on your homestead, and what is the present cash value thereof?	80 acres fenced with one wire.
14. What other buildings have you erected on your homestead? What other improvements have you made thereon, and what is the cash value of the same?	Stable 60x24. Sod. Granary 12x18. Log
15. Are there any indications of minerals or quarries on your homestead? If so, state nature of same, and whether the land is more valuable for agricultural than any other purpose.	No
16. Have you had any other homestead entry? If so, when and where, and what became of it?	No
17. Have you mortgaged, assigned or transferred, or agreed to mortgage, assign or transfer your homestead or pre-emption right or any part thereof? If so, when and to whom?	No

North West Territories
Canada
To wit:

I, Pierre Bourkis do solemnly swear that the answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct in every particular. That I claim a Patent for this Homestead under the provisions of one of 38. Dominion Land Act

That I obtained an entry, and claim a Patent for the same for my own benefit, and not in the interest or for the benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Sworn before me at Wapella this 11th day of December 1899 having first been read over and explained to the said applicant.

Pierre his X mark Bourkes
Bourkis

Spencer Page
~~Local Agent of Dominion~~ Lands for the District.

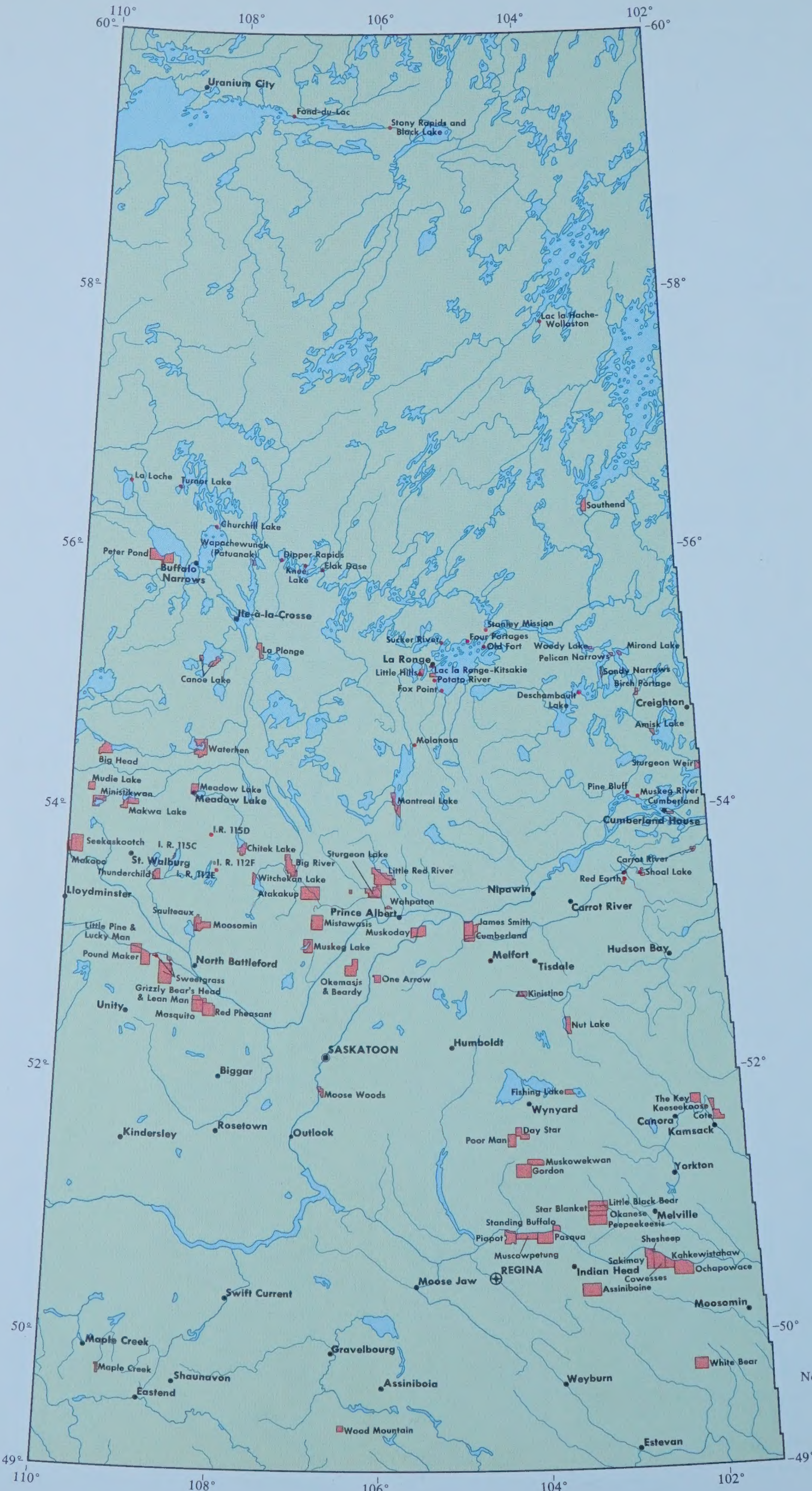
I recommend the foregoing application for Patent, believing that the homestead requirements of the "Dominion Lands Act" have, in this case, been complied with.

A J Fraser
Frasse Local Agent of Dominion Lands for District.

Ottawa, Aug 25th 1900

Accepted as sufficient, Turriff
Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVES 1969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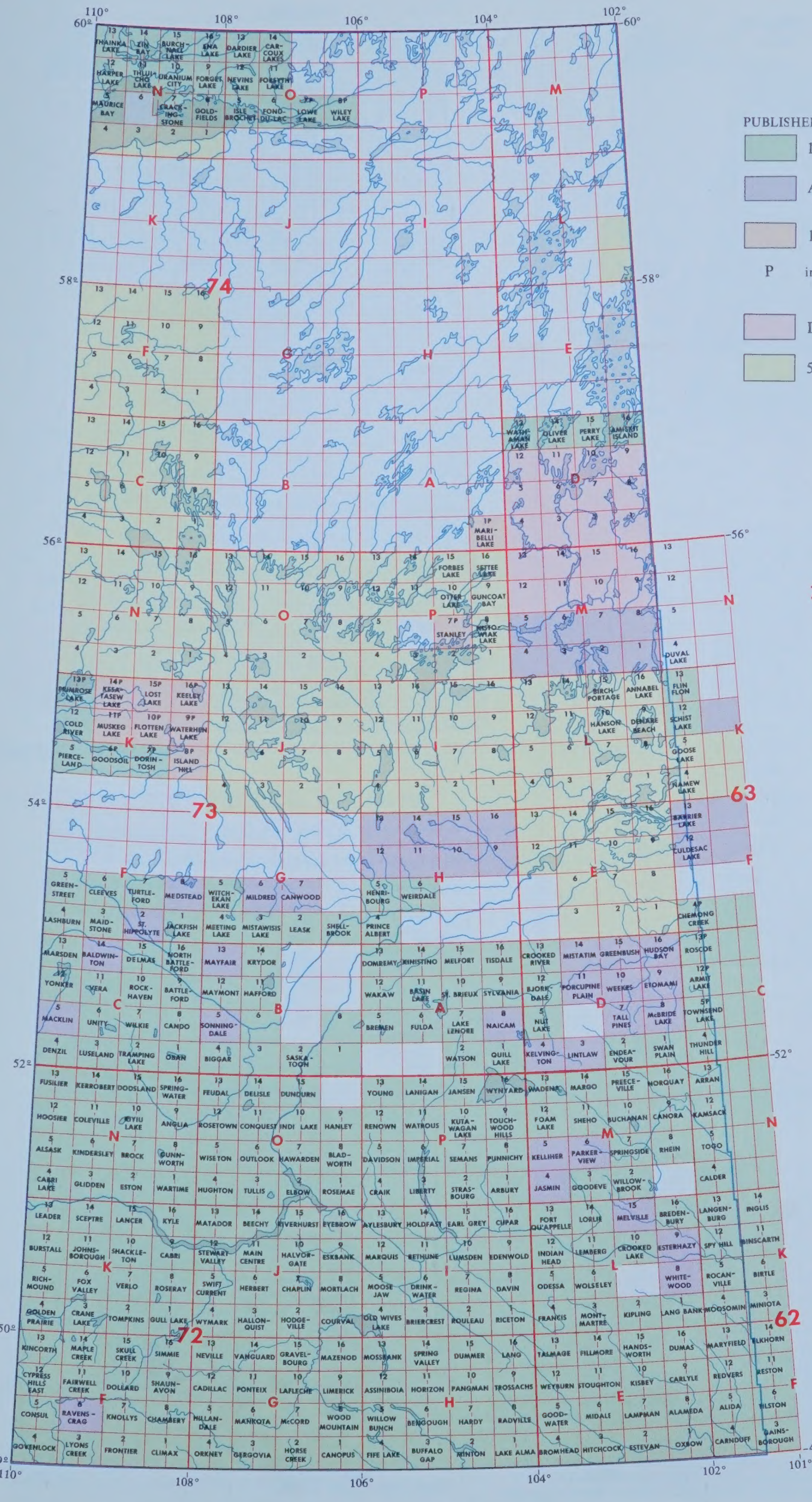
Lac la Hache-Wollaston
La Loche
Turnor Lake
Southend
Churchill Lake
Wapachewunak (Patuanak)
Peter Pond
Buffalo Narrows
Dipper Rapids
Elak Dase
Knee Lake
Ile-à-la-Crosse
Stanley Mission
Four Portages
Old Fort
Sucker River
Woody Lake
Pelican Narrows
Mirond Lake
La Plonge
La Ronge
Little Hills
Lac la Ronge-Kitsakie
Potato River
Fox Point
Sandy Narrows
Birch Portage
Canoe Lake
Deschambault Lake
Creighton
Amisk Lake
Molanosa
Waterhen
Big Head
Sturgeon Weir
Mudie Lake
Ministikwan
Meadow Lake
Pine Bluff
Muskeg River
Cumberland
Makwa Lake
Montreal Lake
Cumberland House
I.R. 115D
Seekaskootch
I. R. 115C
Chitek Lake
Sturgeon Lake
Makaoo
St. Walburg
I. R. 112F
Big River
Carrot River
Thunderchild
I. R. 112E
Witchekan Lake
Little Red River
Shoal Lake
Red Earth
Lloydminster
Atakakup
Nipawin
Wahpaton
Carrot River
Saulteaux
Prince Albert
Moosomin
Mistawasis
James Smith
Little Pine & Lucky Man
Muskoday
Cumberland
Hudson Bay
Muskeg Lake
Pound Maker
North Battleford
Melfort
Tisdale
Sweetgrass
Okemasis & Beardy
One Arrow
Grizzly Bear's Head & Lean Man
Kinistino
Unity
Mosquito
Red Pheasant
Nut Lake
SASKATOON
Humboldt
Biggar
Moose Woods
Fishing Lake
The Key
Keeseekoose
Cote
Wynyard
Canora
Kamsack
Kindersley
Rosetown
Outlook
Poor Man
Day Star
Muskowekwan
Gordon
Yorkton
Little Black Bear
Star Blanket
Okanese
Melville
Peepeekeesis
Standing Buffalo
Piapot
Pasqua
Sheshep
Muscowpetung
Sakimay
Kahkewistahaw
REGINA
Indian Head
Ochapowace
Moose Jaw
Cowesses
Assiniboine
Swift Current
Moosomin
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
White Bear
Maple Creek
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Eastend
Wood Mountain
Estevan

Note: Some very small reserve areas have been omitted.

Latitudes north of Equator
Longitudes west of Greenwich

25 0 50 100 150 Miles
1:4,250,000

INDEX TO TOPOGRAPHIC MAP COVERAGE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SASKATOON
REGINA
PRINCE ALBERT
MOOSE JAW
SWIFT CURRENT
FLIN FLON
URANIUM CITY

PUBLISHED MAPS

🟩 1:50,000

🟪 Advance Print (print of manuscript in black; no names)

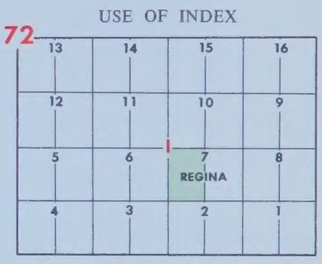
🟫 1:63,360

P indicates an uncontoured map

🟥 In Compilation

🟨 5 Year Plan

USE OF INDEX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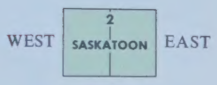
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2
SASKATOON
EAST

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Corrected to April 30, 1969

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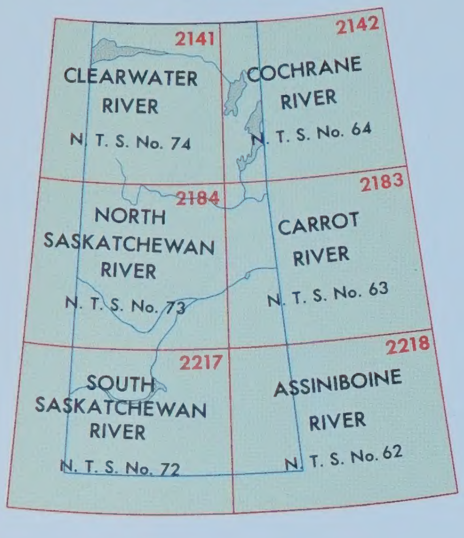
1:1,000,000

WORLD AERONAUTICAL CHARTS

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES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N. T. S. No. 73
CARROT RIVER
N. T. S. No. 63
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SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER
N. T. S. No. 72
ASSINIBOINE RIVER
N. T. S. No. 62

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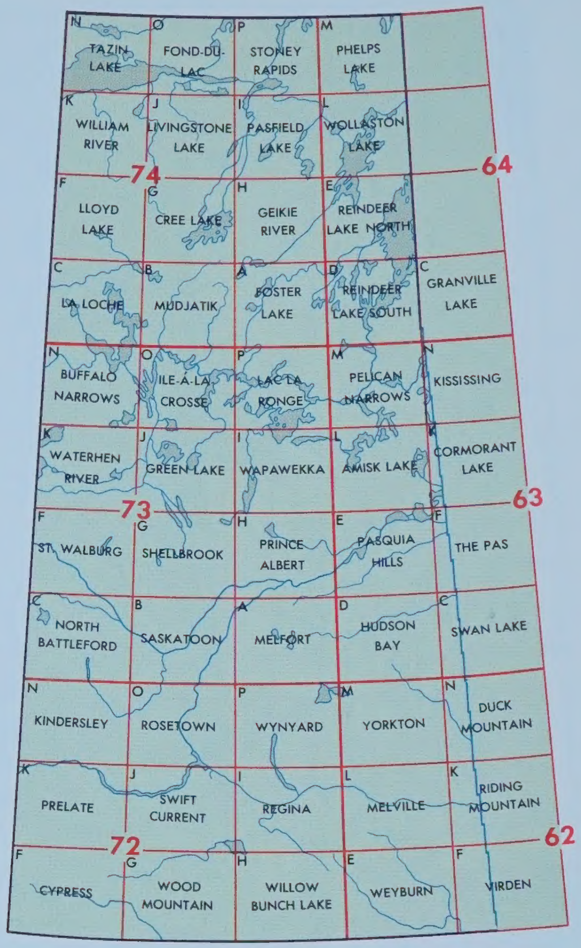
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P STONEY RAPIDS
M PHELPS LAKE
K WILLIAM RIVER
J LIVINGSTONE LAKE
I PASFIELD LAKE
L WOLLASTON LAKE
74
64
F LLOYD LAKE
G CREE LAKE
H GEIKIE RIVER
E REINDEER LAKE NORTH
C LA LOCHE
B MUDJATIK
A FOSTER LAKE
D REINDEER LAKE SOUTH
C GRANVILLE LAKE
N BUFFALO NARROWS
O ILE-A-LA-CROSSE
P LAC LA RONGE
M PELICAN NARROWS
N KISSISSING
K WATERHEN RIVER
J GREEN LAKE
I WAPAWEKKA
L AMISK LAKE
K CORMORANT LAKE
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F ST. WALBURG
G SHELLBROOK
H PRINCE ALBERT
E PASQUIA HILLS
F THE PAS
C NORTH BATTLEFORD
B SASKATOON
A MELFORT
D HUDSON BAY
C SWAN LAKE
N KINDERSLEY
O ROSETOWN
P WYNYARD
M YORKTON
N DUCK MOUNTAIN
K PRELATE
J SWIFT CURRENT
I REGINA
L MELVILLE
K RIDING MOUNTAIN
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G WOOD MOUNTAIN
H WILLOW BUNCH LAKE
E WEYBURN
F VIRDEN

Corrected to August 31, 1968

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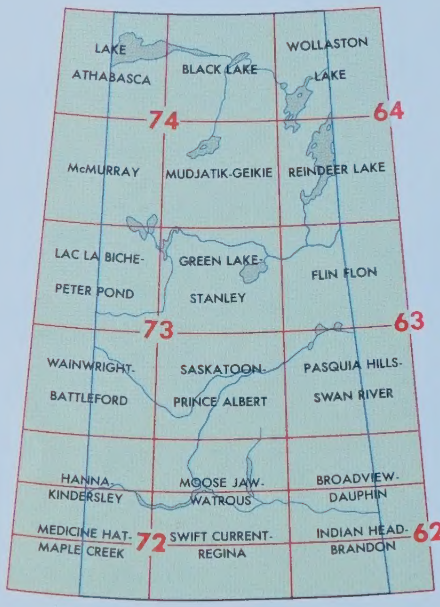
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BLACK LAKE
WOLLASTON LAKE
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64
McMURRAY
MUDJATIK-GEIKIE
REINDEER LAKE
LAC LA BICHE-PETER POND
GREEN LAKE-STANLEY
FLIN FLON
73
63
WAINWRIGHT-BATTLEFORD
SASKATOON-PRINCE ALBERT
PASQUIA HILLS-SWAN RIVER
HANNA-KINDERSLEY
MOOSE JAW-WATROUS
BROADVIEW-DAUPHIN
MEDICINE HAT-MAPLE CREEK
72
SWIFT CURRENT-REGINA
INDIAN HEAD-BRANDON
62

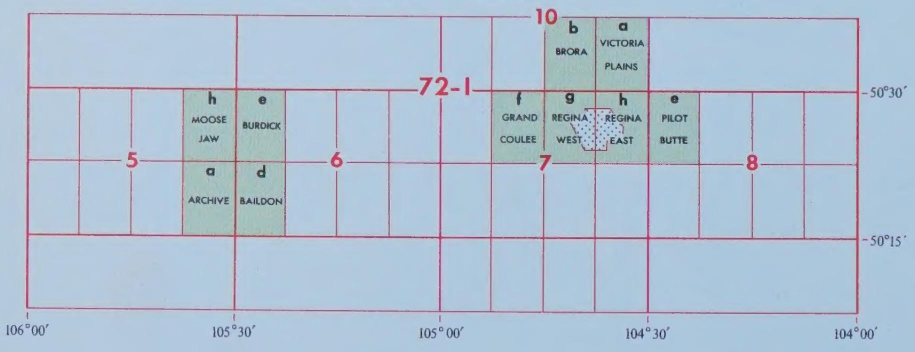
SCALE EQUIVALENTS

1:1,000,000	1 inch equals approximately 16 miles
1:500,000	. . . . 8 miles
1:250,000	. . . . 4 miles
1:50,000	. . . . 1 mile
1:25,000	. . . . 1/2 mile

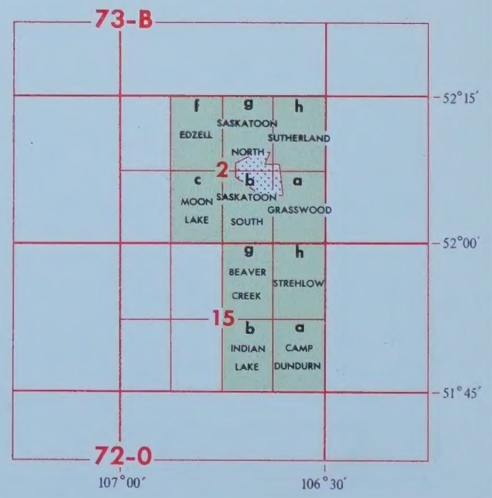
🟩 MAPS PUBLISHED

1:25,000

MOOSE JAW - REGINA


10
b BRORA
a VICTORIA PLAINS
72-I
h MOOSE JAW
e BURDICK
a ARCHIVE
d BAILDON
f GRAND COULEE
g REGINA WEST
h REGINA EAST
e PILOT BUTTE
5
6
7
8
50°30′
50°15′
106°00′
105°30′
105°00′
104°30′
104°00′

SASKATOON - DUNDURN


73-B
f EDZELL
g SASKATOON NORTH
h SUTHERLAND
2
c MOON LAKE
b SASKATOON SOUTH
a GRASSWOOD
g BEAVER CREEK
h STREHLOW
15
b INDIAN LAKE
a CAMP DUNDURN
72-O
52°15′
52°00′
51°45′
107°00′
106°30′

The earlier 1:126,720, 1:190,080 and 1:253,440 sheets were superseded in 1951 by the 1:250,000 topographic map series; at the same time the 1:63,360 maps were replaced by the new 1:50,000 maps.

Copies of published maps at various scales are available from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario. They may also be obtained through Surveys Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Regina.

Corrected to July 31, 1966

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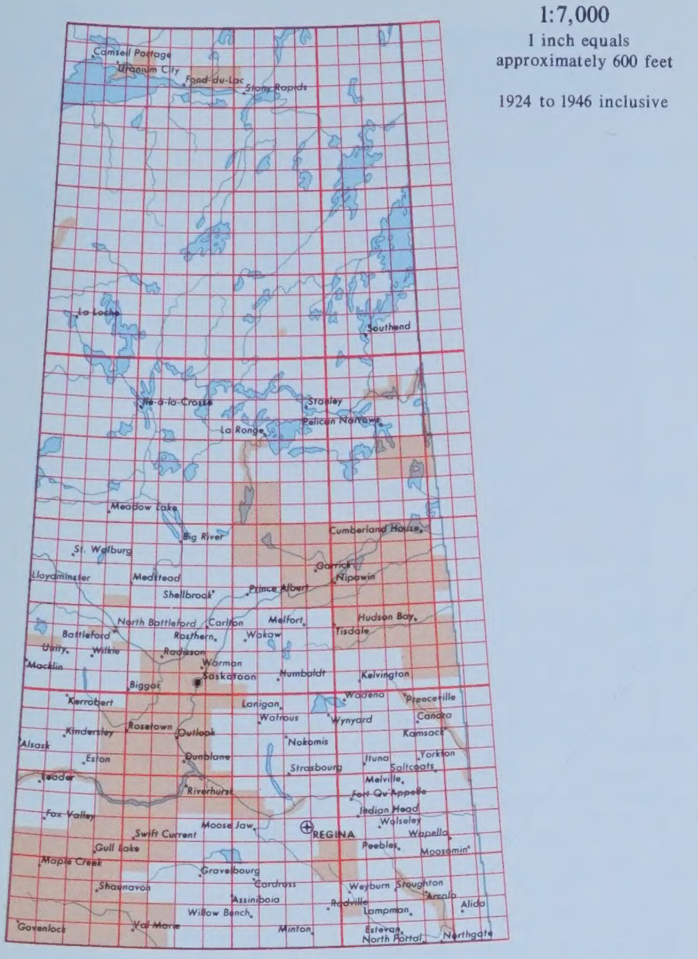
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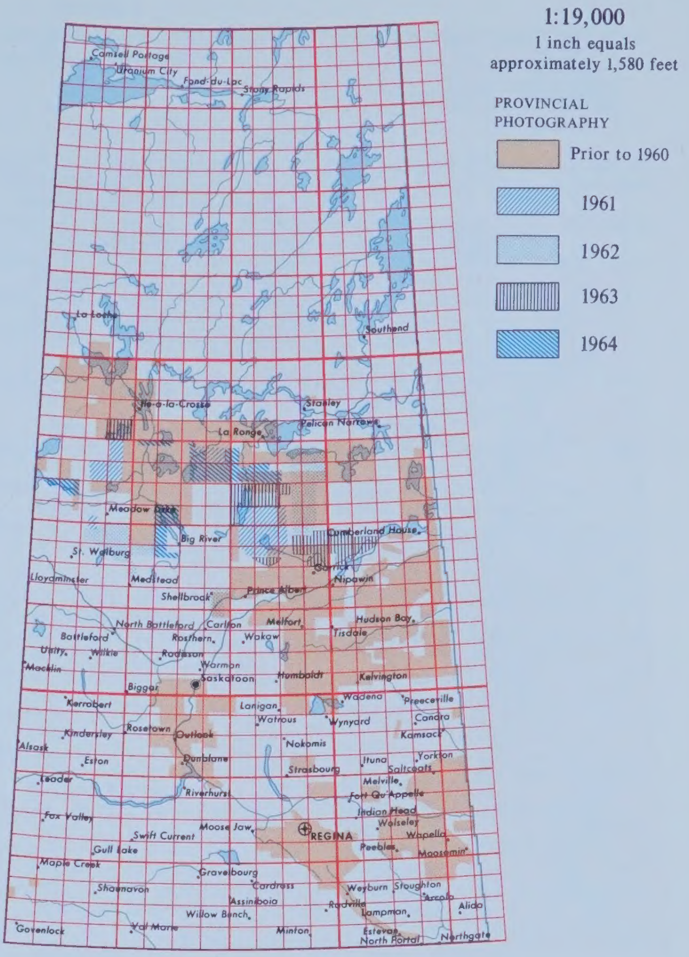
1:19,000
1 inch equals approximately 1,580 feet
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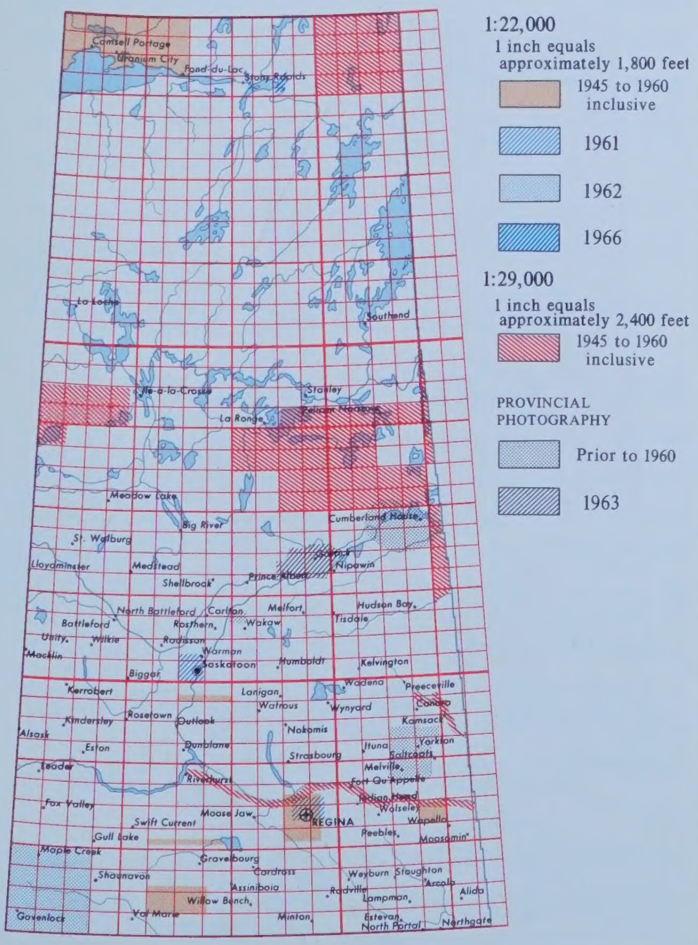
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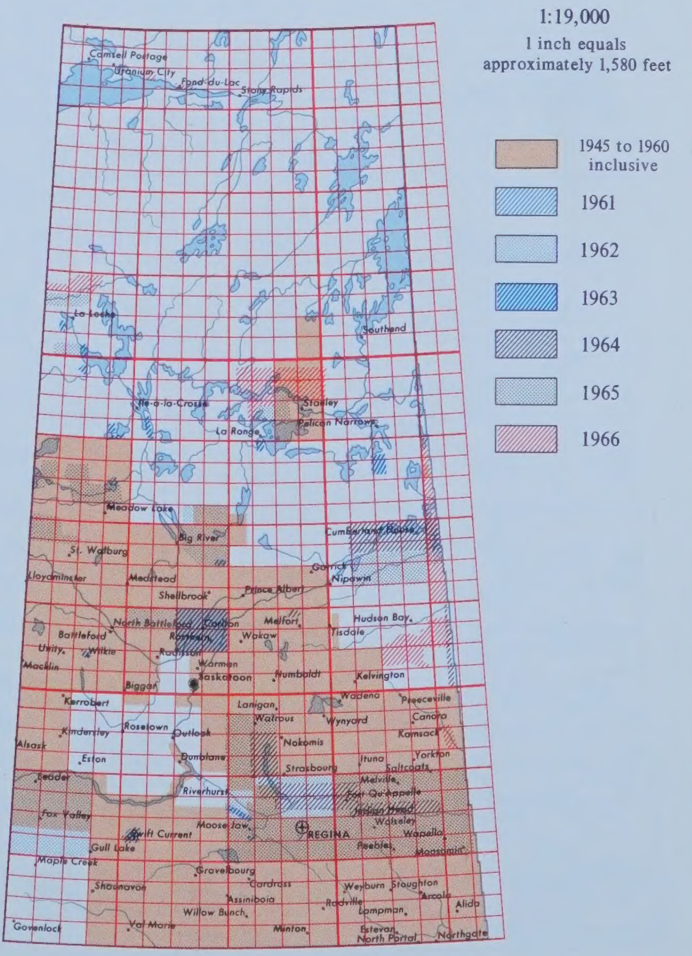
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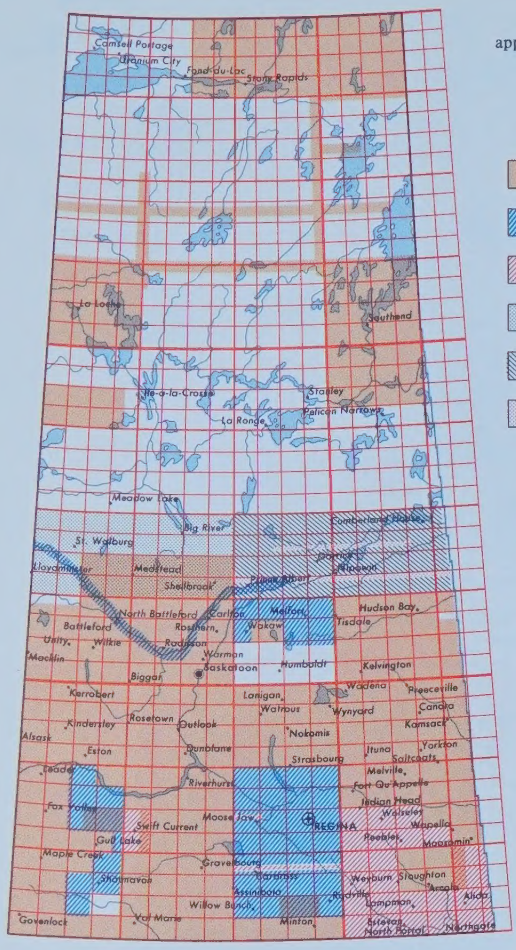
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1 inch equals approximately 3,165 feet

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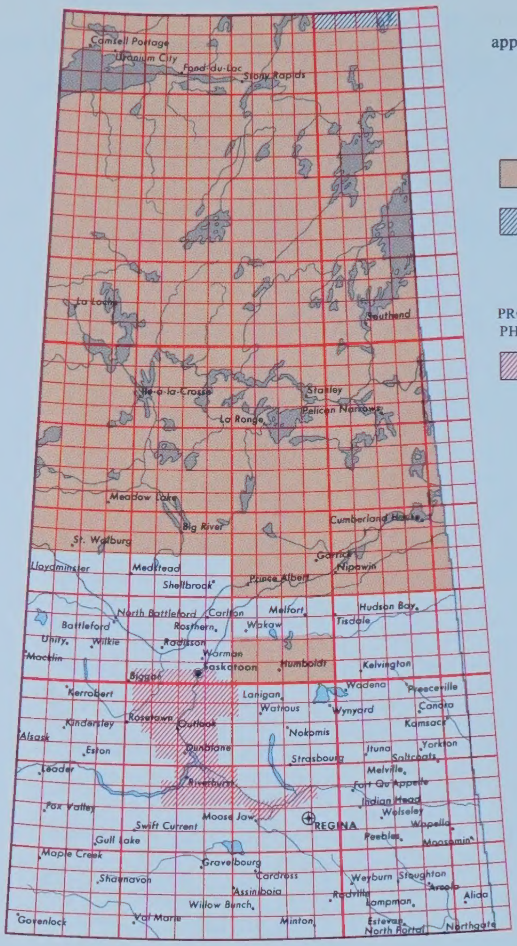
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1:57,000
1 inch equals approximately 4,750 feet

- ▨ 1945 to 1960 inclusive
- ▨ 1962

PROVINCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

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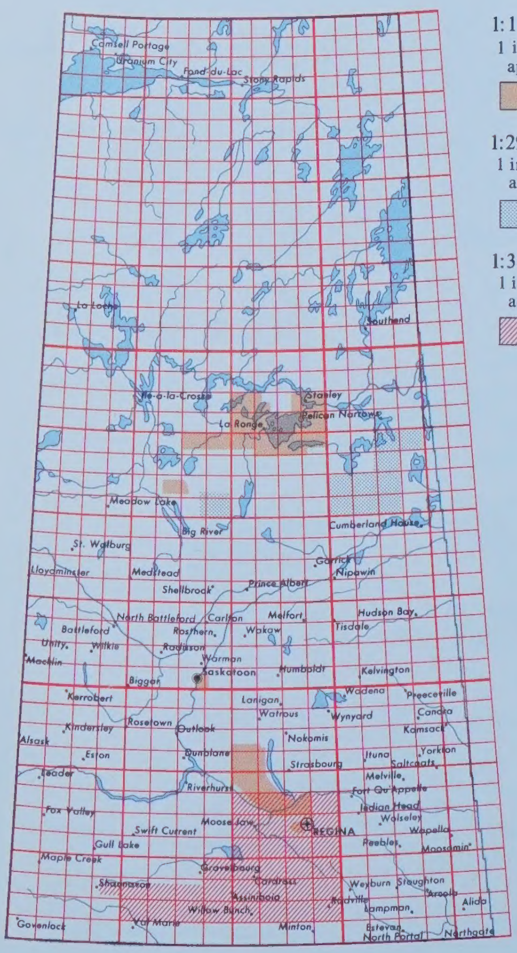
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1:19,000
1 inch equals approximately 1,580 feet

- ▨ 1967

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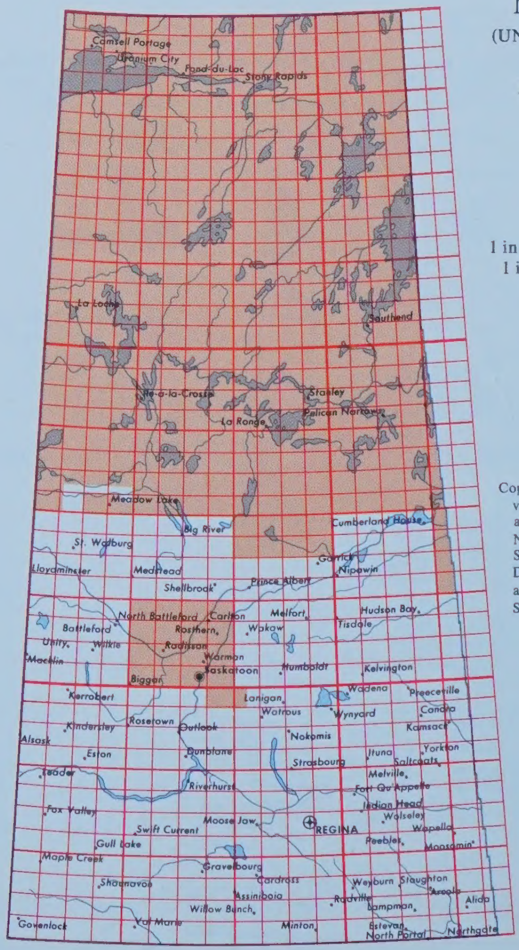
1 inch equals approximately 2,400 feet

- ▨ 1967

1:38,000
1 inch equals approximately 3,165 feet

- ▨ 1968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MOSAICS

(UNCONTROLLED)

January 1967

1 inch equals 2 miles to 1 inch equals 12 miles

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GAZETTEER OF SASKATCHEWAN

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The classification of unincorporated hamlets and settlements may in some instances fail to coincide with local usage. The designations used in the Gazetteer are descriptive only, and no attempt has been made to indicate the relative importance or size of these various populated places. The term "settlement" is used to designate a community less compact than a "hamlet", and "post office" and "station" indicate that there is little or no population in the immediate vicinity of the location given. In some instances where population is scattered or when a settlement or post office is defunct, the term "locality" is used.

An asterisk denotes a name adopted by the Board for a populated place which has subsequently ceased to exist. Such names are not shown on current maps.

The latitude and longitude given for rivers, creeks, and brooks is the mouth of the stream, but for lakes, bays, points, etc., it is the centre of the feature. In subdivided territory, the features are also located by section, township, and range. In explanation, 20-27-27-W2 indicates Section 20, Township 27, Range 27, West of the Second Meridian, whereas 3-20-W3, indicates Township 3, Range 20, West of the Third Meridian.

ABBREVIATIONS

B	Bay	NW	Northwest
Br	Brook	NWT	Northwest Territories
Chan	Channel	Pt	Point
Cr	Creek	R	River
E	East	S	South
Hr	Harbour	SE	Southeast
Hd	Head	SW	Southwest
I	Island	St	Saint
L	Lake	Ste	Sainte
NE	Northeast	W	West

PHYSICAL FEATURES

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Aadland Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	43
Abbott Creek	Creek	Flows N. towards Many Island L. and sinks	31–12–29–W3	50	02	109	58
Abbott Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	46	102	28
Abitau Bay	Bay	Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	42	107	46
Abitau Bay	Bay	Tazin L.		59	51	109	02
Abitau River	River	Flows S. into Tazin L.		59	53	109	03
Abraham Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	28	107	03
Abram Island	Island	Iskwatikan L.		55	23	104	24
Abrams Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	02	104	49
Abrey Lake	Lake	S..of Manito L.	21–41–27–W3	52	33	109	48
Acaster Lake	Lake	W. of Peter Pond L.		55	54	109	51
Ace Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Beaverlodge L.		59	33	108	29
Ace Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	27
Acheninni Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	30	103	00
Achimoo Lake	Lake	S. of Fond du Lac		59	15	106	14
Acton Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	45–13–W3	52	55	107	54
Acton Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	18	104	56
Adair Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	25	107	40
Adair Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Qu'Appelle River	18–18–9–W2	50	28	103	14
Adair Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	24	108	49
Adams Bay	Bay	Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	51	107	47
Adams Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Battle Creek	22–6–29–W3	49	29	109	48
Adams Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Torch R.	57–9–W2	53	54	103	15
Adams Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Cypress Creek	20–9–27–W3	49	45	109	38
Adams Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	6–43–15–W3	52	40	108	10
Adams Lake	Lake	NW. of Cypress L.	22–8–29–W3	49	39	109	49
Adams Lake	Lake	E. of Leech L.	11–24–2–W2	51	04	102	12
Adams Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	05	104	34
Adamson Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	04	104	47
Adamson Lake	Lake	NW. of Basin L.	45–1–W3	52	57	106	01
Addie Lake	Lake	E. of Fontaine L.		59	42	106	18
Adilman Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	23
Adolet Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	23–10–25–W2	49	51	105	17
Agar Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		57	17	109	22
Agnellice Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	22–11–26–W2	49	56	105	28
Agnew Bay	Bay	Hanson L.		54	44	102	50
Agumik Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Snake R.		55	24	106	48
Agumik Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	27	106	53
Ahenakew Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		58	02	103	55
Ahrens Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	21, 22–41–24–W3	52	33	109	23
Ahrens Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	50	102	17
Aikenhead Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	56
Aiktow Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into South Saskatchewan R.	25–5–W3	51	06	106	37
Airriess Lake	Lake	E. of Pinehouse L.		55	38	106	18
Airway Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	03	106	59
Ajawaan Lake	Lake	SE. of Doré L.	59–4–W3	54	08	106	28
Akerlund Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	40, 41–23–W3	53	29	109	17
Akimau Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Churchill L.		55	58	108	10
Akimau Island	Island	In Churchill L.		55	59	108	12
Akiskoo Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	108	04
Akut Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	108	15
Albert Lake	Lake	SW. of Delaronde L.	53, 54–12–W3	53	38	107	42
Albert Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	25	104	45
Albert Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	29–40–25–W3	52	28	109	33
Alberts Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	54	109	29
Alces Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	108	02
Alcot Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Chitek R.		54	02	107	57
Alder Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	48	102	11
Aletter Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	35–41–26–W3	52	35	109	38
Alexander Bay	Bay	Pitching L.		55	28	104	07
Alexander Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	11	104	38
Alexandra Lake	Lake	SE. of Craik	22–27–W2	50	55	105	34
Alexandra Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	26–40–25–W3	52	28	109	29
Alfred Bay	Bay	Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	45	107	45
Algol Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	40, 41–25–W3	52	29	109	30
Algold Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	17	106	37
Alida Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	21, 22–44–23–W3	52	48	109	16
Alioth Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	5–41–25–W3	52	31	109	33
Alkal Lake	Lake	SE. of Big Muddy L.	2–1–18–W2	49	00	104	18
Alkali Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into South Saskatchewan R.	27–23–27–W3	50	59	109	41
Alkali Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Swift Current	18–8–W3	50	33	107	02
Allan Island	Island	Churchill L.		55	50	108	19
Allan Island	Island	South Saskatchewan R.	8, 9–23–28–W2	50	57	109	52
Allan Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	57	105	22
Allansmith River	River	Flows S. into Ena R.		59	53	108	29
Allcock Lake	Lake	N. of Pinehouse L.	79–5–W3	55	50	106	39
Allen Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	03	102	31
Allen Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	41–1–W2	52	33	102	02
Allen Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	23	103	30
Alley Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	55	104	45
Allin Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Thunder Creek	2–21–6–W3	50	45	106	44
Alloa Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.		53	15	107	01
Alma Lake	Lake	E. of Big Muddy L.	8–3–17–W2	49	12	104	15
Alpat Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		56	00	104	20
Alpine Bay	Bay	Jerrold L.		57	13	107	29
Alpine Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	35, 36–41–25–W3	52	35	109	29
Alsmith Lake	Lake	W. of Deschambault L.		54	57	103	51
Alstead Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	38	107	23
Alstead River	River	Flows N. into Levine L.		55	50	107	26
Altair Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	23, 24–42–25–W3	52	38	109	29
Alterson Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	39–7–W2	52	20	103	00
Althouse Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	31	104	50
Alton Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	49–7–W3	53	16	106	57
American Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		57	12	106	42
American River	River	Flows NE. into Cree L.		57	19	106	34
Amisk Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	35	102	15
Amiskit Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	52	102	27
Amiskowan Lake	Lake	S. of Crean L.	56, 57–1–W3	53	55	106	08
Amy Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	49	102	13
Amyot Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	54–5–W3	53	42	106	38
Amyot Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Plonge		55	16	107	52
Anderson Island	Island	Saskatchewan R.	55–8–W2	53	48	103	03
Anderson Lake	Lake	E. of Leech L.	1–24–2–W2	51	02	102	10
Anderson Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	32	105	22
Anderson Lake	Lake	NE. of Emma L.	12–54–27–W2	53	39	105	51
Anderson Point	Point	NW. side of Lake Athabasca		59	35	109	33
Andres Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	20	107	13
Andrew Lake	Lake	E. of Pinehouse L.	75, 76–2–W3	55	34	106	13
Andrews Lake	Lake	SE. of Crane L.	23, 26–12–23–W3	50	01	109	02
Anerley Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Rosetown	28–9, 10–W3	51	22	107	18
Aney Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	107	56
Anglin Lake	Lake	SW. of Candle L.	54, 55–27–W2	53	44	105	56
Angus Creek	Creek	Flows W. into McCusker R.		55	23	108	47
Angus Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	17, 20–42–21–W2	52	38	104	59
Angus Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	26	102	23
Angus MacKay Bay	Bay	Forbes L.		55	48	104	52
Aniska Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	38	102	04
Anita Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	2–42–23–W2	52	36	105	10
Anna Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	2–42–25–W2	52	35	105	30
Annabel Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Embury L.		54	48	101	52
Annabel Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	50	102	10
Anne Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	108	23
Annie Lake	Lake	NW. of Big Quill L.	29–37–23–W2	52	12	105	16
Annie Laurie Lake	Lake	N. of Canora	34, 35–5–W2	51	59	102	40
Anson Lake	Lake	E. of Wapiyao L.		59	45	103	37
Antelope Coulee	Gulch	S. of Cypress L.	1–27–W3	49	00	109	34
Antelope Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Saskatchewan R.	20–17–W3	50	42	108	19
Antelope Lake	Lake	SW. of Swift Current	15–18–W3	50	18	108	25
Antler River	River	Flows into Manitoba	12–1–30–W	49	00	101	19
Antoine Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	56–3–W3	53	48	106	25
Antoine Point	Point	W. shore of Churchill L.		55	59	108	23
Anxiety Butte	Butte	SW. of Swift Current Cr.	7–21–W3	49	36	108	47
Apetow Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	51	102	21
Apex Bay	Bay	Deception L.		56	38	104	11
Apex Island	Island	Deception L.		56	35	104	12
Apex Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland		54	25	103	06
Apex Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	41	104	03
Apipuyew Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	40	102	28
Apisis Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	42	107	06
Apland Lake	Lake	W. of Selwyn L.		59	58	105	19
Appleby Bay	Bay	Sled L.		54	27	107	18
Appleby Bay	Bay	Big Muddy L.	5, 6–3–21–W2	49	11	104	48
Appleby Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Sled L.		54	27	107	18
Appleby Island	Island	Big Muddy L.		49	11	104	48
Appleby Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	22	107	06
Appleby River	River	Flows E. into Engemann L.		57	56	106	58
Apps Lake	Lake	SE. of Peter Pond L.		55	25	108	18
April Lake	Lake	E. of Little Quill L.	20–33–3–W2	51	51	102	23
Aquadell Creek	Creek	Flows E. into ditch on W. side of Thunder Cr.	15–20–6–W3	50	41	106	45
Arbour Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	11, 14–46–5–W3	52	58	106	37
Arcand Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	08	105	11
Archer Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	07	105	06
Archer Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	27	103	32
Archer Ridge	Ridge	SW. of Outlook	25–8–W3	51	07	107	06
Archibald Island	Island	Trade L.		55	23	103	38
Archibald Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	11	102	07
Archibald Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	01	108	35
Archibald River	River	Flows N. into Lake Athabasca		59	09	108	25
Archie Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	107	45
Archie Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	24	108	02
Archydal Coulee	Gulch	SW. of Buffalo Pound L.	17–28–W2	50	26	105	46
Arctic Butte	Hill	E. of Misaw L.		59	55	102	23
Arcturus Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	19–42–25–W3	52	37	109	36
Argue Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	52	109	40
Argue Peninsula	Peninsula	Upper Foster L.		56	48	105	18
Arm Lake	Lake	NW. of Moose Jaw	23, 26–24–28–W2	51	04	105	48
Arm River	River	Flows SE. into Last Mountain L.	21–22–W2	50	47	105	00
Armatage Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	42	106	18
Armbruster Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	26	108	42
Armit River	River	Flows into Manitoba	45–30–W	52	53	101	39
Armitage Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	59	109	13
Armold River	River	Flows N. into Rapid R.		58	06	105	33
Armour Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	45	109	05
Armstrong Coulee	Coulee	W. of Shaunavon	8, 9, 17–8–24–W3	49	38	109	13
Armstrong Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Clatto Cr.		55	36	109	57
Armstrong Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	42	102	11
Armstrong Lake	Lake	SE. of Yorkton	25–2, 3–W2	51	09	102	16
Armstrong Lake	Lake	NW. of Witchekan L.	17–53–12–W3	53	35	107	45
Armstrong Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	27	103	50
Armstrong Point	Point	S. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	17	106	46
Arn Lake	Lake	S. of Wakaw L.	41–26–W2	52	30	105	42
Arn Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	04	103	31
Arner Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	48	102	03
Arnfield Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	39–6–W2	52	20	102	45
Arnold Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	46	109	03
Aroma Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	38–18–W3	52	18	108	33
Arps Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	39–6–W2	52	23	102	48
Arrowhead Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	37
Arrowhead Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	11	104	58
Arrowhead Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	33	104	23
Arsenault Lake	Lake	NE. of Primrose L.		55	06	108	32
Arthur Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	40–4–W2	52	25	102	30
Arthur Lake	Lake	W. of Lenore L.	41–24–W2	52	34	105	26
Asbell Bay	Bay	McLennan L.		55	51	104	25
Ashe Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	45–7–W3	52	52	106	54
Ashley Lake	Lake	N. of Carlyle	5–10–3–W2	49	47	102	21
Asimwok Lakes	Lakes	E. of Montreal L.		54	03	104	40
Asiski Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	27	104	06
Askew Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	47	109	02
Assaf Islands	Islands	Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	56
Assembly Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	56	109	23
Assiniboine	River	Assiniboine	32–1–W2	51	46	102	01
Assiniboine River	River	Flows into Manitoba		51	17	101	33
Astleford Lake	Lake	E. of Lower Foster L.		56	34	105	10
Astrolabe Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	40	105	47
Atchakoos Lake	Lake	W. of Sisipuk L.		55	54	102	40
Atchison Island	Island	Manawan L.		55	26	103	08
Atchison Lake	Lakes	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	51	108	50
Athabasca Lake	Lake	Saskatchewan-Alberta Boundary		59	07	110	00
Atik Falls	Falls	Reindeer R.		55	36	103	11
Atkinson Bay	Bay	E. of Trout L.	62–22–W2	54	23	105	10
Atten Lake	Lake	SW. of Jackfish L.	44, 45–20–W3	52	51	108	52
Attitti Bay	Bay	Attitti L.		55	04	102	27
Attitti Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	08	102	28
Attree Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	43	102	40
Atwater Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	48	103	37

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Aubichon Arm	Bay	Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	33	107	57
Aubichon Lake	Lake	SW. of Doré L.		54	36	107	49
Auburnton Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Antler R.	14–4–34–W	49	17	101	55
Augier Lake	Lake	SE. of Webb L.		59	36	108	47
Auriat Island	Island	Cree L.		57	28	106	31
Auto Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	9, 10–42–26–W3	52	35	109	40
Avonlea Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Moose Jaw Cr.	14–22–W2	50	08	104	57
Axe Lake	Lake	SE. of Watrous	29–23–W2	51	33	105	13
Axis Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	21	106	00
Babey Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	57	104	10
Babiche Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	55	103	34
Bachman Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	27	105	45
Bachmeier Lake	Lake	NW. of Deception L.		56	35	104	57
Backes Island	Island	Primrose L.		54	58	109	42
Bad Hills, The	Hills	SW. of Rosetown	29–15, 16–W3	51	28	108	06
Bad Carrot Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	41	102	54
Bad Carrot River	River	Flows N. into Hanson L.		54	41	102	53
Badger Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	48–27–W2	53	09	105	55
Badland Lake	Lake	S. of Shaunavon	26, 27–5–18–W3	49	25	108	20
Badwater River	River	Flows W. into Cree R.		58	36	105	44
Bagshaw Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	104	35
Bague Bay	Bay	Nemeiben L.		55	25	105	21
Bagwa Lake	Lake	SW. of Kingsmere L.	59–3–W3	54	03	106	32
Baht Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	50	102	21
Bailey Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Torch R.	54–11–W2	53	41	103	36
Bailey Island	Island	Primrose L.		54	59	109	41
Bailey Lake	Lake	N. of Trade L.		55	47	103	40
Bailey Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	54	103	01
Bailey Lake	Lake	E. of Highrock L.		57	10	104	26
Bainbridge Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	53–31–W	53	35	101	57
Bainbridge River	River	Flows E. into Waskwei R.	53–30–W	53	36	101	53
Baird Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	57–13–W2	53	56	103	31
Baker Island	Island	Primrose L.		55	00	109	35
Baker Lake	Lake	SE. of Black Birch L.		56	43	107	30
Bald Butte	Hill	S. of Twelve Mile L.	22–5–1–W3	49	24	106	04
Baldhead Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	104	52
Baldwin Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	104	06
Baldy Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	06	104	37
Balfour Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	35–20–26–W2	53	22	105	51
Baljennie Creek	Creek	Flows N. into North Saskatchewan R.	41–14–W3	52	34	107	59
Ball Island	Island	Otter L.		55	34	104	38
Ball Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	58–8–W2	53	59	103	03
Ball Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	28	105	10
Ballantyne Bay	Bay	Deschambault L.		54	40	103	33
Ballantyne Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	11	107	33
Ballantyne River	River	Flows NE. into Deschambault L.		54	38	103	43
Ballentin Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	34	102	27
Baller Island	Island	Wildnest L.		54	58	102	20
Balliet Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	25	105	00
Balloon Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	3–42–27–W3	52	36	109	47
Balsam Brook	Brook	Flows S. into Windy L.		54	23	102	32
Balsam Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	31	102	27
Banbury Lake	Lake	SE. of Porter L.		56	12	106	43
Bancescu Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	55	105	57
Banda Lake	Lake	W. of Paddling L.	45–8–W3	52	57	107	02
Bandur Lake	Lake	N. of Otter L.		55	43	104	39
Bank Lake	Lake	SE. of Watrous	30–23–W2	51	35	105	08
Bankside Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	49–3–W2	53	15	102	24
Bannock Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Red Deer R.	7–44–8–W2	52	46	103	10
Bannock Lake	Lake	NE. of Wollaston L.		58	51	102	42
Banyard Lake	Lake	SW. of Jewett L.		56	02	104	54
Baptiste Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	11	106	25
Bar Lake	Lake	E. of Pinehouse L.		55	25	106	26
Barabonoff Lakes	Lakes	SW. of Cree L.		57	13	107	26
Barber Lake	Lake	SE. of Rosetown	28–12–W3	51	22	107	39
Barber Point	Point	N. side of Tazin L., Near W. End		59	51	109	19
Barker Bay	Bay	Porter L.		56	23	107	18
Barker Island	Island	Barker L.		55	40	104	48
Barker Lake	Lake	NW. of Otter L.		55	40	104	48
Barkwell Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	37	106	05
Barnes Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Big R.	53–11–W3	53	33	107	34
Barnes Lake	Lake	NW. of Witchekan L.	52–12–W3	53	32	107	45
Barnett Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	26	105	22
Barnett Ridge	Ridge	N. of Flotten L.		54	43	108	31
Barney Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Dillon R.		55	45	109	53
Barney Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	38	102	00
Barney Lake	Lake	W. of Peter Pond L.		55	54	109	40
Barr Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	16	107	11
Barrier Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	41–12, 13–W2	52	32	103	46
Barrier Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	57–30–W1	53	55	101	48
Barrier River	River	Flows E. into Red Deer R.	10–42–12–W2	52	36	103	40
Barritt Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	20	108	59
Barrot Lake	Lake	NW. of Shaunavon	9–19–W3	49	42	108	33
Barrowman Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	37	105	20
Bartlam Bay	Bay	Cotteral L.		54	58	102	07
Bartlett Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	35	109	51
Barts Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	59	109	15
Base Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	56, 57–4–W3	53	54	106	29
Baseline Bay	Bay	Delaronde L.		54	13	107	10
Bashford Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	42	105	40
Basin Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	42–23–W2	52	38	105	17
Bassett Lake	Lake	W. of Otter L.		55	35	104	59
Batchelor Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	37–2–W2	52	10	102	15
Bate Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	5–17–W3	49	25	108	10
Bateman Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	10, 11–49–26–W2	53	13	105	42
Bates Lake	Lake	SE. of Cold L.		54	12	110	00
Bates Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	106	53
Batka Lake	Lake	SE. of Madge L.	13, 24–30–30–W1	51	37	101	34
Battle Creek	Creek	Flows S. into U.S.A.	1–26–W3	49	00	109	25
Battle Lake	Lake	NE. of Twelve Mile L.	8–1–W3	49	41	106	03
Battle Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	56–3–W3	53	54	106	25
Battle River	River	Flows E. into North Saskatchewan R.	21–43–16–W3	52	43	108	15
Battleford Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	39	103	23
Batty Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	48	102	14
Batyski Lake	Lake	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse	77–9–W3	55	43	107	27
Bauman Lake	Lake	W. of Emma L.	19–53–27–W2	53	35	105	58
Baxter Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	10	106	53
Baxter Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	46	104	47
Bay Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	42	102	45
Bayard Islands	Islands	Lac la Ronge		55	08	104	51
Bayliss Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	48	108	04
Bays, Ile of	Island	Old Wives L.		50	08	105	55
Bays, Lake of	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	25, 26–42–25–W3	52	39	109	29
Bazill Bay	Bay	Doré L.		54	43	107	32
Beacon Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	21	109	02
Beacon Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.		54	20	109	41
Beaconsfield Island	Island	Primrose L.		54	53	109	55
Bead Lake	Lake	N. of Big Muddy L.	24–5–22–W2	49	24	104	51
Beale Lake	Lake	Mitchell I.		59	22	108	57
Bean Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	15	104	42
Bear Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Piapot Cr.	18–12–23–W3	49	59	109	07
Bear Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Swan R.	23–38–2–W2	52	17	102	11
Bear Hills, The	Hills	NE. of Kinderlsey		51	53	108	10
Bear Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	15	104	57
Bear Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	37, 38–2–W2	52	15	102	16
Bear Lake	Lake	SW. of Waskesiu L.		53	25	106	21
Bear Lake	Lake	N. of Otter L.		55	41	104	38
Bear Point	Point	Deschambault L.		54	42	103	42
Bear Rapids	Rapids	Mudjatik R.		56	10	107	36
Bear River	River	Flows E. into Ballantyne R.		54	34	103	57
Bearcat Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	30	108	21
Beardall Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		57	02	106	23
Bearhead Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Swan R.	5–35–29–W	51	58	101	34
Bear Head Lake	Lake	N. of Madge L.	30–30–W	51	45	101	36
Bearnese Lake	Lake	W. of Porter L.		56	16	106	59
Beartooth Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	12	109	41
Bear Track Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	56–3–W3	53	53	106	26
Beartrap Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Shady L.	56–1–W3	53	52	106	10
Beartrap Lake	Lake	S. of Crean L.	56–1, 2–W3	53	51	106	08
Beaton Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	32, 33, 34, 35–41–14–W3	52	34	107	57
Beaton Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	55, 56–2–W2	53	48	102	11
Beatrice Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	20, 29–40–25–W3	52	28	109	33
Beatty Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Beaver R.		54	31	107	53
Beatty Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	25	102	15
Beatty Island	Island	Tazin L.		59	45	109	02
Beatty Island	Island	Larocque L.		55	52	104	38
Beatty Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	51	102	03
Beatty River	River	Flows NW. into Old Fort R.		58	13	110	00
Beau Bay	Bay	Churchill L.		55	55	108	28
Beadreau Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	38	105	40
Beaudry Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	35	105	00
Beaufield Lake	Lake	S. of Kerrobert	32, 33–22–W3	51	47	109	05
Beaupre Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Sled L.		54	28	107	22
Beaupre Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	32	107	10
Beaver Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into South Saskatchewan R.	35–6–W3	51	58	106	44
Beaver Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Nipekamew L.		54	20	104	57
Beaver Hills	Hills	W. of Yorkton		51	17	103	39
Beaver Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	26	102	10
Beaver Lake	Lake	SE. of Broadview	24–10–3–W2	49	50	102	17
Beaver Lake	Lake	NE. of Good Spirit L.	32–1–W2	51	46	102	07
Beaver Point	Point	S. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	08	108	57
Beaver Point	Point	Lake Athabasca		59	20	107	20
Beaver River	River	Flows N. into Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	26	107	45
Beaver River	River	Flows S. into Lake Athabasca		59	25	107	45
Beaverdam Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	48	101	55
Beaverlodge Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	26	108	33
Beaverlodge Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	30	108	35
Beck Island	Island	Bellows L.		55	44	104	53
Beck Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	20	104	05
Beckett Brook	Brook	Flows NE. into Foam L.	12–31–12–W2	51	41	103	35
Beckett Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	22	104	24
Becvar Brook	Brook	Flows NE. into Foam L.	14–31–12–W2	51	42	103	36
Bedard Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Bisset Cr.	9–52–18–W2	53	29	104	35
Bedford Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Lyons Cr.	7–2–24–W3	49	06	109	13
Bedford Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	28	102	44
Beet Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	38	109	08
Beetle Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Waskesiu L.		53	59	106	22
Beetle Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–3–W3	53	57	106	22
Begon Lake	Lake	E. of Emma L.	9–53–26–W2	53	34	105	47
Beise Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	45
Belanger Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Frenchman R.	18–6–25–W3	49	30	109	21
Belanger Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	57–1–W2	53	55	102	00
Belanger River	River	Flows S. into Pinehouse L.		55	47	106	11
Belcher Lake	Lake	NE. of Mirond L.		55	15	102	32
Belhumeur Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Lake Saskatchewan	35–21–8–W3	50	50	107	00
Bell Bay	Bay	Turnbull L.		59	27	106	03
Bell Coulee	Gulch	SW. of Lashburn	6, 7–47–26–W3	53	02	109	48
Bell Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Bell L.	52–2–W3	53	33	106	10
Bell Falls	Falls	Between Deception L. and Missi L.		56	31	104	09
Bell Island	Island	Saskatchewan R.	57–3–W2	53	54	102	20
Bell Island	Island	W. end of Kipahigan L.		55	27	102	08
Bell Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	49–5–W2	53	12	102	36
Bell Lake	Lake	SW. of Candle L.	52, 53–1–W3	53	34	106	06
Bell Lake	Lake	NE. of Pasfield L.		58	39	104	28
Bell Rapids	Rapids	Wathaman R.		56	54	103	59
Bella Lake	Lake	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse	72–10–W3	55	15	107	27
Bellamy Bay	Bay	Annabel L.		54	49	102	07
Belleau Brook	Brook	Flows S. into Maloneck Cr.	33–34–32–W1	51	57	101	56
Bellegarde Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	108	39
Bellows Lake	Lake	NW. of Otter L.		55	44	104	53
Bells Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	23	107	46
Belton Lake	Lake	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse	78–8, 9–W3	55	32	107	15
Belyea Lake	Lake	On Saskatchewan-Alberta Boundary		59	31	110	00
Ben Butte	Hill	SW. of Hughton	25–14, 15–W3	51	07	107	57
Ben Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	57–7–W2	53	57	103	01
Benito Beach	Beach	E. shore of Madge L.	11–31–30–W1	51	40	101	36
Benjamin Lake	Lake	N. of Otter L.		55	44	104	46
Bennett Bay	Bay	Arsenault L.		55	05	108	27
Bennett Bay	Bay	Highrock L.		57	02	105	25
Bennett Island	Island	Otter L.		55	35	104	38
Bennett Lake	Lake	N. of Arcola	9–4–W2	49	46	102	25
Bennett Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	15–49–1–W3	53	14	106	04
Benson Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Battle Cr.	1–8–30–W3	49	37	109	57
Benson Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	32	105	54
Bentley Bay	Bay	Knee L.		55	49	106	53
Bentley Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	49	103	22
Bentz Bay	Bay	Attitti L.		55	06	102	25
Berauck Lake	Lake	W. of Otter L.		55	33	104	56
Berdahl Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Overflowing R.	47–1–W2	53	06	102	00
Berg Lake	Lake	W. of Otter L.		55	33	104	52
Bergland Lake	Lake	S. of Otter L.		55	31	104	44
Bergot Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	13, 24–42–21–W2	52	38	104	53
Bernard Lake	Lake	W. of Pasfield L.		58	10	107	25
Bernaski Bay	Bay	Dead L.		55	42	104	59
Bernett Lake	Lake	S. of Otter L.		55	32	104	37
Berney Lake	Lake	N. of Trade L.		55	53	103	44
Bernick Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	55	104	28
Bernier Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	45, 46–18–W3	52	55	108	32
Berston Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	51	102	05
Berth Lake	Lake	N. of Beaverlodge L.		59	34	108	31
Bertha Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	33	108	42
Bertrand Bay	Bay	Fontaine L.		59	41	106	33
Bertrum Bay	Bay	Hanson L.		54	42	102	51
Berube Lake	Lake	E. of Witchekan L.	52–7–W3	53	29	106	57
Berven Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	47	104	33
Besana Spring	Spring	W. of Biggar	14–36–19–W3	52	05	108	36
Besnard Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Churchill R.		55	34	105	40
Besnard Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	25	106	00
Best Lake	Lake	SE. of Arran	19–33–29–W	51	51	101	34
Betbedder Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Shaunavon	10–22–W3	49	49	108	57
Betts Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	49–26–W2	53	13	105	48
Betts Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	58	108	46
Betty Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	33	108	45
Between Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	55, 56–1–W2	53	48	102	30
Bewley Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	56–2–W2	53	49	102	13
Beyers Coulee	Coulee	SE. of Kindersley	10, 15, 22, 27–23. –19–W3	50	58	108	34
Bib Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	41	109	08

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Bickerton Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	06	103	07
Biden Island	Island	Johnson B.		55	38	104	43
Bielby Lake	Lake	SW. of Otter L.		55	33	104	48
Big Island	Island	Doré L.		54	49	107	23
Big Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	08	105	00
Big Island	Island	Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	26	107	51
Big Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	18	103	13
Big Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	56–2–W2	53	51	102	15
Big Narrows	Channel	Wollaston L.		58	01	103	24
Big River	River	Flows N. into Cowan L.	56–7–W2	53	50	107	02
Big Arm Bay	Bay	Last Mountain L.	25, 26–24, 25–W2	51	10	105	21
Big Corner Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	16	106	47
Bigelow Lake	Lake	SW. of Candle L.	11–52–25–W2	53	28	105	35
Big Fish Lake	Lake	S. of Lloyd L.		57	18	109	05
Big Fort Lake	Lake	SE. of Punnichy		51	17	104	13
Bigfowl Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	27
Big Gully Creek	Creek	Flows E. into North Saskatchewan R.	7–49–21–W3	53	12	109	03
Big Gully Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Southminster	33–49–26–W3	53	17	109	46
Bighead Bay	Bay	Lac des Iles		54	25	109	30
Bighorn Brook	Brook	Flows W. into Swan R.	36–1–W2	52	08	102	08
Bighorn Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	37–32–W1	52	12	101	55
Big Muddy Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	3–1–22–W2	49	00	104	52
Big Muddy Lake	Lake	SE. of Willowbunch L.	2, 3–21, 23–W2	49	07	104	53
Big Muddy Valley	Valley	SE. of Willowbunch L.		49	15	105	15
Big Quill Lake	Lake	NE. of Watrous	33–17–W2	51	55	104	22
Big Sandy Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	27	104	05
Big Sandy Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		57	08	105	02
Bigstick Lake	Lake	NW. of Crane L.	15–24, 25–W3	50	16	109	20
Bigstone Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	38	103	05
Bigstone Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	04	105	24
Bigstone Rapids	Rapids	Cochrane R.		58	49	102	44
Bigstone River	River	Flows S. into Saskatchewan R.	57–3–W2	53	55	102	21
Bigstone Cutoff	Channel	Cumberland L.-Saskatchewan R.		53	56	102	22
Big Sucker Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	51–3–W3	53	26	106	24
Big Valley Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Piwei R.	36–40–8–W2	52	26	102	59
Big Valley Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	39–7, 8–W2	52	25	103	00
Big Whitemoose Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	15	104	12
Bill Lake	Lake	N. of Lenore L.	42, 43–21–W2	52	40	105	01
Billesberger Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	47	103	52
Billings Island	Island	Chitek L.	13, 14–55–13–W3	53	46	107	49
Billings Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	06	107	33
Billo Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	19
Bing Lake	Lake	W. of Otter L.		55	32	104	55
Binkley Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	23	106	14
Binnie Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	32	106	03
Binnie Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	38	107	04
Binns Creek	Creek	Flows W. & N. into Twin Moose Cr.	4–39–32–W1	52	19	102	00
Binns Lakes	Lakes	S. of Cumberland L.	53–4–W2	53	35	102	33
Birch Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Hay Cr.	31–10–25–W3	49	53	109	22
Birch Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Duckhunting Cr.	32–13–W2	51	47	103	50
Birch Hills	Hills	NE. of Pelican L.	44, 45–25, 26–W2	52	51	105	35
Birch Lake	Lake	SW. of Chitek L.	12–52–15–W3	53	28	108	07
Birch Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	40	102	02
Birch Point	Point	E. shore of Peter Pond Lake		55	56	108	38
Birch Point	Point	E. shore of Reindeer L.		56	30	103	05
Birch River	River	Flows NE. into Saskeram R.		53	45	101	58
Birch River	River	Flows into Manitoba	13–56–30–W	53	51	101	46
Birchbark Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Torch L.	25–54–22, 23–W2	53	42	105	15
Birchbark Lake	Lake	SE. of Candle L.	52, 53–21, 22–W2	53	34	105	07
Birchbark Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	54–3–W2	53	38	102	19
Birch Island Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Yorkton	27, 28–1–W2	51	22	102	05
Bird Island	Island	Last Mountain L.		51	21	105	14
Bird Island	Island	Wapawekka L.	69–17–W2	54	57	104	28
Bird Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	52	104	22
Birkett Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	08	103	40
Birling Creek	Creek	Flows E. into North Saskatchewan R.	47–21–W3	53	06	108	56
Birling Lake	Lake	SW. of Jackfish L.	47–21–W3	53	02	109	05
Birnie Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.	75–2–W3	55	29	106	14
Bisschop Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	45
Bisset Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Whitefox R.	24–51–18–W2	53	25	104	32
Bitter Lake	Lake	NW. of Crane L.	13, 14–28, 29–W3	50	08	109	50
Bitter Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.		51	38	103	17
Bittern Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Bittern L.	57–26–W2	53	57	105	40
Bittern Lake	Lake	S. of Wynyard	27—16–W2	51	18	104	10
Bittern Lake	Lake	NW. of Candle L.	57, 58–26–W2	53	56	105	45
Bjork Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	43–11–W2	52	43	103	50
Blachford Lake	Lake	SE. of Laird L.		55	46	103	17
Black Bay	Bay	Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	38	107	53
Black Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	30	108	55
Black Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Alces L.		59	42	108	01
Black Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	06	104	48
Black Lake	Lake	E. of Lake Athabasca		59	10	105	20
Black Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.	24, 25–67–1–W2	54	49	102	01
Black Bear Island Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	38	105	40
Black Birch Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	54	107	45
Black Birch River	River	Flows W. into Careen L.		56	57	108	01
Blackduck Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.	57–8–W3	53	55	107	05
Blackduck Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	39	102	44
Blacker Lake	Lake	N. of Cypress L.	8–26–W3	49	39	109	25
Blackfoot Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Battle R.	14–45–28–W3	52	53	109	59
Black Horse Lake	Lake	SE. of Shaunavon	3–15–W3	49	15	107	56
Blackman Island	Island	Blackman L.		56	28	103	48
Blackman Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	28	103	48
Blackrat Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	16	107	09
Blackstone Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	24	107	10
Blackstrap Coulee	Gulch	S. of Indi L.	31, 32–4–W3	51	43	106	28
Blackstrap Lake	Lake	SE. of Saskatoon	33–3–W3	51	50	106	23
Blacktail Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	6–23–W3	49	29	109	05
Blackwood Coulee	Coulee	E. of Regina	3, 11–19–11–W2	50	36	103	27
Bladebone Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	09	106	38
Bladon Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	19	102	39
Blaine Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Redberry L.	44–7, 8–W3	52	50	106	59
Blair Channel	Channel	Lake Athabasca		59	22	108	55
Blair Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	07	104	26
Blais Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	46–18, 19–W3	52	57	108	36
Blake Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	24	108	47
Blakely Lake	Lake	N. of Sovereign L.		59	59	105	39
Blanchard Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	15	104	47
Blanchard Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		57	18	106	23
Blanche Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	7, 18–54–27–W2	53	39	105	58
Blazeiko Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	10	107	20
Bleasdell Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	35	102	20
Blight Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	03	102	09
Blind River	River	Flows E. into Beaver R.		54	19	108	26
Bliss Bay	Bay	Drope L.		55	27	104	27
Bliss Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	9, 10–26–W2	49	46	105	30
Blondeau Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Muskeg B.		54	34	102	22
Blondeau Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	07	104	44
Blondeau Lake	Lake	N. of Doré L.		54	58	107	16
Blondeau River	River	Flows S. into Swan L.		57	34	103	02
Bloodsucker Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Cut Beaver L.	56–4–W2	53	47	102	34
Bloodsucker Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	56–4–W2	53	51	102	34
Blue Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	17	103	25
Blue Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	48–6–W3	53	09	106	54
Blue Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	19–48–6–W3	53	09	106	52
Bluebird Island	Island	Bertrum B.	8, 16, 17–66–6–W2	54	42	102	52
Bluff Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	1–1–9–W3	49	00	107	06
Blyth Island	Island	Bernett L.		59	02	102	17
Bob Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	105	10
Bocskay Lake	Lake	SE. of Iroquois L.	48–7–W3	53	07	106	54
Boddy Lake	Lake	E. of Maribelli L.		56	13	104	16
Boehler Bay	Bay	Maribelli L.		56	15	104	26
Boehm Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	11	103	55
Boffa Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	37	106	56
Bog Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	55–2–W2	53	46	102	12
Bog Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	56–5–W3	53	53	106	43
Bogdan Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	36	104	19
Boggy Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Wetheral Cr.	15–1–6–W3	49	02	106	44
Boggy Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Qu'Appelle R.	20–21–W2	50	40	104	50
Boggy Lake	Lake	NE. of Crane L.	18, 19–18–W3	50	34	108	29
Bogue Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	49	108	07
Boire Lake	Lake	SW. of Minnow L.		54	27	108	09
Boland Bay	Bay	Drinking L.		55	25	104	10
Boland Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	52	103	50
Bolding River	River	Flows NE. into Engemann L.		57	54	107	01
Bole Bay	Bay	Daly L.		56	32	105	44
Bolstad Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	45	102	48
Bolster Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Poplar Cr.	30–1–30–W2	49	04	105	59
Bolster Island	Island	Grease R.		59	24	106	36
Bompas Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	38	104	57
Bonanza Point	Point	N. shore of Lac la Ronge		55	18	104	37
Bond Island	Island	Fond du Lac		59	16	106	29
Bone Coulee	Coulee	SW. of Outlook	25–8–W3	51	08	107	06
Bone Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Swiftcurrent Cr.	10–19–W3	49	50	108	34
Bonneau Lake	Lake	S. of Willowbunch L.	5–27–W2	49	22	105	32
Bonne Madone Lake	Lake	E. of Wakaw L.	43–25–W2	52	40	105	31
Bonnevelle Lake	Lake	S. of Kamuchawie L.		56	05	102	01
Bonokoski Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	44	103	22
Bon Seigneur Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	31
Bonville Bay	Bay	Upper Foster L.		56	40	105	33
Bonville Lake	Lake	NW. of Daly L.		56	40	105	34
Boom Lake	Lake	NW. of Beaverlodge L.		59	34	108	41
Boomerang Lake	Lake	S. of Madge L.	29–30–W	51	30	101	39
Boot Lake	Lake	N. of Namew L.		54	41	101	55
Boot Lake	Lake	SE. of Redberry L.	5, 6–42–2–W3	52	35	106	16
Booth Bay	Bay	SW. side of Sisipuk L.		55	37	102	03
Booth Bay	Bay	Canoe L.		55	06	108	17
Booth Lake	Lake	W. of Settee L.		55	52	104	14
Bootleg Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	43	101	55
Booy Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	53–6–W2	53	33	102	48
Border Creek	Creek	S. of Eastend	21–3–W3	49	15	108	47
Botham Bay	Bay	Hanson L.		54	43	102	46
Botham Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		57	15	106	30
Bouchard Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	43	103	13
Boucher Lake	Lake	W. of Lenore L.	40–26–W2	52	28	105	41
Boulder Lake	Lake	SE. of Watrous	30, 31–23–W2	51	35	105	15
Boulton Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	31–40–24–W3	52	30	109	26
Boundary Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Etomami R.	44–3–W2	52	46	102	25
Boundary Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	40	102	00
Boundary Lake	Lake	SW. of Prince Albert	46–1–W3	53	01	106	04
Boundary Plateau	Plateau	S. of Eastend	1, 2–20, 23–W3	49	05	108	50
Bourassa Lake	Lake	Flows SW. into Richardson R.		57	43	109	59
Bourassa Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland	53–7–W2	53	37	102	54
Bourgeault Lake	Lake	SW. of Kelvington	18–36–14–W2	52	07	103	58
Bourget Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	58	102	32
Bourne Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	20	106	25
Bourne Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	40	103	30
Bousquet Lake	Lake	S. of Lac des Iles		54	23	109	21
Bouvier Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Brett Cr.		55	04	109	39
Bow Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	22	104	32
Bow River	River	Flows N. into Lac la Ronge		54	53	105	06
Bowden Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	31–4–17–W2	49	22	104	17
Bowering Island	Island	Nistowiak L.		55	27	104	17
Bowlby Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	13, 24–41–26–W3	52	32	109	46
Bowman Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Shand Cr.	8–43–6–W2	52	40	102	49
Bowman Creek	Creek	Flows E. & S. into MacNab Cr.	SE¼ 32–42–6–W2	52	39	102	50
Box Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	38	106	40
Box Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	29	108	32
Boxelder Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Many Island L.	14–1–W3	50	08	110	00
Boyce Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	39	104	11
Boyd Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	59
Boyd Lake	Lake	SE. of Lower Foster L.		56	24	105	11
Boyes Island	Island	Dead L.		55	41	104	59
Boyle Island	Island	Dead L.		55	41	104	58
Boyle Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	52	109	35
Braaten Island	Island	Pipestone B.		55	18	104	50
Braba Lake	Lake	SE. of Waterhen L.		54	18	108	05
Brabant Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambeault L.		56	00	103	43
Brackenridge Island	Island	Iskwatam L.		55	34	103	03
Braddock Reservoir	Reservoir	SE. of Swift Current	13–10, 11–W3	50	05	107	22
Bradford Lake	Lake	S. of Atzinging L.		60	00	103	06
Bradley Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	24	102	12
Bradley Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	28	106	05
Bradshaw Bay	Bay	Hunt L.		55	25	104	37
Bradshaw Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	14	105	10
Bradshaw Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	25	104	37
Brager Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	21	106	56
Brakewell Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	30	103	43
Bramble Lakes	Lakes	W. of Redberry L.	7, 8–43–9–W3	52	41	107	17
Branch Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.	8, 9–59–24–W3	54	05	109	33
Brandser Island	Island	Wollaston L.		57	56	103	21
Branta Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	48–5–W3	53	12	106	37
Brassy Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		59	02	104	45
Bratt Lake	Lake	E. of Old Wives L.	4, 5, 8, 9–14–19–W2	50	09	104	33
Bray Lake	Lake	S. of Forrest L.		57	27	109	20
Brazier Lake	Lake	W. of Lloyd L.		57	23	109	29
Brazier Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	22	103	49
Brebber Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	01	104	49
Breed Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	2–11–W3	49	06	107	24
Breland Lake	Lake	N. of Doré L.		54	56	107	04
Brennan Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	50–27–W2	53	22	105	53
Brenton Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	32	102	47
Brenton Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	03	107	31
Brett Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Primrose L.		55	02	109	40

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Brewer Lake	Lake	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse	74–8–W3	55	25	107	13
Breynat Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	49	105	21
Briant Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Dillon R.		55	43	109	58
Brice Lake	Lake	S. of Little Quill L.	25–16–W2	51	10	104	11
Bridge Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Antelope Lake	15–18–W3	50	15	108	20
Bridgeman Lake	Lake	S. of Otter L.		55	33	104	46
Briere Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.	76–5–W3	55	35	106	42
Briese Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	50	105	40
Briggs Lake	Lake	On N.W.T. Boundary		60	00	109	55
Briggs Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	53	104	38
Brigham Bay	Bay	Black Bear Island L.		55	41	105	37
Bright Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	46	106	06
Brightsand Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Brightsand L.	17–53–20–W3	53	35	108	55
Brightsand Lake	Lake	W. of Turtle L.	21–54–20–W3	53	36	108	53
Brightwater Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Brightwater L.	18–32–4–W3	51	44	106	33
Brightwater Marsh	Marsh	SE. of Saskatoon	32, 33–4–W3	51	48	106	32
Brightwater Lake	Lake	SE. of Saskatoon	32, 33–4–W3	51	49	106	33
Brightwell Bay	Bay	Box L.		59	38	106	35
Brink Lake	Lake	SE. of Black L.		59	03	104	42
Brink Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		59	02	104	41
Brinson Point	Point	Oldman I.		59	25	108	08
Brisbin Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	58	105	54
Brittin Bay	Bay	Maribelli L.		56	11	104	26
Britts Lake	Lake	W. of Lloyd L.		57	22	109	30
Broach Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	43	109	22
Broad Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Keeley L.		54	52	108	11
Brochet Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	19	107	35
Brochet, Isle	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	21	107	33
Brochu Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	56	104	37
Brock Bay	Bay	Jan L.		54	52	103	00
Brockbank Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	58	102	11
Brockelbank Hill	Hill	SE. of Hudson Bay	42–30, 31–W	52	37	101	46
Broeder Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	57	104	15
Broken Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	13	106	42
Brokenshell Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Buttermilk Lakes	9–17–W2	49	45	104	12
Brome Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Shaunavon	18–10–19–W3	49	49	108	34
Bronson Lake	Lake	NW. of Turtle L.	29–56–26–W3	52	52	109	43
Brooking Spring	Spring	SW. of Chaplin	36–16–6–W3	50	23	106	42
Brooks Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	08	105	03
Brother Lakes	Lakes	S. of Doré L.		54	23	107	06
Brougham Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Mossy R.		54	10	102	59
Broughton Lake	Lake	SE. of Turtle L.	13–51–15–W3	53	25	108	04
Brown Bay	Bay	Cut Beaver L.	55–4–W2	53	45	102	34
Brown Bay	Bay	Nistowiak L.		55	25	104	18
Brown Bay	Bay	N. side of Wintego L.		55	36	102	52
Brown Coulee	Gulch	SW. of Lashburn	47–25, 26–W3	53	03	109	40
Brown Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Cheadle L.		56	47	102	51
Brown Island	Island	Fontaine L.		59	41	106	29
Brown Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	55–4–W2	53	45	102	34
Brown Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	109	50
Brown Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	49	102	51
Brown Lake	Lake	NW. of Highrock L.		57	16	105	53
Brown Narrows	Narrows	Wathaman L.		56	56	103	41
Brown Peninsula	Peninsula	Between Pita & Pikoo Ls.		55	32	102	47
Brown Point	Point	W. shore of Reindeer L.		57	29	102	37
Brown River	River	Flows N. into Engemann Lake		57	53	106	58
Brownell Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Deschambault R.		54	56	103	52
Brownell Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	00	103	45
Brown Hill Reservoir	Reservoir	W. of Broadview	30, 31–16–7–W2	50	23	102	57
Brownrigg Lake	Lake	W. of Daly L.		56	32	105	50
Browns Lake	Lake	NE. of Punnichy	1–29–16–W2	51	29	104	08
Bruce Lake	Lake	W. of Pasfield L.		58	18	106	45
Bruce Lakes	Lakes	S. of Birch L.	7, 18–51–15–W3	53	24	108	13
Brudell Lake	Lake	SW. of Black L.		58	08	107	47
Brule Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	40	105	56
Bruno Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	42–24–W2	52	36	105	20
Brunyee Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Swift Current	22, 27–19–15–W3	50	38	108	00
Brush Hill Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	15, 22–42–28–W3	52	37	109	56
Brustad Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	24	107	33
Brustad River	River	Flows SE. into Cree L.		57	14	107	04
Brutus Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	36	102	01
Bryan Lake	Lake	NW. of Colin L.		55	51	104	20
Bryans Lake	Lake	SW. of Brightsand L.	46–24–W3	53	01	109	23
Bryans Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	50	102	56
Bryant Lake	Lake	N. of Kamuchawie L.		56	29	102	02
Bryde Lake	Lake	W. of Patterson L.		59	59	102	26
Bryden Bay	Bay	Spear L.		56	36	107	52
Bryden Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	42	103	15
Bryenton Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	03	104	11
Bryer Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	26	108	09
Bubbling Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Boundary Creek	44–4–W2	52	46	102	35
Buchan Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	11	107	10
Buchanan Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	58	104	02
Buchanon Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	50	107	54
Buchanon Peninsula	Peninsula	W. shore of Lac la Plonge	70, 71–9, 10–W3	55	06	107	23
Buck Island	Island	Pinehouse L.	77–3–W3	55	41	106	21
Buck Lake	Lake	E. of Old Wives L.	10, 15–14–19–W2	50	10	104	31
Buck Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	38–5–W2	52	16	102	43
Buck Lake	Lake	E. of Witchekan L.	6–51–3–W3	53	22	106	27
Buck Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	14	103	49
Buckhorn Bay	Bay	Fishing L.	20, 29–33–11–W2	51	51	103	31
Buckmayer Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	47–7–W2	53	04	102	56
Budd Island	Island	Saskatchewan R.	56–7–W2	53	51	102	57
Budd Lake	Lake	N. of Smoothstone L.		54	58	106	46
Budd Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	04	104	39
Budds Point	Point	Cumberland L.	57–2–W2	53	58	102	11
Buffalo Coulee	Gulch	W. of Ethmuir L.	32–24–W3	51	56	109	22
Buffalohead Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	52–5–W2	53	30	102	44
Buffalo Point	Point	W. side of Oscar L.	35, 36–53–27–W2	53	37	105	52
Buffalo Pound Lake	Lake	N. of Moose Jaw	19, 20–25, 26–W2	50	40	105	30
Buffer Lake	Lake	NE. of Saskatoon	39–28–W3	52	23	106	00
Bug Lake	Lake	N. of Chitek L.	57–12–W3	53	54	107	44
Bug Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	20	104	40
Buggs Lakes	Lakes	SW. of Jackfish L.	46–20–W3	52	57	108	46
Buhl Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Clarke L.		54	26	106	45
Buhl Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	26	106	33
Bulbick Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	52
Bull Creek	Creek	Flows NW. & SW. into James Creek	22–23–15–W3	50	59	108	01
Bull Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Notukeu Creek	8–9–13–W3	49	48	107	43
Bull Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Devils Cr.		54	44	108	16
Bull Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	39	109	10
Bullkin Lake	Lake	NW. of Big Muddy L.	3–23–W2	49	15	105	04
Bullrun Coulee	Coulee	SE. of Mankato	4–8–W3	49	18	107	01
Bullrush Lake	Lake	W. of Last Mountain L.	2–28–25–W2	51	22	105	25
Bulls Forehead Hill	Hill	NW. of Leader	31–22–28–W3	50	56	109	51
Bulmer Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	54	108	08
Bultel Lake	Lake	SW. of Watrous	30–28–W2	51	38	105	52
Bulyea Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	32	107	14
Bulyea River	River	Flows S. into Lake Athabasca		59	22	106	54
Burbidge Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	47	105	05
Burchnall Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	53	108	45
Burgess Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Shaunavon	19, 20–10–22–W3	49	50	108	58
Burgess Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	22	105	10
Burgess Lake	Lake	NW. of Arcola	10–5–W2	49	50	102	20
Burke Lake	Lake	NE. of Saskatoon	37–3–W3	52	10	106	18
Burke Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	58	105	41
Burkosky Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		57	13	106	15
Burman Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	59	103	37
Burn Bay	Bay	Bertrum B.	4, 9–66–6–W2	54	41	102	51
Burn Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	9–9–26–W2	49	43	105	28
Burn Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	42	103	02
Burness Lake	Lake	NW. of Witchekan L.	28–52–14–W3	53	31	108	01
Burnett Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	00	103	18
Burns Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Shaunavon	8, 17, 20–11–21–W3	49	54	108	50
Burns Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	30	105	44
Burns Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	25	108	46
Burns Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	15	102	57
Burnt Island	Island	Doré L.		54	52	107	19
Burnt Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	12	103	37
Burntout Brook	Brook	Flows N. into Carrot R.	47–12–W2	53	12	103	36
Burntwood Bay	Bay	Montreal L.		54	10	105	48
Burntwood Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		57	19	102	05
Burntwood River	River	Flows S. into Saskatchewan R.	56–8–W2	53	52	103	04
Burr Island	Island	Black L.		59	11	105	04
Burr Falls	Falls	Fond du Lac R.		59	10	104	58
Burrell Lake	Lake	E. of Pinehouse L.		55	31	106	06
Burrill Bay	Bay	Cochrane R.		58	46	102	57
Burton Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	35	102	21
Bushell Inlet	Inlet	Black Bay (Lake Athabasca)		59	30	108	45
Bushy	Lake	SW. of Jackfish L.	3, 4–45–20–W3	52	51	108	49
Buss Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	53	105	53
Buss Lakes	Lakes	W. of Reindeer L.		56	40	103	54
Busteed Island	Island	Jan L.		54	57	102	55
Butler Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		56	50	102	19
Butler Creek	Creek	Flows N. into unnamed L.		55	39	106	56
Butler Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	39	102	43
Butler Lake	Lake	W. of Black L.		59	13	106	05
Butte Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Rock Cr.	7–1–5–W3	49	02	106	40
Buttermilk Lakes	Lakes	NW. of Weyburn	9–17–W2	49	46	104	14
Butula Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	29	106	02
Buzzard Coulee	Gulch	NW. of Manito L.	46–27–W3	52	59	109	51
Cabanel Bay	Bay	Black Birch L.		56	55	107	43
Cabin Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	31	108	56
Cabin Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Nesslin L.	57–6–W3	53	56	106	45
Cabin Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–5–W3	53	55	106	45
Cabin Point	Point	E. shore of Lac la Ronge		55	12	104	28
Cable Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	21	107	04
Cable Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	35	102	05
Cable Point	Point	W. shore of Cowan L.	58–9–W3	54	00	107	15
Cabri Lake	Lake	SW. of Kindersley	24, 25–27–W3	51	06	109	44
Cactus Hills, The	Hills	S. of Moose Jaw	13–25, 26–W2	50	07	105	25
Cactus Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	29–36–27–W3	52	08	109	48
Cactus Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	36, 37–27, 28–W3	52	09	109	52
Cadot Lake	Lake	N. of Big Quill L.	29, 30–38–17–W2	52	18	104	25
Cadotte Channel	Channel	Saskatchewan R.	57–7–W2	53	59	102	54
Cadotte Rapids	Rapids	Saskatchewan R.	50–15–W2	53	19	104	08
Cairns Bay	Bay	Davin L.		56	46	103	44
Cairns Island	Island	Black B. (Lake Athabasca)		59	30	109	00
Cairns Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	38	103	18
Calder Bay	Bay	MacLean L.		55	57	104	07
Calder Island	Island	Deception L.		56	28	104	28
Calder Lake	Lake	Malcolm I.		56	58	102	08
Calders Springs	Springs	NE. of Watrous	5–32–24–W2	51	42	105	22
Calder River	River	Flows S. into Primrose L.		55	01	109	45
Caldron Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	5–43–25–W3	52	40	109	37
Caldwell Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	22
Caldwell Lake	Lake	NE. of Smoothstone L.		54	52	106	00
Caldwell Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	06	103	32
Caldwell Peninsula	Peninsula	W. shore of Sandy L.	77, 78–5–W3	55	43	106	43
Caledon Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		55	14	101	59
Callaghan Lake	Lake	SW. of Prince Albert	48–3–W3	53	08	106	21
Callaghan Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	54	102	47
Callin Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	46	104	33
Cam Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	06	106	48
Camel Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	109	00
Cameron	Creek	Flows N. into Piwei R	15–40–6–W2	52	28	102	47
Cameron Falls	Falls	Churchill R.		55	33	102	41
Cameron Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	15
Cameron Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	57	102	37
Camille Bay	Bay	Fond du Lac		59	17	106	28
Camp Lake	Lake	S. of Broadview	6–10–4–W2	49	48	102	32
Camp Lake	Lake	N. of Last Mountain L.	35–29–23–W2	51	32	105	08
Camp Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	51–3–W3	53	23	106	22
Camp Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	55–5–W3	53	46	106	43
Camp Lake	Lake	SW. of Morin L.	26, 27–51–8–W3	53	26	107	05
Camp 1 Lake	Lake	S. of Crean L.	54–2–W3	53	40	106	15
Camp 5 Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	53–2–W3	53	35	106	21
Campbell Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	15	104	36
Campbell Bay	Bay	E. side of Wathaman L.		56	59	103	39
Campbell Channel	Channel	Lac la Ronge		55	10	105	08
Campbell Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Highrock L.		57	07	105	37
Campbell Island	Island	Christopher L.	19–53–26–W2	53	35	105	50
Campbell Island	Island	Sokatisewin L.		55	27	102	26
Campbell Islands	Islands	Wathaman L.		56	59	103	40
Campbell Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	5–45–12–W2	52	51	103	43
Campbell Lake	Lake	NE. of Gronlid	4–51–16–W2	53	22	104	17
Campbell Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	46	105	30
Campbell Narrows	Narrows	Wathaman L.		56	59	103	40
Campbell Peninsula	Peninsula	Knee L.		55	51	106	57
Campbell Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	18	106	40
Camsell Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	34	109	14
Candle Lake	Lake	NE. of Prince Albert	55, 56–22, 23–W2	53	50	105	18
Cann Lake	Lake	N. of Pelican L.		55	23	103	02
Cannington Lake	Lake	E. of White Bear L.	26–9–2–W2	49	46	102	11
Canoe Lake	Lake	NE. of Primrose L.		55	10	108	15
Canoe River	River	Flows E. into Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	23	107	56
Cantara Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	07	108	51
Cantara Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	07	108	57
Canyon Lakes	Lakes	E. of Montreal L.		54	18	104	45
CAPE		*See* PROPER NAME					
Caplette Islands	Islands	North Saskatchewan R.	46–19–W3	52	58	108	38
Capraru Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	53	108	26
Carcoux Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	55	107	10
Cardinal Lake	Lake	NE. of Smoothstone L.		54	52	106	02
Careen Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	00	108	11
Carey Island	Island	Deschambault L.		54	53	103	14
Carey Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	02	104	33
Caribou Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Lower Fishing L.	29–58–18–W2	54	03	104	38
Caribou Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	23	104	50
Caribou Rapids	Rapids	Cochrane R.		58	57	102	04
Carl Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Fifth L.		54	31	108	38
Carley Lake	Lake	On N.W.T. Boundary		60	00	109	08
Carlysle Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	44	101	51
Carlson Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Baxter L.		57	47	104	47
Carlson Lake	Lake	N. of Frobisher L.		57	02	108	35
Carlton Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		55	01	109	06
Carmel, Mount	Mountain	NW. of Humboldt	15–38–24–W2	52	16	105	21

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Carmody Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	24, 25–51–25–W3	53	25	109	33
Carol Lake	Lake	NE. of Churchill L.		56	33	107	48
Carp River	River	Flows S. into Fond du Lac		59	16	105	44
Carpenter Island	Island	East Channel, Amisk L.		54	41	102	06
Carpenter Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	14	107	22
Carps Lake	Lake	NW. of Kelvington	40–14–W2	52	28	103	53
Carr Island	Island	Keg L.		55	25	104	04
Carr Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	56	102	04
Carriere Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	48	102	53
Carroll Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	49–6–W3	53	16	106	44
Carroll Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	08	103	57
Carrot Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	54–31–W	53	43	101	55
Carrot River	River	Flows into Manitoba		53	47	101	46
Carruthers Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	42	103	25
Carruthers Lake	Lake	W. of Emma L.	7–53–27–W2	53	34	105	58
Carson Bay	Bay	Wathaman L.		56	55	103	47
Carson Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	39	102	01
Carson Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	42	103	15
Carson Peninsula	Peninsula	Wathaman L.		56	56	103	47
Carswell Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	04	103	25
Carswell Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	37	109	20
Carswell Peninsula	Peninsula	S. shore of Gordon L.	78, 79–4–W3	55	48	106	29
Carswell River	River	Flows N. into William R.		58	48	109	14
Carter Bay	Bay	Jan L.		54	57	102	42
Carter Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	49	109	01
Carter Rapids	Rapids	Paull R.		56	12	104	50
Casat Lake	Lake	N. of Montreal L.		54	48	105	42
Casavant Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Blaine Lakes	44–7–W3	52	49	106	59
Casavant Lake	Lake	N. of Redberry L.	45–8–W3	52	54	107	10
Cascade Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		58	42	103	52
Case Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	48–6–W2	53	11	102	44
Casey Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	42	102	08
Cassidy Lake	Lake	S. of Waterhen L.		54	20	108	27
Castle Lakes	Lakes	SW. of Prince Albert	5–48–3–W3	53	07	106	25
Castlewood Lake	Lake	SW. of Redberry L.	36–15–W3	52	06	108	05
Caston Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	32	102	43
Cat Lake	Lake	NW. of Kelvington	40–13–W2	52	27	103	49
Cateran Island	Island	Frobisher L.		56	23	108	17
Catley Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	39	107	28
Caton Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Fairwell Cr.	9–7–24–W3	49	33	109	12
Cattle Island	Island	Emma L.	33–53–27–W2	53	37	105	55
Cave Lake	Lake	Johnstone I.		59	21	108	53
Cayford Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	48–6–W2	53	09	102	44
Cayley Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	55	108	51
Ceba Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Berdahl Cr.	47–1–W2	53	06	102	02
Cecile Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	26, 27–53–27–W2	53	36	105	53
Cecilla Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	4–18–W2	49	17	104	20
Ceglarz Lake	Lake	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	28	107	15
Centipede Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	16	107	17
Centre Island	Island	Hunter B.		55	10	104	37
Centre Angling River	River	Flows NE. into Muskeg Lakes	58–6–W2	53	59	102	48
Chaban Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	30	104	37
Chachkew Lake	Lake	NW. of Whitewood L.		51	35	104	20
Chachukew Lake	Lake	NW. of Mirond L.		55	15	102	58
Chamberlain Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	24	105	07
Chambers Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	27	106	09
Chambery Coulee	Gulch	SW. of Shaunavon	9–5–19–W3	49	25	108	31
Chambeuil Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	38	105	20
Chamney Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	36	102	10
Champagne Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	43–16–W3	52	42	108	14
Champagne Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	55	108	38
Chance Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	33	108	43
Channel Lake	Lake	NE. of Willowbunch L.	6, 7–24, 25–W2	49	31	105	17
Channel Point	Point	N. Shore of Lake Athabasca		59	17	106	38
Chapleau Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Yorkton	14–10, 11–W2	50	15	103	30
Chaplin Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Wood R.	14–2–W3	50	10	106	16
Chaplin Lake	Lake	E. of Morse	16, 17–5, 6–W3	50	27	106	40
Chapman Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	17	104	43
Chapman Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	55	107	55
Chapman Island	Island	Loon L.		55	48	102	04
Chappuis Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	58	106	54
Charbonneau Lake	Lake	N. of Doré L.		54	54	107	17
Charbonneau River	River	Flows N. into Davy L.		58	48	108	21
Charcoal Lake	Lake	NE. of Wollaston L.		58	49	102	22
Charette Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Jackfish L.	19–47–17–W3	53	04	108	29
Charette Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	23–41–28–W3	52	33	109	56
Charlebois Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	25	104	50
Charles Bay	Bay	Suggi L.		54	18	102	53
Charles, Lac de	Lake	NE. of Prince Albert	9–50–25–W2	53	18	105	35
Charles Lake	Lake	NE. of Carlyle	17–12–1–W2	50	00	102	05
Charles Lake	Lake	SW. of Big Quill L.	32–20–W2	51	45	104	43
Charles Lake	Lake	SW. of Doré L.		54	22	107	49
Charles Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	23	103	36
Charlot Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	35	109	15
Charlot Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	108	25
Charlot Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	36	109	13
Charlot River	River	Flows SW. into Lake Athabasca		59	37	109	08
Charlton Lake	Lake	NE. of Cold L.		54	43	109	45
Charron Lake	Lake	SE. of Lenore L.	39, 40–16, 17–W2	52	25	104	17
Chartier Island	Island	Peter Pond L.		55	47	108	31
Chartier Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	49–5–W2	53	12	102	40
Chartier Point	Point	SE. shore of Peter Pond L.		55	43	108	31
Chartrand Point	Point	S. shore of Cree L.		57	24	106	42
Chase Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	39	102	07
Chatelain Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	05	107	50
Cheadle Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	44	102	54
Cheal Lake	Lake	N. of Prince Albert	51–25–W2	53	26	105	40
Chedister Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Nipin R.		55	34	109	05
Cheeseman Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	56–2–W2	53	50	102	18
Cheesman Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	04	102	06
Cheeyas Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	23	106	04
Chekask Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	45	102	01
Chekuhikun Lake	Lake	NE. of Mirond L.		55	32	102	12
Chemin, Lac du	Lake	SW. of Big Quill L.		51	42	104	45
Chemong Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Overflowing R.	48–30–W1	53	08	101	50
Chepakan Bay	Bay	Mountain L.		55	27	104	34
Chepwaw Lake	Lake	SW. of Otter L.		55	30	104	59
Cheropita Lake	Lake	SW. of Pascal L.		60	01	105	20
Cherpeta Creek	Creek	FlowsN.intoChedisterCr.		55	34	109	05
Cherry Lake	Lake	SE. of Indian Head	36–16–13–W2	50	23	103	40
Cherry Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	35–41–25–W3	52	35	109	30
Cherry Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	27	103	51
Chester Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	47
Cheviot Lake	Lake	SE. of Saskatoon	35–3–W3	52	04	106	20
Chicot, Lac	Lake	NE. of Rosthern	45–28–W2	52	51	105	56
Chilton Lake	Lake	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse	74–9–W3	55	26	107	23
Chilwell Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	05
Chimney Coulee	Gulch	N. of Eastend	20–7–21–W3	49	34	108	49
Chimney Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	13, 14–41–25–W3	52	32	109	29
Chimo Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	24	108	50
Chinook Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	39–4–W2	52	23	102	29
Chip Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.	66–6, 7–W2	54	44	102	55
Chipewyan Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	04	106	21
Chipman Bay	Bay	Black L.		59	19	105	14
Chipman Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	25	105	10
Chipman Portage	Portage	Square L.—Black L.		59	18	105	14
Chipman River	River	Flows S. into Black L.		59	18	105	17
Chisholm Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	4–40–25–W3	52	25	109	32
Chisholm Lake	Lake	SW. of Hanson L.		54	38	102	58
Chitac, Lac	Lake	SW. of Little Crooked L.	44–28–W2	52	46	106	00
Chitek Lake	Lake	SW. of Delaronde L.	55, 54–12, 13–W3	53	44	107	47
Chitek River	River	Flows E. into Meadow L.		54	05	108	17
Chobaniuk Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	39	102	12
Chobotuk Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	43	105	19
Chokecherry Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Miry Cr.	11–20–19–W3	50	41	108	32
Chord Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	10, 15–48–7–W3	53	08	106	56
Chorneyko Lake	Lake	S. of Lac la Ronge		54	58	104	56
Christie Bay	Bay	Beaupré L.		54	32	107	15
Christie Island	Island	Bervin L.		55	47	104	31
Christie Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	13
Christie Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	37	105	02
Christopher Bay	Bay	Kenosee L.	15–10–3–W2	49	49	102	20
Christopher Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Spruce R.	52–27–W2	53	27	105	52
Christopher Lake	Lake	SW. of Candle L.	53–26–W2	53	34	104	50
Chubey Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Six Mile Cr.	2–6–6–W3	49	26	106	42
Chudyk Lake	Lake	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse	72–11–W3	55	16	107	40
Church Island	Island	Hickson L.		56	18	104	24
Church Lake	Lake	NE. of Balcarres	20–22–11–W2	50	55	103	30
Church Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	48	102	57
Churchill Lake	Lake	E. of Peter Pond L.		55	55	108	20
Churchill River	River	Flows into Manitoba		55	52	102	00
Churchill River Bay	Bay	Churchill R.		55	24	104	33
Churchman Island	Island	Wapawekka L.		54	57	104	18
Chymko Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	21	107	32
Cinch Bay	Bay	Martin L.		59	33	108	37
Cinch Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	32	108	39
Cinder Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Plonge		55	20	107	12
Ciocia Lake	Lake	NE. of Sovereign L.		59	59	105	31
Clair Brook	Brook	Flows S. into Little Quill L.	35–16–W2	51	57	104	10
Clam Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	105	43
Clampitt Lake	Lake	NW. of Forrest L.		57	54	109	55
Clare Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	6–42–24–W3	52	36	109	26
Clare Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	02	106	28
Clarence Coulee	Coulee	W. of Shaunavon	7, 8–24, 25–W3	49	38	109	14
Clarence Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	14	105	00
Clarine Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	16, 17, 20, 21–54–27–W2	53	40	105	56
Clark Bay	Bay	Little Bear L.	62–17–W2	54	23	104	29
Clark Bay	Bay	SW. side of Kipahigan L.		55	27	102	10
Clark Bay	Bay	Wapisew L.	55–4–W2	53	47	102	33
Clark Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	20	102	50
Clark Bridge	Locality	S. of Willow Bunch	3–4–27–W2	49	16	105	34
Clark Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	23	107	28
Clark Island	Island	MacEachern B.		56	57	103	24
Clark Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Course	6, 7–34–32–W	51	54	101	59
Clark Lake	Lake	E. of Witchekan L.	51–5–W3	53	25	106	36
Clark Peninsula	Peninsula	E. shore of Nemeiben L.		55	23	105	24
Clarke Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Clarke Marsh	25–11–1–W3	49	56	106	01
Clarke Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	09	104	49
Clarke Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	22	106	54
Clarke Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	23	102	36
Clarke Marsh	Marsh	S. of Old Wives L.	11–1–W3	49	56	106	02
Clarke Point	Point	E. shore of Deschambault Lake		54	44	103	33
Clatto Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Dillon R.		55	43	109	55
Clavelle Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	108	56
Claydon Coulee	Gulch	S. of Frenchman R.	3–22–W3	49	15	108	55
Clear Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	35, 36–42–23–W3	52	39	109	11
Clearsand Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Candle L.	7–56–23–W2	53	49	105	25
Clearsand Lake	Lake	SE. of Crean L.	56–24, 25–W2	53	50	105	32
Clearwater Creek	Creek	FlowsN.intoBearheadL.	11–32–30–W	51	44	101	37
Clearwater River	River	Flows into Alberta		56	43	110	00
Clement Lake	Lake	N. of Uskik L.		55	42	103	20
Clements Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	07	102	19
Clements Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	03	107	28
Clinch Bay	Bay	Middle Foster L.		56	33	105	29
Cline Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	20	104	05
Clinkskill Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	48	108	45
Close Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	52	104	55
Clover Lake	Lake	SW. of Webb L.		59	38	108	53
Clowes Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	20	107	39
Cluff Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	22	109	34
Clut Lakes	Lakes	N. of Black L.		59	23	105	48
Coady Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	24	104	44
Coal Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	1–2–W3	49	00	106	09
Coal Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	34, 35–49–25–W2	53	14	105	35
Coal Mine Lake	Lake	E. of Willowbunch L.	4, 5–23–W2	49	22	105	01
Coats Lake	Lake	NE. of Forrest L.		57	53	108	42
Cobb Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Nipekamew L.		54	28	104	58
Cobb Lake	Lake	S. of Lac la Ronge		54	33	104	52
Cochrane Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	17	104	58
Cochrane Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	48	106	28
Cochrane River	River	Flows into Manitoba		58	59	102	00
Cody Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	14
Coe Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	108	35
Coffee Point	Point	W. shore of Namew L.		54	13	101	57
Coffin Lake	Lake	N. of Pinehouse L.	79–4–W3	55	50	106	36
Coflin Lake	Lake	N. of Forrest L.		57	48	109	14
Cogger Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	44
Cohen Lake	Lake	NE. of Forrest L.		57	49	108	55
Cojocar Bay	Bay	Gordon L.	78–4–W3	55	48	106	30
Cojocar Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	15	104	48
Cold Lake	Lake	SW. of Primrose L.		54	33	110	05
Cold River	River	Flows SE. into Lac des Iles		54	28	109	32
Coldspring Lake	Lake	SW. of Battleford	39–18, 19–W3	52	22	108	35
Coldwell Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into McCloy Cr.	44–22–W2	52	48	105	06
Cole Bay	Bay	Canoe L.		55	06	108	21
Cole Island	Island	Canoe L.		55	08	108	19
Cole Lake	Lake	SW. of Waterhen L.	60–17–W3	54	12	108	31
Cole Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	17	106	28
Cole Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	25	103	43
Cole Rapids	Rapids	North Saskatchewan R.	49–23–W2	53	16	105	12
Colfax Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Souris R.	6–12–15–W2	49	58	104	03
Colin Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	49	104	14
Colin River	River	Flows SE. into Lake Athabasca		59	29	109	47
Collard Lake	Lake	NW. of Daly L.		56	40	105	52
Collard Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	20–41–24–W3	52	32	109	25
Colley Lake	Lake	N. of Forrest L.		57	53	109	10
Collie Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	20, 21–44–23–W3	52	49	109	17
Collier Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	108	23
Collier Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	24	103	28
Collins Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	17	103	39
Collins Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Wollaston L.		58	15	103	40
Collins Island	Island	Kipahigon L.		55	29	102	08
Collins Lake	Lake	E. of Oliver L.		56	46	103	15
Colquhoun Lake	Lake	NW. of Highrock L.		57	22	105	45
Colt Lake	Lake	SE. of Watrous	29–22–W2	51	30	105	07
Colt Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	44	102	45
Colvin Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	55–1–W2	53	44	102	03

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Combe Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	20	103	48
Combres Lake	Lake	N. of Misaw L.		59	59	102	29
Comeback Bay	Bay	Amisk L.		54	44	102	07
Common Island	Island	Selwyn L.		59	56	104	24
Como Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	21, 22–48–7–W3	53	10	106	57
Complex Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	20	106	56
Compulsion Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		57	47	103	16
Compulsion River	River	Flows NE. into Wollaston L.		57	41	103	23
Concrete Coulee	Gulch	N. of Frenchman R.	2–7–23–W3	49	32	109	02
Condie Reservoir	Reservoir	NW. of Regina	32, 33–18–20–W2	50	34	104	43
Conglomerate Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Frenchman R.	28–6–23–W3	49	30	109	04
Conjuring Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Assiniboine R.	34–6–W2	51	59	102	43
Conjuring River	River	Flows S. into Churchill R.		55	35	103	18
Conley Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Nolan R.		60	00	109	06
Conn Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	24	108	44
Connell Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Carrot R.	35–49–10–W2	53	17	103	22
Connell Lake	Lake	NW. of Arcola	11–4–W2	49	53	102	32
Connor Lake	Lake	NW. of Uskik L.		55	42	103	21
Constable Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	57	106	44
Constance Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	28, 29–48–7–W3	53	10	106	58
Constance Lake	Lake	E. of Wakaw L.	43–25–W2	52	41	105	31
Contact Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	25	104	52
Contact Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	14	103	43
Contest Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	18	103	12
Conway Lake	Lake	S. of Candle L.	52–23–W2	53	30	105	19
Cook Bay	Bay	Clam L.		55	19	105	41
Cook Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	04	104	58
Cook Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	7–10–25–W2	49	49	105	22
Cook Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	23–40–26–W3	52	28	109	40
Cook Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	57–7–W2	53	55	102	59
Cook Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	31	103	27
Cook Peninsula	Peninsula	Wathaman L.		56	57	103	43
Cooke Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	59	102	18
Coombe Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	48	103	48
Coon Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	2, 3–44–18–W2	52	46	104	31
Cooper Creek	Creek	Flows E. into North Saskatchewan R.	9–42–15–W3	52	37	108	05
Cooper Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Ross B.		55	48	107	14
Cooper Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	49	105	03
Cooper Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	58	102	42
Copeau River	River	Flows E. into Red Deer R.	43–7–W2	52	45	103	00
Copeland Lake	Lake	N. of Puzzle L.		60	00	105	06
Copeland Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	13	103	40
Copp Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	25	104	01
Coppin Lake	Lake	NE. of Forrest L.		57	50	109	02
Cora Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	25	105	25
Corck Lakes	Lakes	S. of Black L.		59	06	105	15
Cordick Spring	Spring	NW. of Old Wives L.	4–15–5–W3	50	13	106	38
Corman Island	Island	Black Bear Island L.		55	37	105	42
Corman Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	47	108	14
Corneille Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	58	102	38
Corneille Portage	Portage	Between Mirond L. and Corneille L.		55	01	102	40
Corneille Rapids	Rapids	Mirond L.-Corneille L.		55	01	102	42
Cornell Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	54	109	20
Corner Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	56–2, 3–W2	53	49	102	20
Corner Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	57	105	57
Cornwall Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	27
Cornwell Lake	Lake	SW. of Daly L.		56	18	105	54
Corson Lake	Lake	NW. of Wollaston L.		58	44	103	45
Cosgrave Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	17	107	15
Costigan Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	57	105	55
Cote Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	53
Coteau, The	Hills	N. of Swift Current		51	00	107	30
Coteau Creek	Creek	Flows S. into U.S.A.	1–2–23–W3	49	00	109	05
Coteau Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into South Saskatchewan R.	27–7–W3	51	16	106	51
Coteau Lake	Lake	N. of Luck L.	27–8–W3	51	17	107	01
Cotter Lake	Lake	E. of Pinehouse L.		55	30	106	18
Cotteral Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	57	102	07
Cottonwood Coulee	Gulch	S. of Frenchman R.	1–15–W3	49	03	108	05
Cottonwood Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Waskana Cr.	19–21–W2	50	35	104	53
Cougal Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	41	102	11
Coulee Lake	Lake	NW. of Cypress L.	8–28, 29–W3	49	38	109	49
Coupland Lake	Lake	NW. of Flotten L.		54	42	108	57
Course Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	22	108	39
Court Lake	Lake	S. of Webb L.		59	38	108	48
Courtney Lake	Lake	W. of Emma L.	18–53–27–W2	53	35	105	59
Coutlee Lake	Lake	SE. of Willow Bunch	1–19–W2	49	03	104	28
Cow Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	32	104	33
Cow Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	56–4–W2	53	50	102	30
Cow Narrows	Narrows	Churchill R.		55	33	104	31
Cowan Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Spruce R.	55–1–W3	53	46	106	05
Cowan Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	11	104	47
Cowan Lake	Lake	NE. of Manito L.	33–44–23–W3	52	50	109	16
Cowan Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	00	107	20
Cowan Rapids	Rapids	Wathaman L.		56	54	103	54
Cowan River	River	Flows NW. into Beaver R.		54	25	107	51
Cowie Island	Island	Cree L.		57	22	106	54
Cowie Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	40	102	57
Cowpack Island	Island	Pinehouse L.		55	45	106	18
Cowper Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Moose Mountain Cr.	3–7–2–W2	49	33	102	10
Cox Lake	Lake	S. of Waskesiu L.	52–2–W3	53	28	106	13
Coyle Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	45	103	34
Coyote Lake	Lake	NW. of Arcola	19–10–5–W2	49	50	102	40
Coyote Lake	Lake	W. of Cowan L.	57–10–W3	53	54	107	25
Crabtree Lake	Lake	NE. of Candle L.	57, 58–17–W2	53	58	104	30
Cracking River	River	Flows N. into Carrot R.	52–7–W2	53	30	102	55
Crackingstone Inlet	Inlet	NW. of Beaverlodge L.		59	30	108	45
Crackingstone Peninsula	Peninsula	Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	43
Crackingstone Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	24	108	58
Crackingstone River	River	Flows SW. into Lake Athabasca		59	31	108	45
Craig Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	39	102	06
Craig Island	Island	Reilly L.		57	17	103	03
Craig Lake	Lake	S. of Flin Flon	15, 24–65–30–W	54	38	101	52
Craik Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	36	105	24
Crampean Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	15	102	56
Crane Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Kimoff L.	11–38–16–W3	52	15	108	10
Crane Lake	Lake	NE. of Maple Creek	13–23, 24–W3	50	07	109	06
Crang Lake	Lake	S. of Hanson L.		54	33	102	44
Crater Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	38	102	13
Crawford Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Turtlelake R.	13–49–20–W3	53	13	103	48
Crawford Lake	Lake	NW. of Highrock L.		57	25	105	51
Crawford Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	49	102	54
Crean Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	05	106	09
Crean River	River	Flows NE. into Montreal L.		54	13	105	50
Cree Bay	Bay	Black L.		59	01	105	48
Cree Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	30	106	30
Cree River	River	Flows N. into Black L.		59	00	105	47
Creighton Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	12	104	47
Creighton Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	46	101	58
Cremer Lakes	Lakes	NW. of Tazin L.		59	59	109	52
Crescent Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Crescent L.	23–4–W2	51	00	102	30
Crescent Lake	Lake	S. of Leech L.	23–4–W2	51	01	102	30
Cressman Lake	Lake	N. of Tazin L.		59	59	109	08
Crew Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	39	105	08
Crichton Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Battle Cr.	2–8–30–W3	49	37	109	58
Cripple Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Wood R.	35–11–4–W3	49	57	106	27
Crockett Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	16	107	36
Cromarty Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Saskatchewan R.	47–25–W2	53	01	105	32
Crompton Lake	Lake	NW. of Sixty L.		60	00	107	13
Crook Lake	Lake	S. of Sproule L.	47–4–W3	53	02	106	28
Crooked Bay	Bay	Deschambault L.		54	48	103	26
Crooked Lake	Lake	SE. of Melville	19–5, 6–W2	50	35	102	38
Crooked Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	57–4–W3	53	55	106	27
Crooked Lake	Lake	NW. of Wollaston L.		58	43	103	56
Crooked Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	54	107	08
Crooked River	River	Flows NW. into Leather L.	14–47–14–W2	53	03	103	57
Crooked Hill Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Whitesand R.	34–30–3–W2	51	39	102	20
Crookshanks Lake	Lake	NW. of Kindersley	26–33–24–W3	51	52	109	12
Cross Bay	Bay	Namew L.		54	07	101	57
Cross Bay	Bay	E. side of Numabin B. at N. end		56	46	103	04
Cross Lake	Lake	S. of Nokomis L.		56	47	103	01
Cross Lake	Lake	E. of Cumberland L.	58–1–W2	53	59	102	04
Crossing Island	Island	South Saskatchewan R.	47–24–W2	53	05	105	30
Crossman Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Sturgeon R.	55–5–W3	53	47	106	44
Crossman Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.		53	47	106	44
Crowfoot Lake	Lake	S. of Madge L.	31–29–30–W	51	34	101	42
Crozier Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	56	102	55
Crystal Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Murray L.	46–16–W3	53	07	108	20
Crystal Lake	Lake	NE. of Good Spirit L.	33–3–W2	51	52	102	25
Crystal Beach Lake	Lake	NE. of Rosetown	31, 32–12–W3	51	43	107	35
Cub Hills	Hills	E. of Montreal L.		54	15	104	30
Cub Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	18	104	31
Cuelenaere Bay	Bay	N. side of Lac la Ronge		55	16	105	00
Cuillerier Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Etomami R.	15–43–3–W2	52	42	102	21
Cuillerier River	River	Flows N. into Etomami R.	10–43–3–W2	52	42	102	20
Culdesac Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	54–30–W	53	38	101	47
Culdesac River	River	Flows into Manitoba	53–29, 30–W	53	38	101	47
Cumberland Island	Island	Bounded by Bigstone, Tearing and Saskatchewan Rs.	56,57–1,2,3–W2	53	55	102	22
Cumberland Lake	Lake	S. of Amisk L.		54	05	102	18
Cumines Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	47	102	09
Cuming Lake	Lake	On N.W.T. Boundary		60	00	108	48
Cumins Lake	Lake	S. of Peter Pond L.		55	34	108	50
Cummine Lake	Lake	N. of Tazin L.		59	56	109	00
Cumming Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	05
Cummings Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	2–49–5–W3	53	12	106	37
Cunning Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	25	103	35
Cunningham Lakes	Lakes	E. of Cree L.		57	29	105	51
Cup Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	10	106	48
Curly Islands	Islands	Candle L.	56–22–W2	53	48	105	13
Currie Bay	Bay	Davin L.		56	50	103	39
Currie Island	Island	Cree L.		57	36	106	15
Currie Lake	Lake	S. of Kamuchawie L.		56	10	102	03
Currie Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	23	106	05
Curry Lake	Lake	SE. of Turtle L.	50, 51–16–W3	53	23	108	18
Cushing Lake	Lake	SE. of Pasfield L.		58	05	105	00
Cussed Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Whitesand R.	5–27–4–W2	51	23	102	32
Cutarm Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Qu'Appelle R.	10–18–31–W	50	30	101	42
Cutarm Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	36–32–W	52	10	102	00
Cutbank Lake	Lake	NE. of Swift Current	18–8–W3	50	32	107	00
Cut Beaver Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	55–4, 5–W2	53	47	102	38
Cut Beaver River	River	Flows E. into Cut Beaver L.	55–5–W2	53	48	102	42
Cut Knife Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Battle R.		52	54	108	57
Cut Knife Hill	Hill	NE. of Manito L.	27, 34–44–21–W3	52	50	108	58
Cutler Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	108	28
Cybulski Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	59	103	43
Cycloid Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	15	105	16
Cygnet Lake	Lake	SW. of Watrous	31–2–W3	51	38	106	13
Cygni Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	15–41–25–W3	52	31	109	31
Cypress Hills	Hills	SW. of Swift Current		49	40	109	30
Cypress Lake	Lake	S. of Cypress Hills	6–26, 27–W3	49	30	109	30
Cypress River	River	Flows SE. into Lake Athabasca		59	36	109	32
Cyprian Lake	Lake	E. of Black L.		59	13	104	18
Dacite Bay	Bay	Bertrum B.	16–66–6–W2	54	42	102	51
Dafoe Coulee	Coulee	S. of Eatonia	23, 24–25–W3	51	00	109	22
Dagg Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	48–5–W2	53	09	102	44
Dahl Island	Island	Cree L.		57	30	106	10
Dahl Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	48–4–W2	53	10	102	34
Dahle Lake	Lake	S. of Forrest L.		57	31	109	13
Dahlton Island	Island	Selwyn L.		60	00	104	38
Dakin Lake	Lake	NE. of Cold L.		54	42	109	46
Dale Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	48–7–W3	53	11	106	54
Dale Lake	Lake	S. of Black Birch L.		56	39	107	48
Daly Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	109	36
Daly Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	32	105	40
Dan Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	57–4–W2	53	57	102	29
Dancing Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	20, 29–42–26–W3	52	38	109	42
Daniels Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	108	18
Daniels Lake	Lake	S. of Kamuchawie L.		56	07	102	03
Danielson Bay	Bay	S. side of Nokomis L.		56	53	103	08
Danielson Lake	Lake	NE. of Frobisher L.		56	23	107	38
Dardier Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	16	106	35
Dardier Islands	Islands	Lake Athabasca		59	16	106	35
Dardier Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	50	107	38
Dargavel Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	108	07
Darieu Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	12	103	53
Dark Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	109	07
Davenport Lake	Lake	SE. of Fontaine L.		59	39	106	18
David Island	Island	Tazin L.		59	46	109	11
David Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	38	103	33
Davidson Bay	Bay	Lakena B.		59	57	108	06
Davidson Coulee	Gulch	SE. of Lashburn	47–24, 25–W3	53	03	109	31
Davidson Island	Island	Cree L.		57	34	106	37
Davidson Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	107	44
Davies Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	17
Davies Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Wheeler R.		57	16	105	50
Davies Island	Island	Cree L.		57	36	106	10
Davies Lake	Lake	E. of Smoothstone L.		54	36	106	43
Davin Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	50	103	40
Davis Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	29–6–25–W3	49	30	109	19
Davis Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	09	105	01
Davis Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	52	104	20
Davy Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	55	108	10
Daw Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	46
Dawson Lake	Lake	SW. of Black L.		58	30	106	15
Dawson Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	26	103	33
Day Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	31	105	53
Day Bird Lake	Lake	SW. of Kutawa L.		51	14	104	12

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Day Star Lake	Lake	NE. of Whitewood L.		51	32	104	17
Dead Lake	Lake	NW. of Estevan	4–11–W2	49	18	103	25
Dead Lake	Lake	NW. of Crean L.	60–5–W3	54	12	106	36
Dead Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	40	105	01
Deadcree Point	Point	S. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	14	107	51
Deadhorse Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	52	102	00
Deadman Lake	Lake	N. of Chitek L.	55–11–W3	53	48	107	37
Deadmoose Lake	Lake	SW. of Lenore L.	38–23–W2	52	19	105	10
Dead Moose Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Sipanok Chan.	26–54–6–W2	53	42	102	47
Deadsteer Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	37–2–W2	52	12	102	15
Deadwood Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Waskesiu L.		54	01	106	28
De Armond Lake	Lake	S. of Maribelli L.		56	01	104	27
Deatherage Bay	Bay	S. of Misaw L.		59	50	102	30
de Balinhard Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac des Iles		54	29	109	11
Debus Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	21–41–26–W3	52	33	109	41
Deception Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	32	102	56
Deception Lake	Lake	S. of Battleford	2, 11–39–17–W3	52	20	108	21
Deception Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	33	104	14
Decorby Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	18–39–3–W2	52	22	102	25
Deep Bay	Bay	Delaronde L.		54	10	107	11
Deep Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		56	25	103	00
Deep Lake	Lake	S. of Indian Head	17–13–W2	50	25	103	41
Deep Lake	Lake	E. of Chitek L.	55–11–W3	53	43	107	31
Deep Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	56–4–W2	53	51	102	34
Deep Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	00	107	05
Deep Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		55	02	102	11
Deep Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	109	01
Deep Water Lake	Lake	S. of Shaunavon	7–18–W3	49	35	108	24
Deer Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.	59, 60–26–W3	54	09	109	48
Deer Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		56	02	107	30
Degryse Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.	76–7–W3	55	35	106	57
Delaine Lake	Lake	SE. of Lenore L.	38–19–W2	52	18	104	43
De La Ronde Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Sergent L.		54	33	108	37
Delaronde Island	Island	Delaronde L.		53	54	106	56
Delaronde Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.	56, 60–7, 8–W3	54	03	107	05
Delhaye Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	06	103	02
Dell Lake	Lake	E. of Forrest L.		57	36	108	54
Dellwood Brook	Brook	Flows S. into Lanigan Cr.	32–23–W2	51	43	105	15
Delmage River	River	Flows N. into N.W.T.		60	00	102	57
Delorme Bay	Bay	Peter L.		57	14	103	51
Delorme Beach	Beach	E. shore of Jackfish L.	35–47–17–W3	53	06	108	22
Delorme Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	50	102	53
Delworth Hill	Hill	S. of Crean L.	56–1–W3	53	52	106	07
Demicharge Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		58	52	103	57
Dempsey Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	22	107	26
Dempster Brook	Brook	Flows W. into Killsquaw Lakes	39–22–W3	53	24	109	05
De Nevers Lake	Lake	Sask-N.W.T. Bdy.		60	00	106	59
Denniel Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.		49	14	107	44
Dennis Lake	Lake	E. of Forrest L.		57	36	109	06
Dennison Bay	Bay	Cumberland L.		54	05	102	10
Depper Lake	Lake	SE. of Forrest L.		57	33	109	08
Dermody Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	29	108	43
Deschambault Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	50	103	30
Deschambault River	River	Flows E. into Deschambault L.		54	47	103	46
Descharme Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	05	109	13
Descharme River	River	Flows S. into Clearwater R.		56	51	109	13
Deserter Lake	Lake	SW. of Witchekan L.	49–12–W3	53	16	107	46
Desjardins Lake	Lake	NW. of Tazin L.		59	58	109	38
Desjardins Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	09	103	25
Desjarlais Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	108	35
Desnomie Lakes	Lakes	S. of Cree L.		56	58	106	46
Detour Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	38	104	11
Devil Lake	Lake	N. of Otter L.		55	40	104	45
Devil Rapids	Rapids	Reindeer L.		56	12	103	10
Devils Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Tukwakisip Cr.		54	44	108	15
Devils Lake	Lake	NE. of Churchill L.		56	43	107	52
Devitt Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	23, 24–41–25–W3	52	33	109	29
Devlin Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	21
Dewalt Lake	Lake	W. of Emma L.	16–53–27–W2	53	35	105	56
Dewan Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Stony L.	18–52–17–W3	53	30	108	30
Dewar Lake	Lake	SW. of Kerrobert	32–30–26–W3	51	36	109	37
Dewar Lake	Lake	SW. of Mayson L.		57	47	107	47
Dewdney Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	00	102	18
Dewdney Island	Island	Tazin L.		59	47	108	55
Dewey Lake	Lake	NE. of Swift Current	19–8–W3	50	35	107	04
Dezou Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	21–42–21–W2	52	38	104	58
Diabase Peninsula	Peninsula	W. shore of Cree L.		57	25	106	55
Dickens Lake	Lake	N. of Otter L.		55	44	104	37
Dickin Island	Island	Deception L.		56	35	104	19
Dickin Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	57	104	44
Dicks Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	18	107	55
Dickson Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	44, 45–23, 24–W2	52	51	105	18
Dickson Peak	Peak	SE. of Willow Bunch	SW $\frac{1}{4}$–2–1–24–W2	49	00	105	07
Dicus Lake	Lake	NE. of Windrum L.		56	06	104	02
Dill Lakes	Lakes	W. of Lenore L.	40, 41–23–W2	52	30	105	15
Diefenbaker Lake	Lake	Artificial expansion of South Saskatchewan R.		51	07	106	38
Dillberry Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	31, 32–42–28–W3	53	35	110	00
Dillon Bay	Bay	Peter Pond L.		55	55	108	57
Dillon Lake	Lake	W. of Peter Pond L.		55	45	109	30
Dillon River	River	Flows NW. into Peter Pond L.		55	56	108	57
Dillworth Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Smoking Tent Cr.	43–32–W	52	45	101	59
Dimick Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	01	107	34
Dimmock Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Bridge Cr.	20–11–21–W3	49	55	108	50
Dinner Point	Point	N. shore of Cumberland L.	58–4–W2	53	59	102	31
Dinty Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	39	107	57
Dionne Lake	Lake	W. of Patterson L.		59	59	102	21
Dipper Lake	Lake	NW. of Pinehouse L.		55	56	107	20
Dipper Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	57	107	26
Dirks Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	40	103	57
Dirt Hills, The	Hills	E. of Old Wives L.		49	59	105	15
Discovery Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	16	103	51
Discovery Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	12, 13–54–27–W2	53	39	105	51
Disraeli Island	Island	Primrose L.		54	51	109	55
Dive Lake	Lake	SE. of Webb L.		59	37	108	47
Diver Lake	Lake	E. of Turtle L.	52–15–W3	53	31	108	04
Divide Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	15	104	37
Dixon Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	48
Dixon Lake	Lake	E. of Old Wives L.		50	01	105	24
Dixon Lake	Lake	S. of Forrest L.		57	29	109	10
Doake Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	07	105	13
Dobbin Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	42	104	57
Dockerill Lake	Lake	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse	76, 77–8–W3	55	38	107	14
Doctor Bay	Bay	Black Birch L.		56	51	107	38
Doctor Lake	Lake	S. of Big Quill L.	6–28–16–W2	51	24	104	15
Dodd Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	109	11
Dodds Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	14	104	40
Dodds Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	02
Dodge Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	50	105	36
Dog Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Waddy L.		56	14	103	54
Dog Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.	32–9–W2	51	44	103	15
Dog Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	57–3–W3	53	54	106	24
Dog Rapids	Rapids	Sturgeon-weir R.		55	01	102	38
Doghide River	River	Flows N. into Leather R.	32–43–14–W2	52	45	104	00
Dohoo Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	41
Don Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	108	35
Donald Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Course	34–31, 32–W	51	58	101	51
Donaldson Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	108	25
Doraetta Lake	Lake	SW. of Swift Current	14–14–15–W3	50	10	107	58
Dore Lake	Lake	SW. of Lac la Ronge		54	46	107	17
Dore River	River	Flows NW. into Beaver R.		54	56	107	45
Doreen Lake	Lake	N. of Beaverlodge L.		59	35	108	42
Dorine Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	8, 9–54–27–W2	53	39	105	56
Dormouse Lake	Lake	N. of Lenore L.	42–21–W2	52	39	104	59
Dorrell Lake	Lake	E. of Chappuis L.		60	00	106	46
Dorval Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Cypress L.	10, 11, 15–7–28–W3	49	33	109	43
Dorval Islands	Islands	North Saskatchewan R.	42, 43–15, 16–W3	52	39	108	09
Dorward Bay	Bay	Michael L.		57	50	103	57
Dot Lake	Lake	NE. of Churchill L.		56	21	107	02
Doucet Lakes	Lakes	S. of Delaronde L.	55–7–W3	53	46	106	59
Dougal Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	21	103	56
Dougan Ridge	Ridge	SW. of Outlook	25–9–W3	51	07	107	10
Douglas Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston		57	39	104	28
Douglas Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	44	101	55
Douglas River	River	Flows into Alberta		58	23	110	00
Doukhobor Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Course	11, 14–33–31–W	51	50	101	45
Doupe Bay	Bay	Jan L.		54	55	102	50
Dowd Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Bear R.		54	32	104	30
Dowd Lakes	Lakes	S. of Lac la Ronge		54	36	104	41
Downie Lake	Lake	SW. of Maple Creek	10–28–W3	49	47	109	41
Downton Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	08	105	14
Dowson Bay	Bay	Black B.		59	31	108	57
Doyle Bay	Bay	Christopher L.	18–53–26–W2	53	35	105	49
Doze Lake	Lake	On Saskatchewan-Alberta Boundary		59	53	110	00
Dragline Channel	Channel	Old Channel of Saskatchewan R.	56–7–W2	53	50	102	55
Dragon Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	58	109	23
Drake Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	40–28–W3	52	25	109	55
Drake Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	51	108	02
Dransfield Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	22	103	11
Draper Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	31	109	02
Dreaver Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	53	104	47
Dreger Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	45	106	45
Drew Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	59	105	31
Drinking Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	19	106	54
Drinking Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	24	104	12
Drinking River	River	Flows S. into Churchill R.		55	26	104	09
Drinkwater Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Moose Jaw Cr.	29–15–23–W2	50	17	105	28
Driscol Lake	Lake	S. of Swift Current	18, 19–7–13–W3	49	34	107	47
Driscoll Island	Island	Hunter B.		55	10	104	40
Drope Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	104	28
Drum Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		56	00	107	39
Drumming Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Battle R.	29–44–18–W3	52	49	108	35
Drumming Hill	Hill	NW. of Battleford		52	49	108	42
Dry Lake	Lake	W. of Weyburn	15–8–19–W2	49	39	104	30
Dryboro Lake	Lake	NE. of Assiniboia	9–26–W2	49	43	105	30
Dube Lake	Lake	W. of Doré L.		54	49	107	55
Dubois Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	108	10
Duck Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Pipestone Creek	34–37–12–W2	52	14	103	37
Duck Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	104	56
Duck Hunting Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Little Quill L.	28–33–14–W2	51	52	103	56
Duddridge Lake	Lake	E. of Pinehouse L.		55	33	106	09
Dufferin Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	27	107	43
Duffy Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	22	108	52
Dukart Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	03	106	56
Dumbell Lake	Lake	W. of Cumberland L.	57, 58–5–W2	53	58	102	43
Dumont Falls	Falls	Mudjatik R.		56	49	107	07
Dumont Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	28	102	04
Dunand Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	18	103	53
Dunbar Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	18
Dunbar Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Smoothstone R.		54	50	106	49
Dunbar Falls	Falls	Karras R.		57	24	107	11
Dunbar Island	Island	Hunter B.		55	09	104	39
Dunbar Lake	Lake	N. of Smoothstone L.		54	46	106	53
Duncan Coulee	Coulee	SE. of Eastend	5, 8–6–20–W3	49	27	108	40
Duncan Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	20	102	16
Dundurn Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Wapisiu L.	33–4–W3	51	48	106	33
Dunlop Bay	Bay	Lansdowne L.		57	34	107	03
Dunlop Lake	Lake	S. of Candle L.	52–22–W2	53	28	105	15
Dunn Bay	Bay	Kamuchawie L.		56	23	102	05
Dunn Lake	Lake	W. of Redberry L.	29, 30–43–9–W3	52	44	107	17
Dunn Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	53	102	20
Dunnet Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	54	105	50
Dunnett Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	28	103	32
Dunning Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	57	108	11
Dunnings Lake	Lake	NE. of Outlook	9–30–2–W3	51	33	106	15
Duns Lake	Lake	SW. of Lloyd L.		57	15	109	26
Dunsmore Bay	Bay	Jan L.		54	56	102	59
Dunsmore Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		57	02	106	19
Duplex Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	41	105	28
Dupre Lake	Lake	SW. of Lloyd L.		57	08	109	15
Dupueis Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	20	104	32
Durocher Lake	Lake	NW. of Doré L.		54	56	107	51
Durrant Lake	Lake	SE. of Black L.		58	35	104	25
Dusyk Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	45	108	05
Dutch Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	36–40–25–W3	52	29	109	28
Dutertre Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.	76–5, 6–W3	55	37	106	46
Dwyer Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	57	103	53
Dyck Lake	Lake	E. of Forrest L.		57	35	108	50
Dyke Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Bear Cr.	8–11–23–W3	49	54	109	06
Dyke Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	108	06
Dzikowicz Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	46	103	56
Eadie Lake	Lake	S. of Peter Pond L.		55	38	108	52
Eagle Island	Island	Churchill L.		56	05	108	18
Eagle Hills	Hills	SW. of Battleford	42, 43–17, 18–W3	52	37	108	37
Eagle Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	29
Eagle Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	40–7–W2	52	25	102	57
Eagle River	River	Flows SW. into Nemeiben Lake		55	25	105	21
Eaglehill Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Tramping L.	28–38–20–W3	52	18	108	48
Eaglehill Creek	Creek	Flows N. into North Saskatchewan R.	39–10–W3	52	22	107	25
Eaglehill Lake	Lake	SW. of Battleford	39–21–W3	52	20	108	58
Eagle Hills Escarpment	Escarpment	NW. of Battleford	44–20, 21–W3	52	48	108	50
Eagles Lake	Lake	SW. of Doré L.		54	10	107	56
Ear Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	38–23–W3	52	17	109	14
East Bay	Bay	Delaronde L.		54	09	107	05
East Bay	Bay	Doré L.		54	43	107	02
East Channel	Channel	Amisk L.		54	38	102	10
East Archibald Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	03	108	26
East Battle Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	1–1–24–W3	49	00	109	14
Eastbrook Coulee	Gulch	S. of Frenchman R.	1–6–21–W3	49	24	108	44
East Coteau Lake	Lake	SE. of Big Muddy L.	1–19–20–W2	49	03	104	28
Eastend Coulee	Gulch	N. of Frenchman R.	6–21–W3	49	30	108	49

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Eastend Reservoir	Reservoir	W. of Eastend	6–21–W3	49	30	108	50
Easter Head	Head	Black B.		59	30	109	04
Eastley Lake	Lake	NW. of Forrest L.		57	51	109	30
East Loon Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Loon Cr.	23–18–W2	50	57	104	23
Eastman Lake	Lake	E. of Peter Pond L.		55	52	108	03
Easton Lake	Lake	SW. of Laird L.		55	46	103	28
East Poplar River	River	Flows into U.S.A.	1–26–W2	49	00	105	35
East Porcupine River	River	Flows W. into Porcupine R.		59	30	104	11
East Short Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Short Cr.	1–7–W2	49	01	102	51
Eastside Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Otherside R.		59	05	107	30
East Trout Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	22	105	05
East Whitewater Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	1—13—W3	49	00	107	39
East Wiwa Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Wiwa Cr.	29–13–10–W3	50	06	107	20
Eaton Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	38	102	11
Eauclaire, Lac	Lake	N. of Chitek L.	56–12–W3	53	50	107	41
Ebel Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Ebel L.	30–9–W2	51	35	103	10
Ebel Lake	Lake	W. of Good Spirit L.	30–8–W2	51	36	103	11
Ebenau Island	Island	South Saskatchewan R.	28, 29–22–29–W3	50	54	109	59
Ebertheltuntue Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	109	12
Eby Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	13–41–24–W3	52	32	109	20
Eccles Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		55	05	101	58
Echo Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Echo L.	13–21–14–W2	50	46	103	48
Echo Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.	31–10–W2	51	42	103	18
Echo Lake	Lake	NW. of Kelvington	40–14, 15–W2	52	28	103	55
Echo Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	39	102	00
Eckman Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	11	103	22
Eday Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	49	107	04
Edelman Lake	Lake	E. of Forrest L.		57	35	108	58
Eden Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	27–41–26–W3	52	33	109	40
Edgar Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	46
Edgar Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	00	102	21
Edgar Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	21	104	20
Edgelow Lake	Lake	W. of Montreal L.		54	24	105	54
Edmunds Coulee	Gulch	NE. of Lloydminster	50–27–W3	53	19	109	48
Edmunds Lakes	Lakes	E. of Lloydminster	50–27–W3	53	17	109	51
Edna Lake	Lake	E. of Willowbunch L.	5–22–W2	49	24	104	55
Edouard Lake	Lake	SE. of Lenore L.	39–17–W2	53	23	104	20
Edward Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	40–24, 25–W3	52	25	109	28
Edward Lake	Lake	S. of Chitek L.	54–12–W3	53	39	107	45
Edwards Lake	Lake	NE. of Cold L.		54	42	109	39
Edwin Creek	Creek	Flows into Alberta		56	35	110	00
Edworthy Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	108	00
Egg Lake	Lake	S. of Qu'Appelle L.	20–16–W2	50	40	104	03
Egg Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	51–3–W3	53	25	106	24
Egg Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	56, 57–2, 3–W2	53	53	102	20
Egg Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.	57–7–W3	53	56	107	02
Egg Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	57–4–W3	53	57	106	19
Egg Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	05	105	30
Eight Mile Lake	Lake	NW. of Battleford	44–17–W3	52	48	108	27
Eins Lake	Lake	SW. of Battleford	35, 36–18–W3	52	03	108	31
Eisler Lake	Lake	NW. of Uskik L.		55	37	103	25
Ekapo Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Qu'Appelle River	19A–5–W2	50	34	102	40
Ekapo Lake	Lake	NE. of Weyburn	15, 16–4, 5–W2	50	20	102	35
Eklund Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	19	105	05
Elaine Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	27	106	21
Elbow, The	River Bend	S. of Saskatchewan R.	26–5–W3	51	06	106	37
Elbow Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	40–30–W	52	30	101	43
Elder Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	39	108	33
Eldred Lake	Lake	S. of Delaronde L.	53–7–W3	53	34	106	59
Eldredge Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	40–4–W2	52	28	102	30
Eldridge Lake	Lake	NW. of Deschambault L.		55	12	103	57
Elefson Lake	Lake	Sask.-Man. Bdy.		56	24	102	00
Elemer Lake	Lake	NW. of Kindersley	34–23–W3	51	58	109	10
Elephant Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	24	103	52
Eliason Island	Island	Waden B.		55	18	105	07
Elizabeth Falls	Falls	Fond du Lac R.		59	11	105	33
Elizabeth Portage	Portage	Middle L.—Black L.		59	10	105	35
Elk Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	51–4–W3	53	25	106	30
Elk Lake	Lake	S. of Crean L.	54–2–W3	53	42	106	17
Elkona Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	42–23–W2	52	36	105	12
Ell Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	2–39–25–W3	52	19	109	30
Ell Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	52	104	31
Ellefson Bay	Bay	Tazin L.		59	48	108	50
Ellingson Bay	Bay	Whiteswan L.	60–22–W2	54	11	105	11
Ellinor Lake	Lake	NW. of Yorkton	4–30–9–W2	51	35	103	14
Elliot Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	22	108	46
Elliot Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Elliot B.		59	23	108	44
Elliot Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	24	108	43
Elliot Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	47
Elliott Bay	Bay	W. side of Numabin B., at N. end		56	51	103	06
Elliott Falls	Falls	Foster R.		56	00	105	50
Elliott Island	Island	Pinehouse L.		55	38	106	29
Elliott Lake	Lake	SE. of Reindeer L.		56	27	102	44
Ellis Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	36	109	12
Ellis Bay	Bay	E. side of Oliver L.		56	54	103	18
Ellis Island	Island	Deschambault L.		54	53	103	13
Ellis Lake	Lake	W. of Prince Albert	49–2–W3	53	12	106	16
Ellis Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	05	104	30
Ellis Lakes	Lakes	W. of Prince Albert	48, 49–2–W3	53	12	106	17
Ellis Peninsula	Peninsula	W. shore of Pinehouse L.	76–4–W3	55	36	106	31
Ells Lake	Lake	W. of Lloyd L.		57	20	109	42
Elm Creek	Creek	Flows into Manitoba	55–29, 30–W	53	45	101	46
Elm Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	55–30–W	53	45	101	55
Elrick Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	14	104	48
Elsie Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	12, 13–5–20–W2	49	23	104	35
Elto Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	26	108	25
Elusive Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	108	16
Emerald Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	33–48–7–W3	53	11	106	58
Emerson Bay	Bay	Bertrum B.	5–66–6–W2	54	41	102	52
Emma Lake	Lake	SW. of Candle L.	53, 54–27–W2	53	36	105	54
Emmeline Lake	Lake	NE. of Smoothstone L.		55	00	106	22
Emmerson Island	Island	Cree L.		57	26	106	13
Emmerson Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	42	102	57
Emu Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	34	108	42
Ena Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	55	108	12
Ena River	River	Flows SW. into Soulier L.		59	49	108	40
End Island	Island	Pothole B.		55	16	104	31
End Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	06	108	07
Engebrigt Lake	Lake	NW. of Crane L.	16–25–W3	50	22	109	19
Engemann Lake	Lake	N. of Cree L.		57	55	106	55
Engler Lake	Lake	W. of Black L.		59	08	106	52
English Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	13	105	15
English Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Saskatchewan R.	13–49–19–W2	53	14	104	40
English Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca.		59	30	106	36
English Narrows	Narrows	Nut B.		55	11	105	14
Englishman Lake	Lake	SW. of Turtle L.	51–22–W3	53	24	109	12
Englishman River	River	Flows S. into North Saskatchewan R.	6–50–21–W3	53	48	109	05
Englund Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	3–40–10–W2	52	27	103	24
Enid Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	35, 36–42–22–W2	52	40	105	03
Ennis Lake	Lake	SW. of Wapawekka L.		54	38	105	06
Ennuyeuse Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Lake Athabasca		59	04	109	32
Ennuyeuse, Pointe	Point	S. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	02	109	52
Ens Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	01	108	14
Ens Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Cree L.		56	57	105	05
Epp Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	47	105	24
Erickson Inlet	Inlet	Black B.		59	31	108	47
Erickson Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	56–4–W3	53	54	106	32
Erickson Lake	Lake	W. of Cumberland L.		54	02	103	04
Erickson Lake	Lake	SW. of Davin L.		56	45	103	54
Errington Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	42	102	25
Errol Lake	Lake	E. of Lenore L.	40–18–W2	52	27	104	32
Error Lakes	Lakes	S. of Manito L.	40–25, 26–W3	52	28	109	36
Esker Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	12	107	23
Eskwinagun Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Witchekan L.	31–47–6–W3	53	07	106	52
Esmay Lake	Lake	S. of Forbes L.		55	46	104	44
Estabrooks Lake	Lake	N. of Pinehouse L.	80–3–W3	55	57	106	21
Estey Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		55	12	102	09
Etaytakoos Lake	Lake	NE. of Whitewood L.		51	32	104	14
Ethel Lake	Lake	N. of Emma L.	2–54–27–W2	53	38	105	52
Ethelwyn Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	51	108	52
Ethmuir Lake	Lake	NW. of Kindersley	34–24–W3	51	56	109	22
Etomami Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	38–5–W2	52	15	102	40
Etomami River	River	Flows N. into Red Deer R.	28–44–3–W2	52	48	102	33
Eulas Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	54	105	38
Eva Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	45	104	45
Evan Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	16–42–21–W2	52	37	104	56
Evans Bay	Bay	Sask-Man. Bdy.—Kamuchawie L.		56	12	102	02
Evans Island	Island	Thicke L.		59	28	106	49
Evans Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	55	103	31
Evelyn Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert		52	40	105	08
Evernden Lake	Lake	SE. of Candle L.	55–18–W2	53	45	104	35
Ewen Bay	Bay	Nut B.		55	12	105	15
Explorers Bay	Bay	Hanson L.		54	43	102	47
Eyahpaise Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	34	103	34
Eyapawutik Lake	Lake	N. of Chitek L.	55–12–W3	53	47	107	48
Eye Lake	Lake	SW. of Craik	22–2–W2	50	51	106	12
Eyebrow Hills, The	Hills	NW. of Moose Jaw		50	50	106	07
Eyebrow Lake	Lake	SW. of Craik	23–2–W3	50	56	106	09
Eyehill Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Manito L.	34–42–26–W3	52	39	109	40
Eyinatik Island	Island	Turtle L.	54–18–W3	53	38	108	71
Eyinew Island	Island	Otter L.		55	33	104	32
Eyinew Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	05	102	45
Eynard Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	58	105	46
Fafard Lake	Lake	SW. of Witchekan L.	48–13–W3	53	15	107	49
Faford Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	13	103	06
Faibish Bay	Bay	Primeau L.		55	54	107	17
Fair Lake	Lake	N. of Otter L.		55	40	104	36
Fair Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	21	109	55
Fairdale Coulee	Coulee	SE. of Kindersley	23–18, 19–W3	50	58	108	36
Fairley Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	48	109	41
Fairmount Marsh	Marsh	SW. of Kindersley	28–24–W3	51	25	109	20
Fairwell Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	30–6–24–W3	49	32	109	15
Fairy Island	Island	Emma L.	32–53–27–W2	53	37	105	57
Fairy Glen Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	05	104	45
Falling Horse Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Torch R.	55–16–W2	53	45	104	17
Fannon Lake	Lake	S. of Lower Foster L.		56	21	105	24
Fansher Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	28	106	55
Fanson Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	14	103	42
Faraud Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	47	105	05
Farewell Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	27–40–24–W3	52	28	109	22
Farrier Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Primrose L.		55	00	109	49
Farrow Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Lake Athabasca		59	31	108	48
Farrow Inlet	Inlet	Black B.		59	31	108	48
Fast Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	59	108	15
Father Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	37	105	20
Fault Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	23	104	30
Fauquier Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Bear Cr.	5–11–23–W3	49	53	109	06
Fearey Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	02
Feather Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	19	108	45
Feaviour Peninsula	Peninsula	N. end of Reindeer L.		57	53	102	13
Feldman Island	Island	Pipestone B.		55	18	104	52
Felix Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	11
Felix Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Lake Athabasca		59	30	108	11
Felix Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	108	11
Fengstad Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	56	105	01
Fennell Island	Island	Hunter B.		55	10	104	39
Fennell Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	31	108	03
Fenton Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	38	102	05
Ferguson Bay	Bay	McIntosh L.		55	49	105	04
Ferguson Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	18	107	26
Ferguson Island	Island	Montreal L.		54	10	105	45
Ferguson Lake	Lake	W. of Cumberland L.		54	04	103	01
Ferguson Lake	Lake	SW. of Doré L.		54	23	107	53
Ferguson Point	Point	N. shore of Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	49
Fern Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Whitefox R.	23–52–15–W2	53	31	104	05
Fern Lake	Lake	S. of Keeley L.		54	49	108	12
Ferrie Peninsula	Peninsula	W. shore of Lloyd L.		57	22	109	00
Fidler Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	10	102	58
Fidler Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	19	103	47
Fields Lake	Lake	SW. Reindeer L.		56	20	104	23
Fiest Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	01	105	40
Fife Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	29	103	15
Fife Lake	Lake	S. of Old Wives L.	3–29, 30–W2	49	14	105	53
Fifth Lake	Lake	SW. of Flotten L.		54	31	108	38
File Hills	Hills	NE. of Balcarres		50	58	103	25
Filion Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	52–5–W3	53	30	106	40
Finch Bay	Bay	Weitzel L.		57	39	106	47
Findlay Lake	Lake	W. of Puzzle L.		59	58	105	10
Findlay Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	19	103	57
Fines Island	Island	Sask.-Man. Bdy.—Laurie L.		56	33	102	01
Finger Bay	Bay	Bertrum B.	21, 28–66–6–W2	54	44	102	51
Finger Peninsula	Peninsula	W. side of Hanson L.	16, 21, 28–66–6–W2	54	44	102	51
Finis Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	34	108	45
Finlayson Island	Island	Hocking L.		59	03	106	05
Finlayson Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	43–16–W3	52	44	108	17
Finlayson Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	18	102	49
Finucane Spring	Spring	S. of Manito L.	9–38–27–W3	52	15	109	48
Fir Island	Island	Black L.		59	11	105	25
Fir River	River	Flows SE. into Red Deer R.	44–3–W2	52	50	102	25
Fire Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	40–24–W3	52	27	109	25
Fire Lake	Lake	NE. of Good Spirit L.	17–34–2–W2	51	55	102	16
Firebag Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		57	25	109	50
Firebag River	River	Flows into Alberta		57	22	110	00
Firhead Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	49–3–W2	53	16	102	25
Firneisz Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	38	105	17
First Narrows	Narrows	Waskesiu L.	58–2–W3	53	59	106	19
First Mustas Lake	Lake	SE. Primrose L.		54	26	108	49
Fish Creek	Creek	Flows N. into South Saskatchewan R.	26–41–2–W3	52	33	106	10
Fish Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	9, 16–53–27–W2	53	34	105	56
Fish Lake	Lake	S. of Kipahigan L.		55	24	102	05
Fish Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.	56–10–W3	53	54	107	22
Fish Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	22
Fish Camp Lake	Lake	NE. of Emma L.	13–54–27–W2	53	40	105	51

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Fisher Bay	Bay	Deschambault L.		54	45	103	28
Fisher Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Norite B.		59	17	106	30
Fisher Island	Island	Wildnest L.		54	56	102	21
Fisher Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	41
Fisher Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	46	102	48
Fisher Peninsula	Peninsula	Pinehouse L.	74, 75–4–W3	55	28	106	31
Fisher Peninsula	Peninsula	Wathaman L.		57	01	103	45
Fisher Rapids	Rapids	Rapid R.		55	24	104	22
Fisher River	River	Flows SW. into Keefe L.		57	38	104	39
Fish Hook Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	24
Fishing Lake	Lake	NW. of Yorkton	33–11, 12–W2	51	51	103	33
Fishing Lakes, The	Lakes	N. of Qu'Appelle	20,21–12,15–W2	50	48	103	51
Fishpoint Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	09	107	05
FitzGerald Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	58	102	07
Fitzpatrick Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	34	105	16
Five Fingers Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	104	57
Flack Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	108	20
Flanagan Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	36	102	30
Flat Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Sturgeon R.	53–4–W3	53	33	106	30
Flat Lake	Lake	NE. of Good Spirit L.	16–34–1–W2	51	56	102	05
Flat Lake	Lake	NE. of Manito L.	13–45–25–W3	52	53	109	31
Flat Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	39–9–W2	52	20	103	14
Flat Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	14–45–7–W3	52	52	106	54
Flatland Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	11	105	04
Flatland Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	105	18
Flatstone Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	15	107	44
Flatt Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	11	103	05
Flatt Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	49	105	57
Flavel Lake	Lake	W. of Upper Foster L.		56	49	105	26
Fleming Bay	Bay	E. side of Oliver L.		56	53	103	19
Fleming Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Maple Cr.	16–10–26–W3	49	49	109	28
Fleming Falls	Falls	Foster R.		56	04	105	45
Fleming Island	Island	Cree L.		57	23	106	54
Fleming Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	22	103	31
Flett Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Goosehunting Cr.	44–50–W2	52	50	104	50
Flett Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		58	56	103	58
Fleury Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Flotten L.		54	36	108	34
Fleury Point	Point	E. shore of Peter Pond L.		55	50	108	39
Flin Flon Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	46	101	54
Flinthead Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	09	106	53
Flit Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	37	107	50
Floren Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	20	104	07
Florence Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	1–41–25–W3	52	31	109	28
Florence Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	58	101	53
Flotten Lake	Lake	SE. of Primrose L.		54	38	108	30
Flotten River	River	Flows S. into Waterhen L.		54	32	108	27
Fly Lakes	Lakes	E. of Deschambault L.	11, 14–66–7–W2	54	42	102	56
Flying Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Qu'Appelle R.	12–20–21–W2	50	42	104	48
Flynn Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Wood R.	24–7–6–W3	49	34	106	42
Flynn Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	55	108	38
Foam Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.	31 32–12–W2	51	43	103	37
Foam Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	5–43–25–W3	52	40	109	36
Foam Lake	Lake	SE. of Candle L.	23, 24–53–20–W2	53	36	104	50
Fogg Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	42	104	51
Fold Island	Island	Black B.		59	31	108	56
Fold Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	108	38
Folkersen Lake	Lake	N. of Wapawekka L.		54	58	104	22
Fond du Lac	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	17	106	12
Fond du Lac River	River	Flows W. into Lake Athabasca		59	17	106	00
Fontaine Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	43	106	25
Fookes Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	108	25
Foot Bay	Bay	Donaldson L.		59	35	108	25
Forbes Island	Island	Black Birch L.		56	55	107	43
Forbes Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	51	104	44
Forcie Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	109	27
Forcier Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	05	107	34
Ford Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	13	107	50
Ford Falls	Falls	Haultain R.		56	12	106	34
Ford Lake	Lake	NW. of Pinehouse L.		55	54	107	33
Ford Lake	Lake	NW. of Highrock L.		57	19	105	53
Ford Lake	Lake	NW. of Jackfish L.	24–49–19–W3	53	14	108	39
Ford Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	05	104	23
Fordham Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	39	103	13
Forest Island	Island	Spear L.		56	37	107	54
Forgan Flats	Marsh	E. of Hughton and Forgan	25, 26, 27–13, 14–W3	51	15	107	48
Forget Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Forget L.		59	38	108	08
Forget Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	108	08
Fork Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	58	104	16
Forks, The	River Forks	S. of Waskesiu L.	56–1–W3	53	54	106	07
Forks Coulee	Coulee	W. of Eston	24, 25, 26–20, 21–W3	51	08	108	49
Formby Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		56	15	110	02
Forrest Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	35	109	15
Forrester Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	28	104	22
Forsberg Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	50	102	50
Forsyth Lake	Lake	SE. of Black L.		58	38	104	42
Forsyth Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	107	12
Fortin Lake	Lake	SW. of Yorkton	14–25–9–W	51	09	103	18
Fortin River	River	Flows S. into Clearwater R.		57	05	108	18
Fort Walsh Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Battle Cr.	21–7–29–W3	49	34	109	53
Foskett Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	106	03
Foss Lake	Lake	N. of Prince Albert	50–26–W2	53	21	105	46
Foster Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	16	108	48
Foster Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	59
Foster Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	13	103	12
Foster Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	23	108	49
Foster Lake	Lake	SW. of Doré L.		54	15	108	00
Foster River	River	Flows SW. into Churchill R.		55	47	105	49
Fothergill Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Rangeview Cr.	6–3–25–W3	49	11	109	21
Foulds Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	12	103	00
Four Portages Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	18	104	44
Forth Mustus Lake	Lake	SE. of Primrose L.		54	28	108	51
Fowell Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	53	104	17
Fox Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Sturgeon R.	54–4–W3	53	38	106	36
Fox Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	56	102	25
Fox Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	17–45–12–W3	52	53	107	43
Fox Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	45	105	12
Fox Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	55–4–W3	53	53	106	32
Fox Point	Point	SE. shore of Lac la Ronge		55	00	104	55
Fox Point	Point	E. side of Last Mountain L.	9–23–23–W2	50	57	105	09
Foy Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Sturgeon-weir R.		54	22	102	02
Frame Lake	Lake	E. of Little Quill L.	31–34–2–W2	51	58	102	17
Frampton Lake	Lake	E. of Cybulski L.		60	00	103	19
Francis Bay	Bay	SW. side of Mari L.		55	03	102	02
Francis Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	48	102	19
Frank Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	36–10–25–W2	49	51	105	16
Frank Lake	Lake	N. of Beaverlodge L.		59	34	108	39
Franklin Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	22	103	24
Franks Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	02	107	05
Fraser Bay	Bay	Otter L.		55	33	104	40
Fraser Bay	Bay	W. side of Reindeer L.		56	46	102	39
Fraser Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Fraser B.		56	49	102	37
Fraser Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	56	102	05
Fraser Lakes	Lakes	E. of Highrock L.		57	02	104	56
Fraser Peninsula	Peninsula	S. shore of Cree L.		57	20	106	26
Fraser Point	Point	S. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	18	107	08
Fraser Rapids	Rapids	Foster R.		56	23	105	41
Freda Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	4–18–W2	49	18	104	24
Freda Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	25	104	47
Frederick Lake	Lake	E. of Old Wives L.	29–12–28–W2	50	02	105	47
Frederickson Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	42	105	42
Fredette Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	108	32
Fredette River	River	Flows SW. into Fredette L.		59	37	108	29
Freefight Lake	Lake	N. of Crane L.	16, 17–23–W3	50	25	109	07
Freeman Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	09	105	08
Freeman Lake	Lake	SW. of Mayson L.		57	46	107	44
Freemont Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	33, 34–50–27–W2	53	22	105	52
Freeston Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	36
Freestone Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	45
French Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	47–12–W3	53	06	107	36
French Lake	Lake	N. of Otter L.		55	38	104	37
Frenchman River	River	Flows into U.S.A.	5–1–10–W3	49	00	107	18
Freshwater Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	42–28–W3	52	38	109	58
Frewen Lake	Lake	NE. of Cumberland L.		54	11	101	51
Freysteinsson Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Highrock L.		57	17	105	05
Friesen Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	32	105	46
Frobisher Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		56	25	108	20
Frog Narrows	Narrows	Churchill R.		55	25	104	24
Frog Portage	Portage	Churchill R.		55	24	103	31
Frontier Coulee	Gulch	S. of Frenchman R.	3–21–W3	49	15	108	42
Frontier Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	31
Froom Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	58	102	29
Froom Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	18	103	40
Frost Island	Island	Kamuchawie L.		56	14	102	02
Frost Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	17	103	57
Froud Island	Island	Riou L.		59	07	106	33
Fuchs Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	34	105	56
Fulcher Point	Point	E. shore of Primrose L.		54	53	109	52
Fuller Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	19	107	12
Fuller Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	50
Fulton Island	Island	Nunn L.		55	16	104	21
Fulton Lake	Lake	N. of Canora	32–3–W2	51	44	102	25
Fulton Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	108	24
Fur Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	50–6–W3	53	17	106	54
Gagne Lake	Lake	E. of Chitek L.	54–11–W3	53	38	107	35
Gainsborough Creek	Creek	Flows into Manitoba	34–3–27–W	49	11	101	00
Gale Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	108	07
Galgan Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	09	107	22
Galician Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	48–11–W3	53	08	107	33
Gall Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	40	108	58
Gallagher Lake	Lake	E. of Pinehouse L.	74–3–W3	55	26	106	21
Gallant Bay	Bay	Guilloux L.		55	39	102	39
Galletly Lake	Lake	NW. of Turtle L.	57–25–W3	53	56	109	39
Galliene Coulee	Gulch	S. of Frenchman R.	6–21–W3	49	29	108	41
Gamache Lake	Lake	SW. of Yorkton	25–9–W2	51	10	103	09
Gander Lake	Lake	SW. of Swift Current	14–16–W3	50	14	108	05
Gap, The	Pass	NW. of Cypress L.	7–28–W3	49	38	109	40
Gap, The	Valley	SW. of Weyburn	6–19–W2	49	30	104	32
Gap Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Maple Cr.	28–11–26–W3	49	58	109	30
Gara Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Piwei R.	12–40–6–W2	52	26	102	45
Gara Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	39–5, 6–W2	52	23	102	44
Garan Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	36	102	46
Garden Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Frenchman R.	26–5–17–W3	49	25	108	11
Garden River	River	Flows SE. into North Saskatchewan R.	20–49–23–W2	53	15	105	20
Gardiner Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	25, 26–50–27–W2	53	20	105	50
Gares Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	59	109	37
Garner Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	13
Garner Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	53	102	47
Garner Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	58	108	04
Garnet Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk Lake		54	52	102	40
Garry Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	108	55
Garson Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		56	19	110	02
Garson River	River	Flows SE. into Kimowin R.		56	14	109	29
Garth Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	45	102	09
Gartner Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		57	53	109	48
Garvin Bay	Bay	Steephill L.		55	56	103	10
Gaste Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	50	104	45
Gatzke Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	108	29
Gaucher Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	19	107	13
Gaudry Lake	Lake	NE. of Meadow L.		54	27	108	12
Gauthier Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Perch R.		59	07	104	26
Gauthier Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	38	102	09
Gauthier Lake	Lake	E. of Black L.		59	13	104	06
Gavel Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	43	106	51
Gavelin Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Wood R.	10–7–6–W3	49	33	106	45
Gebhard Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	50	103	20
Gedak Lake	Lake	NW. of Forrest L.		57	43	109	26
Gee Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	11	103	23
Geebee Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	32	108	18
Geese Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	11	103	09
Geikie River	River	Flows NE. into Nekweaga B.		57	45	103	52
Geize Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Kinakin Cr.	17–44–30–W	52	47	101	47
Geol Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.	19–66–6–W2	54	43	102	54
George Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	17–40–25–W3	52	27	109	31
George Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	14	106	20
George Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	38, 39–30, 31–W	52	19	101	46
Gerald Lake	Lake	NW. of Pinehouse L.		55	53	106	27
Gerow Creek	Creek	Flows NE. towards Spring Cr. and disperses in marshy area	13–21–20–W3	50	47	108	39
Gerow Lake	Lake	W. of Cybulski L.		59	58	103	55
Gertrude Lake	Lake	NE. of Gronlid	51–16, 17–W2	53	23	104	22
Gibbons Ridge	Ridge	NW. of Manito L.	46–27–W3	52	59	109	51
Gibbs Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	14
Gibson Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Long Cr.	12–6–18–W2	49	28	104	18
Gibson Islands	Islands	Wapawekka L.	68–18–W2	54	58	104	38
Gibson Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	07	107	24
Giesen Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	32	108	23
Gilbert Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	51	102	51
Gilchrist Bay	Bay	Reindeer R.		55	39	103	10
Gilchrist Island	Island	Mountain L.		55	27	104	32
Gilchrist Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	54	103	46
Giles Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Wapawekka L.		54	58	104	45
Giles Lake	Lake	S. of Black L.		58	55	105	48
Gilford Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Poplar R.	2–3–2–W3	49	11	106	10
Gillanders Creek	Creek	NW. of Kyle	3–23–16–W3	50	56	108	10
Gillanders Spring	Spring	NW. of Kyle	5–23–16–W3	50	55	108	12
Gillespie Bay	Bay	N. end of Numabin B.		56	53	103	05
Gillespie Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	07	103	27
Gillies Channel	Channel	Martin L.-Beaverlodge L.		59	31	108	36
Gillies Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	25	103	12
Gillies Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	44–6–W3	52	49	106	50
Gillies Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	26	107	53
Gillies Peninsula	Peninsula	Mirond L.		55	02	102	42
Gillingham Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	48	102	51
Gillis Island	Island	Ena L.		59	53	108	14
Gillis Lake	Lake	SE. of Broadview	24–10–4–W2	49	51	102	25
Gilson Lake	Lake	W. of Uskik L.		55	34	103	29
Gipes Lake	Lake	NW. of Windrum L.		56	05	104	12

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Girard Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Mudjatik R		56	43	107	15
Gladman Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	16	103	00
Gladys Lake	Lake	N. of Emma L.	18–54–27–W2	53	40	105	59
Glansberg Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	58	107	55
Glavin Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		57	56	109	49
Glenbogie Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Monnery R.	31–52–24–W3	53	33	109	35
Glennie Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	44	103	54
Glew Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	11	107	15
Gnius Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	38	103	08
Godfrey Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	55	109	00
Goebring Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	108	21
Gold Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	35	109	14
Golden Lake	Lake	SW. of Brightsand L.	48–22–W3	53	09	109	10
Golden Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	18	102	05
Goldfields Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	29
Gollier Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Twelve Mile L.	12–6–3–W3	49	27	106	18
Gooding Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	51	102	38
Good Spirit Lake	Lake	NW. of Yorkton	29, 30–6–W2	51	34	102	39
Goose Island	Island	Wascana L.	17–17–19–W2	50	26	104	35
Goose Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.	29–59–24–W3	54	08	109	34
Goose Lake	Lake	W. of Gander L.	14–16–W3	50	13	108	08
Goose Lake	Lake	NE. of Rosetown	32–10–W3	51	45	107	17
Goose Lake	Lake	S. of Battleford	38, 39–17–W3	52	19	108	16
Goose Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	53–4–W2	53	37	102	30
Goose River	River	Flows SW. into Sturgeon-weir R.		54	19	101	49
Gooseberry Lake	Lake	NE. of Weyburn	29–11–9–W2	49	55	103	12
Goosehunting Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Carrot R.	47–20–W2	53	03	104	51
Gopher Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Manitoba.	1–12–30–W1	49	59	101	27
Gordon Bay	Bay	Gordon L.		55	47	106	32
Gordon Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	37–5, 6–W2	52	12	102	44
Gordon Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	23–40–23–W3	52	27	109	13
Gordon Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	45–10–W3	52	54	107	21
Gordon Lake	Lake	N. of Pinehouse L.		55	50	106	27
Gordon Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	34–42–27–W3	52	39	109	48
Gorman Lake	Lake	S. of Candle L.	52–22–W2	53	28	105	12
Gormican Bay	Bay	Thicke L.		59	28	106	42
Gosling Lake	Lake	W. of Gander L.	14–16–W3	50	13	108	07
Gosling Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	03	104	43
Gosselin Lake	Lake	N. of Big Quill L.	29–39–17–W2	52	24	104	25
Gotzwold Lake	Lake	E. of Old Wives L.	19–12–25–W2	50	01	105	24
Gould Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	16–11–25–W2	49	54	105	22
Gould Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	55	103	27
Goulden Lake	Lake	S. of Deschambault L.		54	24	103	26
Gourlay Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	07	107	26
Gouverneur Reservoir	Reservoir	SW. of Old Wives L.	9–13–W3	49	45	107	39
Governor Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	03	108	21
Gow Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	06	103	16
Gow Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	27	104	26
Goyer Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	58	102	34
Grabowski Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	40	102	05
Gracie Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Lake Saskatchewan	5–20–13–W3	50	40	107	46
Graham Creek	Creek	Flows into Manitoba	24–7–30–W	49	16	101	00
Graham Creek	Creek	Flows into Alberta		55	54	110	00
Graham Lake	Lake	W. of Peter Pond L.		55	52	109	57
Graham Lake	Lake	W. of Highrock L.		57	02	105	51
Graham Rapids	Rapids	Souter R.		59	20	104	46
Gramson Lake	Lake	NW. of Misaw L.		60	00	102	43
Granbois Lake	Lake	N. of Cree L.		57	52	106	47
Grand Rapids	Rapids	Beaver R.		54	49	107	49
Grand Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	21	103	50
Grand Rapids	Rapids	Between Middle Foster L. and Lower Foster L.		56	33	105	23
Grand Rapids	Rapids	Mudjatik R.		56	40	107	22
Grandin Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	46	106	00
Grandmother Bay	Bay	Otter L.		55	37	104	40
Grandmother Narrows	Narrows	Otter L.—Grandmother B		55	37	104	41
Granger Lake	Lake	N. of Pasfield L.		58	33	105	12
Granite Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	55	102	32
Grant Bay	Bay	Amisk L.		54	40	102	08
Grant Bay	Bay	Big Whitemoose L.		55	17	104	12
Grant Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Pine R.		55	25	107	28
Grant Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	25	103	05
Grant Lake	Lake	S. of Fife L.	3–29–W2	49	10	105	53
Grant Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	46	108	18
Grass Creek	Creek	Flows into Alberta		58	35	110	00
Grass Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	8, 17–44–23–W3	52	47	109	17
Grassberry Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Limestone L.		54	34	103	16
Grassberry River	River	Flows S. into Saskatchewan R.		54	04	102	58
Grassick Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		57	07	106	26
Grass Lake Creek	Creek	NW. of Kerrobert	21–37–24–W3	52	12	109	23
Grassy Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Netukeu Cr.	16–9–17–W3	49	43	108	15
Grassy Lake	Lake	SW. of Big Quill L.	26–19–W2	51	15	104	38
Grassy Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	56, 57–4–W2	53	53	102	34
Grassy Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	45	102	14
Grassy Narrows	Narrows	Wood L.		55	12	103	11
Grave Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	10, 15–42–26–W3	52	37	109	40
Gravel Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	21, 22–42–27–W3	52	38	109	49
Gray Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Watapi R.		55	28	109	22
Gray Spring	Spring	E. of Willow Bunch	31–5–22–W2	49	26	104	57
Grayson Lake	Lake	N. of Jewett L.		56	16	104	37
Grease Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	20	106	52
Grease River	River	Flows SW. into Lake Athabasca		59	22	106	48
Greasewood Coulee	Gulch	S. of Muddy L.	2–22, 23–W2	49	07	104	57
Great Devil Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	40	104	48
Great Sand Hills	Hills	NW. of Swift Current		50	30	109	10
Greaves Lake	Lake	W. of Engemann L.		57	56	107	15
Green Bay	Bay	Pasfield L.		58	28	105	12
Green Bay	Bay	Mystic L.	65–30–W	54	40	101	57
Green Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Swift Current Cr.	17–14–14–W3	50	10	107	53
Green Island	Island	Tsalwor L.		59	45	109	22
Green Lake	Lake	SW. of Madge L.	30–30–W	51	38	101	43
Green Lake	Lake	SW. of Doré L.		54	10	107	43
Green River	River	Flows N. into Beaver R.		54	20	107	50
Greenbush Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	12	103	18
Greenbush River	River	Flows S. into Red Deer R.	29–44–5–W2	52	50	102	43
Greenhill Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	17	103	54
Greensky Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	56	108	30
Greenstreet Lake	Lake	SW. of Turtle L.	52–26–W3	53	29	109	49
Greenwater Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Red Deer R.	28–42–10–W2	52	39	103	23
Greenwater Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	41–11–W2	52	31	103	30
Greer Creek	Creek	Flows NE. towards Spring Cr. and disperses in marshy areas	22–21–20–W3	50	48	108	42
Gregoire Coulee	Coulee	SE. of Eastend	4, 9–6–20–W3	49	27	108	38
Greig Island	Island	Keg L.		55	24	103	54
Greig Lake	Lake	NW. of Meadow Lake		54	27	108	43
Grenfell Beach	Beach	S. shore of Crooked L.	3, 4–19–6–W2	50	35	102	46
Grennan Island	Island	Keg L.		55	25	104	02
Grest Bay	Bay	Highrock L.		57	04	105	40
Grey Island	Island	Cree L.		57	25	106	21
Grey-Noble Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	13	104	46
Greywillow Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	18	110	02
Gribbage Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	13	103	18
Grice Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	109	56
Grice Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	58	103	57
Griffith Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	31	108	49
Griffiths Bay	Bay	E. side of Oliver L.		56	51	103	22
Griffiths Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Lake Athabasca		59	22	109	52
Griggs Bay	Bay	Thluicho L.		59	40	109	16
Grill Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	37–22–W3	52	13	109	08
Grimmer Lake	Lake	W. of Deception L.		56	30	104	33
Grisdale Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	47	103	41
Griswold Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	39	108	23
Grizzly Bear Hills	Hills	W. of Peter Pond L.		55	55	109	30
Groat Lake	Lake	N. of Cree L.		57	38	106	37
Grollier Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	44	105	28
Groomes Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		57	52	109	53
Gropp Bay	Bay	Egg L.		55	00	105	32
Gross Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	29	104	36
Group Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Black L.		59	58	104	08
Grouse Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	19	108	46
Grouse Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	19	108	48
Grouse Point	Point	W. shore of Grouse I.		59	19	108	51
Grove Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	28	104	20
Gruchy Bay	Bay	Black B.		59	25	108	53
Gruchy Point	Point	E. shore of Black B.		59	25	108	54
Grygar Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		57	47	109	28
Guest Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	108	51
Guilbault Lake	Lake	E. of Peter Pond L.		55	51	108	06
Guilloux Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	44	102	35
Gull Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Torch R.	55–19–W2	53	42	104	45
Gull Lake	Lake	SW. of Antelope L.	26–13–19–W3	50	07	108	30
Gull Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	25	105	49
Gullen Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Lyons Cr.	7–2–24–W3	49	07	109	12
Gully Lake	Lake	NW. of Golden L.	49–23–W3	53	14	109	16
Gulo Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	109	07
Guncoat Bay	Bay	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	33	104	23
Gunn Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	5–17–W3	49	26	108	14
Guppy Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	20	104	55
Gurney Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	28	103	00
Gus Island	Island	Otter L.		55	34	104	36
Gustilov Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	59	109	01
Guts Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	33	108	42
Guyader Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	38	102	54
Gwillim Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	57	107	15
Gwillim River	River	Flows into Mudjatik R.		56	46	107	15
Gyp Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	12–42–25–W2	52	37	105	28
Haaland Lake	Lake	NE. of Forrest L.		58	00	108	22
Haase Lake	Lake	SE. of Emma L.	5, 8–53–26–W2	53	33	105	48
Hackett Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	05	106	57
Hadley Bay	Bay	Black Bear Island L.		55	38	105	52
Hadley Island	Island	Black Bear Island L.		55	40	105	47
Hagan Lake	Lake	E. of Cumberland L.		54	07	101	52
Hagarty Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	10	105	07
Hagerty Island	Island	Black Bear Island L.		55	37	105	40
Hague Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Wapawekka L.		54	52	104	38
Haight Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	107	32
Hal Lake	Lake	N. of Beaverlodge L.		59	35	108	33
Hale Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	104	31
Hale Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	16	108	55
Halfmoon Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	28
Halfmoon Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	57–3–W3	53	54	106	26
Halfway Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Man R.	52–6–W2	53	28	102	50
Halfway Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	09	102	16
Halfway Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	41	102	42
Halfway Point	Point	W. shore of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	41	107	44
Halfway Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	37	109	28
Halfway Rapids	Rapids	Between Halfway L. and Attree L.		54	42	102	41
Halkett Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	54–1–W3	53	40	106	06
Hall Bay	Bay	Delaronde L.		54	05	107	07
Hall Island	Island	Nistowiak L.		55	25	104	22
Hall Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	04	107	10
Hall Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	07	105	54
Hall Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	50	108	22
Hall Point	Point	Clam L.		55	18	105	42
Hallam Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	34–38–28–W3	52	19	109	50
Haldorson Spring	Spring	E. of Wynyard	30–32–15–W2	51	47	104	07
Halliday Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	41–31–W	52	33	101	50
Halliday Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	49	105	17
Halliday Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	109	39
Hallis Lake	Lake	NE. of Punnichy	28–16–W2	51	27	104	08
Ham Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	38	102	08
Hambly Lake	Lake	Missi I.		54	41	102	14
Hamden Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	52	104	51
Hamell Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	48	101	57
Hamill Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	55	103	27
Hamilton Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	28–38–3–W2	52	18	102	23
Hamilton Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	107	55
Hamilton Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	33	104	33
Hamlyn-Lovis Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	50	106	57
Hammerstein Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	34	106	30
Hampton Lake	Lake	W. of Scott L.		59	59	106	34
Hand Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.		54	42	103	07
Handsome Lake	Lake	NE. of Swift Current	18–11–W3	50	30	107	24
Hanging Heart Lake	Lake	S. of Crean L.		54	00	106	14
Hanginghide Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Leather R.	45–16–W2	52	53	104	12
Hanin Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Candle L.	29–56–23–W2	53	52	105	24
Hannah Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	06	103	35
Hannay Bay	Bay	Amisk L.		54	40	102	17
Hannay Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	41	102	17
Hans Lake	Lake	SW. of Pascal L.		60	01	105	18
Hansen Bay	Bay	Greig L.	63–18, 19–W3	54	28	108	44
Hansen Lake	Lake	Sask-Man. Bdy.		56	28	102	00
Hansford Bay	Bay	Deception L.		56	34	104	20
Hanson Bay	Bay	Beaverlodge L.		59	30	108	40
Hanson Bay	Bay	Candle L.	23–55–22–W2	53	46	105	10
Hanson Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Perry L.		56	55	102	44
Hanson Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	16	106	46
Hanson Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	42	102	50
Hanson River	River	Flows N. into Hanson L.		54	43	102	44
Hapnot Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	46	101	53
Hara Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	05	102	03
Harbo Lake	Lake	N. of Forrest L.		57	44	109	25
Harbour Point	Point	Hunter B.		55	09	104	30
Harden Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	02	107	09
Hardin Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	108	41
Harding Lake	Lake	E. of Wapiyao L.		59	48	103	34
Hare Island	Island	Middle L.	41–23–W2	52	33	105	10
Harehill Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Connell Cr.	8–49–10–W2	53	13	103	25
Haresign Lake	Lake	NW. of Upper Foster L.		56	52	105	56
Harkett Lake	Lake	N. of Deception L.		56	49	104	08
Harkness Islands	Islands	Lake Athabasca		59	21	108	54
Harlton Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	30	104	42
Harman Island	Island	Pipestone B.		55	17	104	53
Harmon Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	20	108	38

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Harmon Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	109	41
Harnish Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Stenhouse Cr.	7–3–26–W3	49	11	109	29
Harper Island	Island	Jan L.		54	52	103	01
Harper Lake	Lake	NE. of Pelican L.		55	21	102	07
Harper Lake	Lake	SE. of Candle L.	17–53–20–W2	53	35	104	55
Harper Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	109	47
Harper Lakes	Lakes	N. of Fond du Lac		59	24	106	17
Harrington Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	24	103	09
Harriott Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	12	102	44
Harriott River	River	Flows W. into Reindeer R.		56	15	103	02
Harris Islands	Islands	Wapawekka L.	69–18–W2	54	54	104	47
Harris Lake	Lake	NW. of Cypress L.	20–8–29–W3	49	40	109	55
Harris Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	47	109	55
Harrison Bay	Bay	SW. end of Chicken L.		55	31	102	07
Harrison Island	Island	Oliver L.		56	56	103	19
Harrison Island	Island	Collins B. (Wollaston L.)		58	19	105	35
Harrison Lake	Lake	NW. of Forrest L.		57	49	109	29
Harrison Lake	Lake	SE. of Pelican L.		55	04	102	58
Harry Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	30	107	24
Harshey Lake	Lake	NE. of Manito L.	10, 11–46–23–W3	52	58	109	15
Harshey Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Manito L.	10, 11–46–23–W3	52	57	109	15
Hart Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Woody R.	36–29–W	52	08	101	35
Hart Point	Point	S. shore of Wapawekka L.		54	53	104	37
Hartley Lake	Lake	W. of Deschambault L.	5, 6–69–11–W2	54	56	103	40
Hartley Lake	Lake	W. of Deschambault L.	5, 6–69–11–W2	54	56	103	40
Harvesting Bay	Bay	Mountain L.		55	25	105	35
Harvey Lake	Lake	NE. of Pelican L.		55	16	102	40
Hasbala Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	58	102	03
Hassard Lake	Lake	NW. of Arcola	35–9–5–W2	49	45	102	35
Hastie Lake	Lake	SW. of Porter L.		56	08	107	30
Hastings Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	54	105	26
Hatchet Lake	Lake	NW. of Wollaston L.		58	38	103	40
Hatle Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	58	103	27
Hauff Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	28	104	56
Haug Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	44	105	43
Haughton Lake	Lake	SW. of Lenore L.	39, 40–22–W2	52	24	105	09
Haultain Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	50	106	22
Haultain River	River	Flows SW. into Knee L.		55	51	106	46
Havard Lake	Lake	NW. of Deschambault L.		54	57	103	44
Hawk Rapids	Rapids	Cree R.		57	50	106	18
Hawkes Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	46	108	37
Hawkes Lakes	Lakes	N. of Black L.		59	26	105	40
Hawkins Bay	Bay	Black Bear Island L.		55	43	105	45
Hawkins Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Shaunavon	22, 23, 25, 26–9–20–W3	49	45	108	37
Hawkins Island	Island	Bervin L.		55	47	104	32
Hawkins Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	44	104	25
Hawkrock Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		59	01	105	02
Hawkrock River	River	Flows N. into Fond du Lac R.		59	00	105	02
Hawman Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	57	102	12
Hawryluk Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Keeley L.		54	54	108	13
Hay Bay	Bay	Delaronde L.	57–7–W3	53	55	106	59
Hay Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Hay L.	20–11–25–W3	49	57	109	22
Hay Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Tukwakisip Cr.		54	42	108	24
Hay Island	Island	Churchill L.		56	06	108	11
Hay Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	25	102	39
Hay Lake	Lake	NE. of Cypress L.	11–25–W3	49	57	109	25
Hay Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	25	108	48
Hayes Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	35	102	18
Hay Meadow Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Fife L.	3–30–W3	49	18	105	58
Haynes Lake	Lake	NE. of Wandering Lakes		59	59	107	20
Hayter Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	29	108	08
Hayter Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	31	108	09
Hayworth Island	Island	Hunter B.		55	15	104	27
Hazel Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	42, 43–23–W2	52	40	105	15
Hazel Lake	Lake	NW. of Yorkton	1, 12–33–11–W2	51	48	103	25
Hazelton Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	48	109	55
Hazle Lake	Lake	E. of Canoe L.		55	07	108	03
Head Lake	Lake	E. of Turtle L.	12–53–18–W3	53	34	108	32
Head Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	16	105	35
Headquarters Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	16–42–27–W3	52	37	109	49
Heart Hill	Hill	NE. of Arcola	27–9–2–W2	49	45	102	12
Heart Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	24	104	30
Heatherington Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	48
Hebden Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	48
Hebert Island	Island	Carruthers L.		55	40	103	23
Heddery Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Mudjatik R		56	30	107	30
Heddery Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	41	107	44
Heden Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	07	109	52
Hedle Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	42	109	06
Hedley Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.	32, 33–11–W2	51	48	103	27
Hedman Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	09	103	05
Heglund Island	Island	Cypress L.	16, 17–6–26–W3	49	28	109	27
Hein Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	53	103	26
Heinen Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	21	108	54
Heinz Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	12	102	36
Heisler Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	26	104	41
Hekelaar Lake	Lake	NE. of Forrest L.		57	57	108	45
Helene Lake	Lake	E. of Turtle L.	52, 53–15, 16–W3	53	33	108	12
Helldiver Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	53–31–W	53	38	101	54
Hellfire Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Morgan Cr.	30–1–4–W3	49	03	106	32
Helmer Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Lake Athabasca		59	17	107	34
Helmer Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	13	107	33
Hemery Lake	Lake	NW. of Sovereign L.		59	59	105	56
Heming Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	23	102	49
Heming Lake	Lake	W. of Crean L.		54	07	106	41
Hemsworth Island	Island	Selwyn L.		60	00	104	35
Henday Lake	Lake	NE. of Waterbury L.		58	20	104	10
Henderson Bay	Bay	Milliken L.		59	27	108	43
Henderson Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	10	107	26
Henry Island	Island	Settee L.		55	56	104	05
Henry Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	13–41–24–W3	52	32	109	20
Henry Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	22	103	25
Henry Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	33	104	55
Henson Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	08	107	19
Hepburn Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	54	104	58
Hepp Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	05	103	14
Herbert Bay	Bay	Frobisher L.		56	21	107	58
Herbert Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	37	104	20
Heritage Lake	Lake	SE. of Montreal L.	57–22–W2	53	56	105	09
Herlen River	River	Flows SE. into Beaver R.		54	19	108	12
Herling Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	107	41
Herman Bay	Bay	Knee L.		55	51	106	53
Herman Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	25	103	53
Herman Rapids	Rapids	McFarlane R.		57	55	107	58
Heron Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.	56–8–W3	53	53	107	07
Heron Lake	Lake	NE. of Whitewood L.		51	33	104	17
Herrick Island	Island	Cartier L.		55	06	104	17
Herrick Low Lake	Lake	SW. of Kerrobert	32, 33–24–W3	51	48	109	20
Hetherington Lakes	Lakes	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	18	104	04
Heubach Lake	Lake	S. of Big Quill L.	28–16–W2	51	26	104	15
Hewetson Lake	Lake	NW. of Nagle L.		56	14	105	39
Hewgill Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	22	102	55
Hewitt Lake	Lake	NE. of Arcola	22–9–3–W2	49	45	102	18
Hewitt Narrows	Narrows	Kipahigan L.		55	27	102	02
Heyer Bay	Bay	MacKay L.		55	27	104	53
Hibner Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	26–41–26–W3	52	34	109	37
Hicks Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	45	105	53
Hicks Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	06	104	19
Hicks Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	46	108	08
Hickson Island	Island	Iskwatikan L.		55	22	104	21
Hickson Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	19	104	22
Hidden Bay	Bay	Deschambault L.		54	57	103	25
Hidden Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	06	103	44
Hidden Lake	Lake	W. of Crean L.		54	04	106	29
Hide Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	11	106	50
Higginson Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	21	104	45
High Hill	Hill	NE. of Kelvington	9–39–10–W2	52	21	103	23
High Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	10	105	03
High Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–7–W3	53	57	106	55
Highbank Lake	Lake	SW. of Battleford	10, 15–40–19–W3	52	26	108	33
Highbank Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	56–3, 4–W2	53	52	102	27
Highfield Reservoir	Reservoir	NW. of Old Wives Lake	15–10, 11–W3	50	18	107	23
High Hill Creek	Creek	Flows into Qu'Appelle R.	19–22–W2	50	37	105	02
High Hill River	River	Flows into Alberta		57	02	110	00
Highland Lake	Lake	NW. of Whitewood L.		51	33	104	20
Highrock Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		57	04	105	30
High Twin Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	17	103	29
Highway Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Lac la Ronge		55	00	105	21
Highway Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	45	102	38
Hilary Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	46	101	55
Hill Bay	Bay	Suggi L.		54	20	102	50
Hill Bay	Bay	Fond du Lac		59	18	106	05
Hill Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Elliot B.		59	23	108	45
Hill Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	29	108	13
Hill Lake	Lake	S. of Kamuchawie L.		56	06	102	01
Hill Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	11	104	33
Hill Point	Point	N. shore of Fond du Lac		59	17	106	08
Hill River	River	Flows W. into Tazin R.		59	52	107	47
Hillier Bay	Bay	Davin L.		56	54	103	38
Hill Island Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	57–7–W2	53	58	103	02
Hillman Bay	Bay	Pinehouse L.		55	32	106	29
Hillman Island	Island	Hillman B. (Pinehouse L.)		55	34	106	28
Hills Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	34	103	57
Hillyer Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Beaver R.		54	40	107	46
Hillyer Lake	Lake	W. of Doré L.		55	39	107	40
Hilts Lake	Lake	SW. of Steephill L.		55	48	103	12
Hiltz Lake	Lake	NE. of Emma L.	6, 7–55–26–W2	53	44	105	51
Hilyard Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	55
Hinchcliffe Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	30	106	50
Hind Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	32	102	08
Hindmarsh Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	06	104	59
Hine Lake	Lake	SW. of Otter L.		55	31	104	49
Hines Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	51–7–W3	53	23	106	57
Hines Lake	Lake	E. of Smoothstone L.		54	39	106	23
Hintz Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	06	103	39
Hislop Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Lake Athabasca		59	24	108	41
Hislop Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	24	108	40
Hitchcock Bay	Bay	Lake Saskatchewan	13, 24, 25–24–7–W3	51	03	106	51
Hitchcock Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Hitchcock B.	25–24–7–W3	51	04	106	52
Hives Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	10	105	25
Hoar Lake	Lake	E. of Cumberland L.		54	02	101	48
Hobbs Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	32	102	50
Hocking Lake	Lake	W. of Black L.		59	03	106	03
Hockley Lake	Lake	W. of Deception L.		56	29	104	56
Hodge Lake	Lake	NW. of Forrest L.		57	48	109	24
Hodges Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	20	104	49
Hodgins Bay	Bay	Iroquois L.	48–7, 8–W3	53	11	107	02
Hoey Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	29
Hoffmann Coulee	Coulee	E. of Regina	27, 28, 34–18–11–W2	50	33	103	27
Hoffman Island	Island	Mari L.		54	58	102	00
Holbein Lakes	Lakes	NW. of Prince Albert	22, 23–49–2–W3	53	14	106	12
Holden Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	24	108	45
Hole in the Wall Coulee	Gulch	N. of Big Muddy L.	3–21–W2	49	13	104	49
Holgar Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		57	20	106	05
Hollingdale Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	34	102	57
Hollingshead Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		56	04	104	39
Holloway Bay	Bay	Lower Fishing L.	28–58–18–W2	54	02	104	37
Hollowell Island	Island	Hollowell L.		55	33	105	45
Hollowell Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	33	105	45
Holmes Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Calder R.		55	08	109	47
Holmesa-Court Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	15	105	02
Holt Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	16	106	50
Holtby Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	10	102	20
Home-Hay Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	24	106	10
Hood Bay	Bay	Peter L.		57	13	103	54
Hood Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	38	104	21
Hoodoo Lake	Lake	SE. of Turtle L.	4–51–15–W3	53	22	108	09
Hoodoo Lakes	Lakes	S. of Wakaw L.	41–25–W2	52	32	105	31
Hooge Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	06	105	05
Hook Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Smoothstone R.		54	34	106	46
Hook Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Clearwater R.		57	35	108	52
Hook Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	04	104	20
Hook Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	47	108	53
Hooker Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	13	102	45
Hope Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	09	104	53
Hopkins Bay	Bay	E. side of Oliver L.		56	56	103	16
Hopkins Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	25	105	08
Hopkins Spring	Spring	SW. of Outlook	9–28–9–W3	51	23	107	13
Hopper Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	07	103	35
Hoppertown Lake	Lake	SE. of Broadview	24, 25–9–4–W2	49	45	102	25
Horace Brook	Brook	Flows W. into Twin Moose Cr.	38–1–W2	52	20	102	12
Horn Bay	Bay	Wapawekka L.		54	55	104	07
Horn Lake	Lake	E. of Little Quill L.	11–33–1–W2	51	54	102	05
Horne Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into West Poplar R.	19–1–3–W3	49	03	106	24
Hornet Lake	Lake	SE. of Lac la Ronge		55	55	104	05
Horse Butte	Hill	SW. of Kyle	36–20–16–W3	50	44	108	06
Horse Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	1–7–W3	49	00	106	50
Horse Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Loch Lomond	35–6–W2	51	59	102	44
Horse Lake	Lake	SW. of Webb L.		59	37	108	56
Horse Lakes	Lakes	NW. of Yorkton	27, 28–11, 12–W2	51	23	103	34
Horsecamp Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Frenchman R.	NE ¼21–5–17–W3	49	24	108	14
Horsehead Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Makwa R.		54	04	108	58
Horsehide Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Red Deer R.	43–9–W2	52	44	103	15
Horsehide Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	43, 44–10–W2	52	45	103	24
Horseneck Lake	Lake	N. of Turtle L.	54, 55–18–W3	53	43	108	38
Horseshoe Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	15	102	19
Horseshoe Lake	Lake	S. of Good Spirit L.	28–4–W2	51	29	102	38
Horseshoe Lake	Lake	SW. of Watrous	30–29–W2	51	35	105	58
Horseshoe Lake	Lake	SW. of Dore L.		54	21	107	52
Horst Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	11	103	37
Horton Bay	Bay	Perry L.		56	52	102	43
Horton Island	Island	Nekweaga B.		57	48	103	44
Hourie Lake	Lake	NE. of Emma L.	8–54–26–W2	53	39	105	48

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Hourston Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	22	102	38
House Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	41	109	11
Hovdebo Bay	Bay	In northerly lake of Whiteswan Ls.	60–21–W2	54	10	105	07
Hovdebo Island	Island	In northerly lake of Whiteswan Ls.	60–21–W2	54	10	105	07
Howard Coulee	Coulee	S. of Kindersley	27–22, 23–W3	51	18	109	06
Howard Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Whitefox R.	29–52–23–W2	53	30	105	22
Howard Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	07	105	12
Howard Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	18	105	37
Howard Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	30, 31–45–12–W3	52	55	107	44
Howard Spring	Spring	S. of Kindersley	11–27–23–W3	51	18	109	07
Howe Bay	Bay	Pierce L.		54	29	109	40
Howes Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		56	01	104	46
Howland Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	39
Howlett Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	18	104	41
Huard, Lac	Lake	NE. of Chitek L.	55–11–W3	53	45	107	36
Huard Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	54	105	09
Hub Lake	Lake	SE. of Primrose L.		54	27	108	50
Hubbell Lake	Lake	E. of Lenore L.	40–16–W2	52	28	104	15
Hudson Spring	Spring	SW. of Elrose	8–25–15–W3	51	07	108	03
Hudson Bay Lake	Lake	S. of Little Quill L.	28–15–W2	51	23	104	06
Hudson Bay Point	Point	W. shore of Missi I.		54	38	102	18
Hugh Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	59	102	16
Hughes Bay	Bay	W. side of Nokomis L.		56	58	103	08
Hughes Island	Island	Fond du Lac		59	16	106	29
Hughes Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		60	00	109	58
Hughes Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	40	105	15
Hughton Spring	Spring	SE. of Hughton	13–26–14–W3	51	13	107	50
Hugli Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	53	102	17
Hugo Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	25	108	49
Hull Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	09	102	28
Humboldt Lake	Lake	SW. of Lenore L.	36, 37–22–W2	52	09	105	06
Hume Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		55	09	101	57
Hump Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	13	104	03
Humphrey Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.		54	28	109	43
Hungerford Lakes	Lakes	NW. of Cypress L.	16, 17, 20, 29, 30–7–27–W3	49	34	109	38
Hungry Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	08	103	26
Hunt Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		54	59	104	52
Hunt Falls	Falls	Grease R.		59	28	106	25
Hunt Island	Island	E. end of Manawan L.		55	25	103	09
Hunt Lake	Lake	S. of Candle L.	34–53–22–W2	53	38	105	10
Hunt Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	24	104	41
Hunt Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	28	106	22
Hunter Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	10	104	30
Hunter Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Pipestone River		58	20	105	57
Hunter Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	SW¼ 32–4–18 –W3	49	20	108	24
Hunter Falls	Falls	Drinking R.		55	26	104	08
Hunter Island	Island	Island Lake		55	59	104	12
Hunter Lake	Lake	S. of Green L.		54	00	107	47
Hunter Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	29	104	15
Hunter Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	23	108	49
Hunter Narrows	Narrows	Lac la Ronge-Hunter B.		55	11	104	40
Hunters Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	54–3–W3	53	40	106	24
Hunting Lake	Lake	NE. of Turtle L.	57, 58–16–W3	53	58	108	16
Hunting Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	18	106	59
Huntley Lake	Lake	W. of Emma L.	15–53–27–W2	53	35	105	55
Hurd Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	24	108	55
Hurl Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	09	104	55
Hurry Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	39	107	53
Hurtean Lake	Lake	E. of Smoothstone L.		54	37	106	29
Hutcherson Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	27	102	51
Hutchings Lake	Lake	SE. of Lac la Ronge		55	52	104	16
Hutton Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	108	07
Hydichuk	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	03	102	46
Ibsen Lake	Lake	NW. of Weyburn	4–10–17–W2	49	48	104	13
Idylwild Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Witchekan L.	51–11–W3	53	26	107	37
Idylwild Lake	Lake	W. of Witchekan L.	51–12–W3	53	26	107	38
Igloo Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	23	106	53
Ignace Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	41, 42–22–W2	52	35	105	10
Ile-a-la-Crosse, Lac	Lake	SE. of Peter Pond L.		55	40	107	45
Iles, Lac des	Lake	SE. of Primrose L.		54	26	109	25
Imrie Lake	Lake	NW. of Misaw L.		59	58	102	50
Indi Lake	Lake	NE. of Outlook	31, 32–4–W3	51	42	106	30
Indian Lake	Lake	S. of Saskatoon	33–6–W3	51	52	106	43
Indianhead Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Qu'Appelle R.	23–19–12–W2	50	39	103	35
Ing Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	34	102	13
Inge Bay	Bay	Thicke L.		59	29	106	46
Ingell Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	20	102	43
Ingleby Lake	Lake	W. of Doré L.		54	45	107	59
Inkster Island	Island	Saskatchewan R.	3–50–16–W2	53	17	104	16
Inkster Lake	Lake	On Saskatchewan-Alberta Boundary		59	55	110	00
Inman Channel	Channel	Keg L.		55	25	104	06
Innes Lake	Lake	NW. of Misaw L.		59	59	102	36
Insinger Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	54	108	53
Inyanshan Lake	Lake	E. of Besnard L.		55	25	105	32
Ironspring Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Big Quill L.	35–18–W2	52	00	104	28
Iroquois Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	48–7, 8–W3	53	10	107	01
Irvine Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Irvine L.		56	58	102	45
Irvine Island	Island	Wathaman L.		56	59	104	36
Irvine Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	59	102	41
Irving Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	34	104	02
Irving Lake	Lake	E. of Emma L.	29, 30–53–26–W2	53	36	105	49
Isaac Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	48	102	12
Isbister Island	Island	Isbister L.		56	26	102	02
Isbister Island	Island	Otter L.		55	35	104	36
Isbister Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	03	103	37
Isbister Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	41–30–W	51	30	101	53
Isbister Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	50–6–W3	53	18	106	50
Isfan Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	19	106	18
Iskoonikun Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	54	102	35
Iskwao Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Qu'Appelle R.	24–22–1–W3	50	53	106	01
Iskwaohead Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Qu'Appelle R.	12–18–3–W2	50	31	102	17
Iskwasoo Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	37	102	08
Iskwasoo Island	Island	Doré L.		54	51	107	21
Iskwatam Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	33	103	04
Iskwatikan Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	22	104	22
Iskwayach Lake	Lake	S. of Waterhen L.		54	23	108	22
Iskwoo Lake	Lake	NW. of Moose Jaw	23, 26, 35–24 –29–W2	51	04	105	57
ISLAND		*See* PROPER NAME					
Island Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	32	109	05
Island Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Midnight Creek	41–30–W	52	32	101	43
Island Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Churchill L.		56	08	108	24
Island Hill	Hill	NE. of Meadow L.	61–15–W3	54	18	108	10
Island Lake	Lake	SE. of Shaunavon	2–17–W3	49	07	108	12
Island Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	41–30–W	51	32	101	42
Island Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	46–11–W3	52	59	107	34
Island Lake	Lake	N. of Chitek L.	58–12–W3	53	58	107	43
Island Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	59	104	12
Isolation Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	39	107	19
Ispatinow Island	Island	Cree L.		57	30	106	37
Ispuchaw Lake	Lake	SE. of Montreal L.		54	00	104	41
Isralson Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	04	107	40
Ithingo Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	50	107	32
Ithingo River	River	Flows E. into Mudjatik R.		56	46	107	15
Ivy Lake	Lake	N. of Redberry L.	21–45–9–W3	52	54	107	14
Jabe Lake	Lake	SE. of Broadview	19–10–3–W2	49	50	102	24
Jackfish Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Swan R.	39–1–W2	52	24	102	07
Jackfish Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Jackfish L.	15–48–17–W3	53	09	108	24
Jackfish Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Lake Athabasca		58	58	110	00
Jackfish Lake	Lake	SE. of Turtle L.	46, 48–17–W3	53	04	108	23
Jackfish River	River	Flows N. into Jackfish L.	22–46–17–W3	52	58	108	23
Jackman Lake	Lake	SE. of Waterhen L.		54	24	108	12
Jackpine Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	09	103	06
Jackpine Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	44	102	52
Jackpine Narrows	Narrows	Reindeer L.		57	03	102	05
Jackpot Lake	Lake	N. of Cypress L.	26–8–26–W3	49	40	109	25
Jackpot Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	42	105	19
Jackpot Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	25	108	55
Jackson Creek	Creek	Flows into Manitoba	24–8–30–W.	49	40	101	25
Jackson Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	43	109	41
Jackson Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	46	103	34
Jacobsen Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	45	106	54
Jacobson Lake	Lake	NE. of Prince Albert	28–55–16–W2	53	47	104	19
Jacobson Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	06	103	10
Jacques Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	03	103	37
Jacques Point	Point	Riou L.		59	07	106	18
Jacquine Lake	Lake	SE. of Candle L.	53–19–W2	53	35	104	44
Jahnke Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	40
James Coulee	Coulee	NE. of Cabri	19, 20–15–W3	50	39	108	03
James Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Smith Cr.	22–23–15–W3	50	58	108	01
James Island	Island	Jan L.		54	55	102	56
James Lake	Lake	N. of Cree L.		57	43	106	32
Jan Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	56	102	55
Janke Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	25	106	23
Jans Bay	Bay	Canoe L.		55	10	108	08
Jansen Lake	Lake	W. of Big Quill L.	33, 34–19, 21–W2	51	55	104	48
Jansen Lakes	Lakes	E. of Cree L.		57	44	105	37
Janzen Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	13	103	30
Jardine Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	45	102	21
Jarvis Lake	Lake	E. of Waterhen L.		54	27	108	15
Jasper Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	57	104	22
Jay Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	39–23–W3	52	24	109	14
Jaysmith Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	59	104	07
Jean Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	11	106	28
Jean Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	108	39
Jean Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	34, 35–53–27–W2	53	37	105	53
Jeannette Lake	Lake	N. of Meadow L.		54	33	108	32
Jeannotte Lake	Lake	S. of Peter Pond L.		55	40	108	35
Jeep Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–4–W3	53	46	106	35
Jeff Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	34	108	43
Jelly Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Little Quill L.	33–15–W2	51	53	104	06
Jepson Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	104	52
Jerrold Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	12	107	29
Jervois Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Porcupine R		59	12	104	40
Jervois Lake	Lake	E. of Black L.		59	18	104	26
Jewel Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Souris R.	17–5–12–W2	49	22	103	36
Jewell Lake	Lake	N. of Deception L.		56	48	104	14
Jewell Point	Point	Charlot L.		59	36	109	16
Jewett Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	09	104	39
Jim Creek	Creek	Flows into Jim Creek L.	33–1–20–W2	49	05	104	37
Jim Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	38–7–W2	52	18	102	55
Jim Lake	Lake	N. of Beaverlodge L.		59	34	108	35
Jim Creek Lake	Lake	SE. of Big Muddy L.	1, 2–20–W2	49	05	104	38
Jimmy Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	49–6–W3	53	15	106	52
Jinks Lake	Lake	NW. of Daly L.		56	37	105	43
Jira Lake	Lake	S. of Wapawekka L.		54	54	104	04
Joe Lake	Lake	NW. of Big Quill L.	1–37–23–W2	52	10	105	10
Jog Lake	Lake	S. of Crean L.	53–2–W3	53	33	106	15
Johannsen Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	38	103	47
Johns Island	Island	Cree L.		57	34	106	38
Johnson Bay	Bay	Otter L.		55	38	104	41
Johnson Bay	Bay	Wiley L.		59	22	106	18
Johnson Bay	Bay	E. side of Sokatisewin L.		55	29	102	22
Johnson Bay	Bay	SE. side of Nokomis L.		56	56	103	22
Johnson Hill	Hill	W. of Twelve Mile L.	12–6–4–W3	49	28	106	26
Johnson Island	Island	Highrock L.		57	05	105	36
Johnson Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	48	102	14
Johnson Lake	Lake	E. of Lenore L.	40–15–W2	52	01	104	01
Johnson Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	52	102	15
Johnson Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	33
Johnson Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	26	104	11
Johnson Lake	Lake	E. of Maple Cr.	13–11–26–W3	49	54	109	25
Johnson Peninsula	Peninsula	Between Wests B. and Reeds L.		55	34	102	38
Johnson Peninsula	Peninsula	SE. side of Nokomis L.		56	57	103	02
Johnson River	River	Flows SE. into Wathaman River		57	05	103	44
Johnson Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into McDonald River		57	40	104	43
Johnston Falls	Falls	Grease R.		59	39	106	24
Johnston Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	21	108	56
Johnston Lake	Lake	N. of Lac des Iles		54	28	109	23
Johnston Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	33
Johnston Lake	Lake	Johnston I., Lake Athabasca		59	21	108	33
Johnston Peninsula	Peninsula	N. side of Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	33
Johnston Point	Point	W. shore of Johnston I.		59	20	109	62
Johnstone Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Allancooper L.		58	50	107	10
Jojay Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	02	104	16
Joli Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	109	04
Jolly Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	11–42–25–W2	52	36	105	30
Jonc, Lac de	Lake	W. of Little Crooked L.	44–28–W2	52	49	105	57
Jones, Lac des	Lake	N. of Chitek L.	56–12–W3	53	49	107	38
Jones Bay	Bay	SE. end of Manawan L.		55	24	103	10
Jones Bay	Bay	Tazin L.		59	51	108	58
Jones Channel	Channel	Wapawekka L.		54	57	104	18
Jones Coulee	Gulch	NW. of Manito L.	45, 46–27–W3	52	55	109	53
Jones Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Swiftcurrent Cr.	8–20–W3	49	37	108	40
Jones Falls	Falls	Oldman R.		59	34	108	01
Jones Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	13	104	55
Jones Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	36	103	49
Jones Peninsula	Peninsula	SW. shore of Cree L.		57	18	107	02
Jones Peninsula	Peninsula	N. side of Golden L.		55	19	102	04
Jones Peninsula	Peninsula	SW. side of Reindeer L.		56	31	103	00
Jordan Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	109	13
Jordan River	River	Flows N. into Carrot R.	35–48–11–W2	53	11	103	30
Joseph Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	51	107	05
Joseph Point	Point	E. shore of Doré L.		54	43	107	05
Josephine Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	29–4–17–W2	49	20	104	16
Josie Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	3, 4, 9–54–27–W2	53	38	105	55
Joyce Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	39
Jubilee Beach	Beach	S. shore of Madge L.	34, 35–30–30–W1	51	38	101	37
Judique Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	55	102	25
Jug Bay	Bay	Black B., Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	54
Juggins Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Arsenault L.		55	06	108	37
Jukes Lake	Lake	NE. of Cold L.		54	44	109	38
Jumbo Lake	Lake	SW. of Meadow L.		54	02	109	13
Jumper Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Red Deer R.	44–5–W2	52	48	102	43
Jumping Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	44, 45–24, 25–W2	52	51	105	27

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Jumping Deer Creek	Creek	FlowsS.intoQu'AppelleL.	21–14–W2	50	48	103	54
Junction Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Saskatchewan R.	56, 57–3–W2	53	56	102	26
Junction Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	56–3, 4–W2	53	49	102	27
Junction Reservoir	Reservoir	N. of Maple Creek	10–26–W3	49	55	109	30
Kabrud Lake	Lake	N. of Fife L.	29–4–29–W2	49	19	105	53
Kadman Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	108	56
Kain Lake	Lake	S. of Wapawekka L.		54	53	104	05
Kakabigish Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	51	104	00
Kakakaway Lake	Lake	S. of Black Birch L.		56	42	107	49
Kakat Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	18	102	10
Kakinagimak Lake	Lake	NE. of Deschambault L.		55	12	102	17
Kalheim Lake	Lake	NE. of Wollaston L.		58	53	102	01
Kallichuk Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	21	106	13
Kamatsi Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	10	102	15
Kaminis Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	35	101	52
Kamsack Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Assiniboine River	13–29–32–W	51	31	101	52
Kamuchawie Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	18	101	59
Kane Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	54	103	32
Kanesosing Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Assiniboine River	31–32–W	51	39	101	56
Kanten Lake	Lake	E. of Cybulski L.		60	00	103	36
Kapesiwin Lake	Lake	S. of Crean L.	54–2–W3	53	37	106	10
Kaposvar Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Qu'Appelle R.	111–8–32–W	50	31	101	55
Kaput Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	34	108	44
Karcza Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	17	104	52
Karl Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	31–4–17–W2	49	21	104	17
Karras Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	29	107	20
Karras River	River	Flows SE. into Cree L.		57	22	107	07
Kaskawan Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	33	105	19
Katepwa Lake	Lake	The Fishing Ls.	19, 20–12, 13–W2	50	42	103	39
Kaun Lake	Lake	NE. of Daly L.		56	38	105	33
Kavanagh Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	36	105	02
Kawakatoos Lake	Lake	NW. of Punnichy		51	29	104	22
Kay Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	39	109	37
Kay Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Witchekan L.	3, 10–48–7–W3	53	07	106	57
Kazan Island	Island	Peter Pond L.		55	45	108	31
Kazan Lake	Lake	SE. of Peter Pond L.		55	35	108	20
Kazan River	River	Flows NW. into Peter Pond L.		55	44	108	29
Kearns Lake	Lake	N. of Cree L.		57	48	106	10
Keddy Bay	Bay	Beaverlodge L.		59	28	108	35
Keefe Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		56	38	104	38
Keeler Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	32	102	55
Keeley Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	55	108	08
Keeley River	River	Flows N. into Canoe L.		55	10	108	07
Keep Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	07	102	15
Keeper Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	24	108	47
Keeping Island	Island	Cree L.		57	29	106	26
Keeping Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	04	102	28
Keewatin Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	09	104	45
Keewatin Rapids	Rapids	Haultain R.		56	20	106	31
Keg Falls	Falls	Churchill R.		55	23	103	53
Keg Lake	Lake	S. of Delaronde L.	53–7–W3	53	37	107	02
Keg Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	24	104	03
Keil Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	25	106	00
Keith Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	59	105	12
Kelic Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	29	108	18
Keller Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	51
Keller Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	04	106	46
Kellogg Lake	Lake	W. of Deception L.		56	32	104	46
Kelly Bay	Bay	Waterbury L.		58	14	104	28
Kelly Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	52	103	48
Kelly Lake	Lake	N. of Punnichy	26, 27–28–17–W2	51	25	104	18
Kelsey Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Whitefox R.	29–51–16–W2	53	25	104	18
Kelsey Lake	Lake	SE. of Candle L.	53–17–W2	53	35	104	26
Kelsey Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	59	103	58
Kemp Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	39	104	17
Kempton Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	14	103	00
Kempton Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	59	104	31
Kendel Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	30	103	08
Kenderdine Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	17	104	39
Kennard Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	19	106	16
Kennedy Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Redearth L.	52–7–W2	53	31	102	55
Kennedy Islands	Islands	South Saskatchewan R.	32, 33–5, 6–W3	51	47	106	45
Kennedy Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	53–7–W2	53	35	102	56
Kennedy Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	14	102	21
Kenneth Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Shaunavon	10, 19, 20–W3	49	49	108	34
Kenney Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	38–1–W2	52	17	102	03
Kenogami Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	22	108	11
Kenosee Lake	Lake	NE. of Arcola	10–3–W2	49	50	102	17
Kenure Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	7–42–22–W2	52	36	105	09
Kenwood Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	17	104	08
Kenwood River	River	Flows E. into Nistoassin L.		56	06	103	55
Kenyon Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	18	104	55
Keown Island	Island	Bigstone L.		55	07	105	24
Keppel Lake	Lake	S. of Battleford	30–40–17–W3	52	24	108	20
Keputch Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	44	102	45
Kercher Lake	Lake	N. of Cree L.		57	41	106	31
Kernaghan Lake	Lake	NE. of Waterbury L.		58	40	104	10
Kerr Coulee	Coulee	SW. of Riverhurst	20, 21–7, 8–W3	50	45	106	58
Kerr Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	14	103	27
Kerr Lake	Lake	SW. of Doré L.		54	19	107	55
Kerr Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	32	102	36
Kerslake Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	16	102	42
Kesatasew Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	53	109	05
Kesatasew River	River	Flows W. into Muskeg R.		54	47	109	34
Kesechewun Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	45	102	41
Keskuchow Lake	Lake	SE. of Waterhen L.		54	23	108	15
Kester Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	54	108	57
Kettle Falls	Falls	Churchill R.		55	32	103	14
Kettlehut Lake	Lake	NW. of Old Wives L.	19, 20–4–W3	50	39	106	30
Kewanoke Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	07	104	49
Kewatinook Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Sukaw Cr.		54	29	109	19
Kewen Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		58	12	103	50
Key Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	45	101	55
Key Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	18	103	32
Keyes Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	53	108	09
Kibzey Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	56	102	26
Kidd Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Wapawekka Lake		54	57	104	11
Kidd Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		58	00	103	52
Kidd Lake	Lake	N. of Wapawekka L.		54	58	104	08
Kidney Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	13, 14–39–4–W2	52	22	102	27
Kiheewapiw Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	19	102	10
Kilgaard Lake	Lake	S. of Lloyd L.		57	15	108	48
Kill Beaver Lake	Lake	W. of Porter L.		56	17	107	04
Killian Lake	Lake	SE. of Leaf L.	41–31, 32–W	52	32	101	55
Killock Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	32	103	12
Killsquaw Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Manito L.	39, 40–22–W3	52	24	109	05
Kimball Lake	Lake	NW. of Meadow L.		54	25	108	49
Kimiwan Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	56	105	55
Kimoff Lake	Lake	S. of Battleford	38–16–W3	52	15	108	10
Kimowin River	River	Flows E. into La Loche R.		56	14	109	13
Kinakin Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Little Armit R.	31–44–30–W1	52	50	101	48
Kinapik Island	Island	Pinehouse L.		55	41	106	25
Kindersley Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Verendrye Cr.	28–28–23–W3	51	26	109	10
Kindersley Lake	Lake	SE. of Kindersley	25–28–23–W3	51	25	109	06
Kindrachuk Lakes	Lakes	SW. of Wollaston		57	35	104	34
King Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		56	50	102	02
King Island	Island	Laurie L.		56	31	102	01
King Island	Island	Waskesiu Lake	57–2–W3	53	55	106	11
King Lake	Lake	Laird I.		59	46	109	05
Kinghorn Lake	Lake	W. of Weyburn	29–7–19–W2	49	35	104	33
Kingsley Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	34	102	00
Kingsmere Lake	Lake	W. of Crean L.		54	05	106	27
Kingston Lake	Lake	NE. of Wollaston L.		58	55	102	30
Kinloch Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	10, 11–40–11–W2	52	25	103	29
Kinnaird Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	49–5–W3	53	12	106	40
Kinokamaw Bay	Bay	Hepburn L.		55	56	104	56
Kinokamaw Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	45	109	52
Kinoosais Lake	Lake	SW. of Jackfish L.	44–20–W3	52	50	108	54
Kinoosao Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.-Sask.-Man. Boundary		57	04	102	01
Kinosao Creek	Creek	Flows E. into English B.		55	13	105	18
Kinowa Lake	Lake	SE. of Crean L.	54–1–W3	53	40	106	05
Kinsman Lake	Lake	NE. of Wollaston L.		58	40	102	28
Kipabiskau Lake	Lake	E. of Lenore L.	41, 42–15, 16–W2	52	34	104	09
Kipahigan Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		55	21	101	56
Kipp Lake	Lake	N. of Madge L.	31–30–W	51	43	101	42
Kippen Lake	Lake	SE. of Broadview	31, 32–10–4–W2	49	46	102	31
Kirby Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	27	107	27
Kirchoff Lake	Lake	E. of Cypress L.	6–22–W3	49	31	108	57
Kirk Island	Island	Cross B.		54	09	101	55
Kirkham Lake	Lake	NE. of Melville	19–24–1–W2	51	06	102	09
Kirkpatrick Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	54	104	40
Kirsch Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	56	105	16
Kisayinew Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Beaver R.		54	18	108	17
Kisayinew Lake	Lake	S. of Waterhen L.		54	23	108	29
Kisis Channel	Channel	Between Peter Pond L. and Churchill L.		55	51	108	28
Kisiwak Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	30	107	52
Kisseynew Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	57	101	35
Kissick Slough	Slough	SW. of Kerrobert	15, 16, 21–33 –23–W3	51	50	109	13
Kistapiskaw Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	50	102	43
Kitako Lake	Lake	E. of Lenore L.	40–16–W2	52	28	104	12
Kitigan Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Bell Cr.	53–2–W3	53	34	106	16
Kitsakie Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	06	105	17
Kittle Slough	Slough	SW. of Scentgrass L.	23, 26–45–17–W3	52	54	108	22
Kiwepinok Bay	Bay	Frobisher L.		56	26	108	18
Kiyam Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	56–5–W3	53	51	106	44
Kiyiu	Lake	NE. of Kindersley	30, 31–21–W3	51	37	108	52
Kiyiu Lake	Lake	S. of Kerrobert	30–21–W3	51	36	108	53
Klein Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	50	102	28
Klein Lake	Lake	SE. of Birch L.	16, 17–51–14–W3	53	24	108	01
Klein Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	01	103	09
Klemmer Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	21	102	44
Kliman Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	46	104	24
Klogei Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	38, 39–10–W2	52	19	103	19
Knee Lake	Lake	NW. of Pinehouse L.		55	51	107	00
Knee Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	52	107	06
Knight Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	39	104	07
Knobel Lake	Lake	N. of Deception L.		56	43	104	28
Knoke Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	42	103	15
Knowles Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	57	105	30
Knowles Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	02	104	34
Knox Lake	Lake	NW. of Lost L.		54	50	108	55
Knutson Lake	Lake	SE. of Lloyd L.		57	03	108	38
Koch Bay	Bay	Big Muddy L.	2–22–W2	49	07	104	52
Koehler Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	58	109	11
Kohn Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	17	102	29
Kolskeg Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Wood R.	25–5–7–W3	49	24	106	49
Kommes Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	26	102	29
Kompan Creek	Creek	Flows SE. towards Battle Cr. and sinks	16–3–27–W3	49	13	109	35
Kona Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	53	105	17
Konsmo Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	04
Konuto Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	38	102	03
Kookoos Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	04
Koop Lake	Lake	NE. of Forrest L.		57	40	108	57
Kop Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Assiniboine R.	30–34–4–W2	51	57	102	33
Kortes Lake	Lake	W. of Scott L.		59	59	106	42
Kosdaw Lake	Lake	NW. of Wollaston L.		58	58	104	00
Kosowan Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	26	106	28
Kostenko Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	26	106	15
Kostyshyn Lake	Lake	E. of Lower Foster L.		56	38	105	16
Kotelmach Lake	Lake	NE. of Daly L.		56	40	105	27
Kotoss Lake	Lake	E. of Ponass L.	36–38–8–W2	52	18	103	00
Kowalski Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		57	14	102	47
Kowalchuk Lake	Lake	N. of Highrock L.		57	18	105	23
Kowbel Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	21	106	32
Krakauer Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	42	105	29
Krasiun Lake	Lake	E. of Middle Foster L.		56	41	105	17
Kratchkowsky Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	32	105	28
Kraus Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	42	103	52
Kroeker Islands	Islands	Reindeer L.		56	56	102	10
Kroeker Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	18	102	55
Kronau Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Wascana Creek	25–15–18–W2	50	18	104	21
Krysowaty Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	24	106	15
Kukelko Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	21	103	04
Kukuka Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	39	109	01
Kulyk Lake	Lake	W. of Middle Foster L.		56	38	105	28
Kurulak Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	17	103	53
Kuskawoo Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	53
Kutawa Lake	Lake	S. of Big Quill L.	28–16–W2	51	27	104	10
Kutawagan Lake	Lake	SW. of Big Quill L.	30–20–W2	51	36	104	44
Kvamsing Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	03	103	39
Kwas Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Wapawekka L.		54	58	104	21
Kwaskita Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	13	107	24
Kwaskwuti Coulee	Coulee	SW. of Consul	3, 4–27, 28–W3	49	16	109	37
Kwatapiu Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	42–16, 17–W2	52	37	104	19
Kyaska Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	16	102	29
Kyle Lake	Lake	E. of Canoe Lake		55	10	108	03
Kyler Lake	Lake	W. of Scott L.		59	59	106	24
Labach Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	07	102	54
Labbee Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	43	102	32
Labette Lake	Lake	SE. of Willow Bunch	1–19–W2	49	04	104	29
Labiuk Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	23	106	07
Lacey Lake	Lake	N. of Wapawekka L.		54	59	104	14
Lacina Lake	Lake	NW. of Tazin L.		59	58	109	36
La Course, Lac	Lake	NW. of Madge L.	32–31, 32–W	51	47	101	52
Lacs, Riviere des	River	Flows into U.S.A.	4–2–1–W2	49	00	102	14
Ladder Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Ladder L.	55–7–W3	53	48	106	57
Ladder Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Taggart L.		54	05	107	14
Ladder Lake	Lake	S. of Delaronde L.	55, 56–7, 8–W3	53	49	106	00
Ladebauche Lake	Lake	SW. of Yorkton	4, 9–25–9–W2	51	08	103	13
Lady Lake	Lake	SW. of Yorkton	14, 23–25–9–W2	51	10	103	11
Lady Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	35–5–W2	52	01	102	39
Lafferty Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	33	104	50
Lafleche Creek	Creek	FlowsW.intoThomsonL.	3–9–5–W3	49	42	106	36
Laing Island	Island	Larocque L.		55	52	104	40
Laing Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	2–51–27–W2	53	22	105	53
Laird Bay	Bay	Clam L.		55	21	105	44
Laird Bay	Bay	Kamuchawie L.		56	14	102	05
Laird Island	Island	Tazin L.		59	47	109	05

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Laird Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	55	103	23
Lake		*See* PROPERNAME					
Lakena Bay	Bay	Ena L.		59	58	108	10
La Loche, Lac	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		56	28	109	30
La Loche, Portage	Portage	Between Lac La Loche and Clearwater R.		56	38	109	45
La Loche River	River	Flows SE. into Peter Pond Lake		56	09	109	08
Lamb Lake	Lake	E. of Madge L.	31–30–W	51	41	101	35
Lambert Lake	Lake	SW. of Jackfish L.	45, 46–20–W3	52	56	108	52
Lambton Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	19	105	15
Lamont Bay	Bay	Drope L.		55	27	104	24
Lamont Island	Island	Colin L.		55	47	104	17
Lamont Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	56	109	58
Lampin Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		58	09	103	55
Lanceley Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	06	105	00
Land Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	25	104	42
Land Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	109	44
Landis Lake	Lake	SW. of Battleford	37–18–W3	52	11	108	31
Landry Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into De La Ronde Cr.		54	35	108	39
Lane Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	38	104	02
Langley Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	56
Langley Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	16	108	55
Lanigan Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Last Mountain L.	28–23–W2	51	23	105	13
Landsdowne Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	33	106	56
Laonil Lake	Lake	N. of Trade L.		55	40	103	38
Lapointe Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		55	13	102	05
Lapointe Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	28	105	10
Lariviere Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	28	106	14
Lariviere Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	08	103	09
Larocque Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	52	104	38
La Rocque Lake	Lake	SE. of Black L.		58	35	104	18
Larsen Island	Island	E. of Wollaston L.		58	19	103	02
Larsen Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	04	103	05
Larsen Reservoir	Reservoir	N. of Radville	6–17–W2	49	29	104	17
Larsen Bay	Bay	W. side of Nokomis L.		56	58	103	13
Larson Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	09	102	29
Larson Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	47	105	42
Larson Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	109	54
Larson River	River	Flows S. into Fond du Lac		59	18	106	04
Lasby Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		58	27	103	45
Lasthorse Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Murray L.	2–47–16–W3	53	02	108	15
Last Mountain	Mountain	E. of Last Mountain L.	24, 25–21–W2	51	07	104	54
Last Mountain Lake	Lake	SW. of Big Quill L.	21, 28–22, 24–W2	51	05	105	10
Last Trap Lake	Lake	E. of Emma L.	30–53–26–W2	53	36	105	50
Latham Lake	Lake	W. of Cybulski L.		59	59	103	54
Laturnus Lake	Lake	E. of Lloyd L.		57	22	108	32
Lauder Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	35	104	42
Laughton Lake	Lake	SE. of Costigan L.		56	54	105	49
Laura Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	27–53–27–W2	53	36	105	54
Laural Lake	Lake	Missi L.		54	42	102	15
Laurie Coulee	Coulee	NE. of Cabri	19, 20–15, 16–W3	50	39	108	05
Laurie Lake	Lake	SW. of Doré L.		54	17	107	55
Laurie Lake	Lake	NW. of Russell L.		56	34	101	54
Laurier Island	Island	Cree L.		57	32	106	23
Lavaliee Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	17	106	33
Lavigne River	River	Flows N. into Chitek R.		54	07	108	11
Laville Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Pinto Cr.	27–7–9–W3	49	36	107	09
Lavoie Bay	Bay	Pinehouse L.		55	22	106	44
Law Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	21	106	24
Lawley Bay	Bay	Tazin L.		59	49	108	50
Lawrence Bay	Bay	SW. side of Loon L.		55	46	102	08
Lawrence Island	Island	Wathaman L.		56	58	103	43
Lawrence Lake	Lake	NW. of Highrock L.		57	29	105	46
Lawrence Lake	Lake	NE. of Cypress L.	7–20–W3	49	37	108	36
Lawrence Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	15	107	02
Lawrence Point	Point	E. shore of Reindeer L.		56	38	102	50
Lawrie Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Whitesand R.	19–28–6–W2	51	27	102	49
Lawson Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Piwei R.	27–40–8–W2	52	29	103	05
Lawson Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	14	104	16
Lawton Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	33	102	33
Laxdal Lake	Lake	N. of Pinehouse L.		55	57	106	13
Lay Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	18	102	10
Laycock Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	08	104	47
Layton Hills	Hills	W. of Scout L.	5–1–W3	49	22	106	04
Lazy Edward Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	19	106	44
Leach Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	58	102	26
Leadbeater Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	09	107	28
Leaf Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	46–1–W2	53	01	102	08
Leaf Rapids	Rapids	Sturgeon-weir R.		54	50	102	38
Leaf Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		56	01	107	37
Leaf River	River	Flows SE. into Leaf L.	47–1–W2	53	05	102	10
Learn Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	25	107	34
Leather River	River	Flows N. into Carrot R.	48–13–W2	53	07	103	54
Leavitt Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	16	107	01
Le Barre Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	54	102	16
Le Blanc Bay	Bay	Lac la Plonge		55	07	107	24
Le Blanc Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	21	106	08
LeBlanc Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	108	42
Leblond Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	12	102	11
Leboldus Channel	Channel	Between Frobisher L. and Leboldus L.		56	16	107	53
Leboldus Islands	Islands	Leboldus L.		56	15	107	52
Leboldus Lake	Lake	E. of Frobisher L.		56	15	107	51
Lechowicz Island	Island	Kipahigan L.		55	29	102	07
Leckie Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	21	102	40
Ledford Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	52	102	10
Ledge Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	41	101	51
Le Drew Lake	Lake	NW. of Wollaston L.		58	34	103	55
Lee Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	12	104	17
Leech Lake	Lake	NE. of Melville	24–4–W2	51	05	102	28
Legs Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	25	105	03
Lehman Lake	Lake	NE. of Sovereign L.		60	00	105	24
Leier Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	39–25–W3	52	22	109	30
Leland Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	33	103	57
Lemoine Lake	Lake	E. of Lenore L.	40–16–W2	52	28	104	16
Lempereur Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	51	103	18
Lenichek Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	06	107	30
Leniuk Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	28	104	39
Lennox Lake	Lake	NW. of Weyburn	11–17–W2	49	54	104	10
Lennox Lake	Lake	W. of Emma L.	13–53–28–W2	53	35	106	00
Lenore Brook	Brook	Flows N. into Lenore L.	5–40–21–W2	52	25	105	00
Lenore Lake	Lake	NW. of Big Quill L.	40, 41–21–W2	52	30	104	59
Leon Lake	Lake	NW. of Shaunavon	8–19–W3	49	42	108	32
Leonard Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	18	102	13
Leoville Hills	Hills	E. of Chitek L.	54–10–W3	53	40	107	26
Lepine Lake	Lake	SE. of Wakaw L.	42–25–W2	52	38	105	34
Lepine Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.		54	28	109	37
Lepp Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	13	103	58
Lepus Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	23	107	31
Leroy Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	7–42–22–W2	52	37	105	09
Leskiw Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	35	102	38
Leslie Beach	Beach	S. shore of Fishing L.	6, 7–33–11–W2	51	48	103	33
Leslie Lake	Lake	N. of Iroquois L.	49–7–W3	53	12	107	01
Lessard Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Dillon R.		55	43	109	17
Lester Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into McCusker L.		55	13	108	58
Lethbridge Lake	Lake	E. of Cybulski L.		59	59	103	21
Letter Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	41–24–W3	52	31	109	18
Levan, Loch	Lake	N. of Cypress L.	20–8–26–W3	49	40	109	29
Levine Lake	Lake	NW. of Pinehouse L.		55	51	107	25
Lewis Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Last Mountain L.	27–24–W2	51	17	105	18
Lewis Falls	Falls	Haultain R.		56	13	106	33
Lewis Lake	Lake	N. of Big Quill L.	29–40–18–W2	52	28	104	34
Lewis Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	15	103	47
Lewis Rapids	Rapids	Foster R.		56	21	106	42
Lezard, Lac	Lake	SW. of Wakaw L.	41–27–W2	52	32	105	51
Lichfield Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	54	103	39
Lieutenant Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	04	108	19
Liggett Bay	Bay	McLennan L.		55	55	104	17
Lightfoot Lake	Lake	N. of Big Muddy L.	6–22–W2	49	31	104	55
Lightning Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Antler R.	2–3–32–W	49	12	101	43
Lilian Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	37, 38–5–W2	52	14	102	40
Lillian River	River	Flows S. into Assiniboine R.	34–4–2–W2	51	55	102	35
Lillabo Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	52	110	00
Lily Lake	Lake	W. of Crean L.		54	02	106	30
Limestone	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	38	103	13
Limit Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	5–41–25–W3	53	29	109	33
Limit Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	48	102	01
Limit Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	59	106	20
Linder Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	20	104	17
Lindner Point	Point	NE. shore of Fairy I.	32–53–27–W2	53	37	105	56
Lindoff Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		56	02	104	36
Lindstrom Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	22	103	27
Lindstrom Lake	Lake	E. of Scott L.		59	59	106	03
Linkwater Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	13	107	14
Linn Island	Island	Wollaston L.		57	56	103	31
Linnell Lake	Lake	NW. of Ena L.		59	59	108	19
Linton Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	18	104	30
Linton Lake	Lake	E. of Cybulski L.		60	00	103	16
Linvall Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		56	21	108	57
Linwood Lake	Lake	W. of Norwest L.		60	00	107	48
Lisgar Lakes	Lakes	NW. of Cree L.		57	43	107	50
Listen Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	21	106	43
Litowski Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	108	21
Little Island	Island	Wathaman L.		56	55	103	43
Little Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	45	108	14
Little Lake	Lake	N. of Waterhen L.		54	35	108	28
Little Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	24	104	34
Little Agar Lake	Lake	SW. of Lloyd L.		57	18	109	16
Little Arm Bay	Bay	Last Mountain L.	18–21–22–W2	50	47	105	02
Little Armit River	River	Flows N. into Armit R.	44–31–W2	52	48	101	50
Little Bear Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	20	104	35
Little Boggy Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Assiniboine R.	8–29–31–W	51	30	101	50
Little Breed Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Frenchman R.	2–11–W3	49	05	107	24
Little Bridge Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Sandhill Cr.	18–48–14–W2	53	09	104	02
Little Carcoux Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	53	107	18
Little Caribou Lake	Lake	N. of Lost L.		54	54	108	51
Little Clarke Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	28	106	55
Little Corner Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	15	106	48
Little Cree River	River	Flows N. into Cree R.		58	08	105	55
Little Crooked Lake	Lake	SW. of Prince Albert	44–27, 28–W2	52	49	105	55
Little Crooked Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	32	105	21
Littlecrow Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	24	106	05
Little Cub Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	16	104	36
Little Deer Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	24	104	55
Little Devil Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	40	104	46
Little Devils Lake	Lake	S. of Black Birch L.		56	45	107	55
Little Egg Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	57–2–W2	53	54	102	16
Little Emmeline Lake	Lake	NE. of Smoothstone L.		54	58	106	30
Little Faraud Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	42	105	06
Little Fish Lake	Lake	SW. of Lloyd L.		57	12	109	26
Little Fishing Lake	Lake	NW. of Turtle L.	30–56–24–W3	53	52	109	33
Little Flatstone Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	05	107	43
Little Fort Lake	Lake	SE. of Punnichy		51	17	104	12
Little Grand Rapids	Rapids	Mudjatik R.		56	42	107	15
Little Gribbage Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	03	102	17
Little Grollier Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	46	105	25
Little Hungry Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	06	103	23
Little Kenosee Lake	Lake	NE. of Arcola	10–3–W2	49	50	102	20
Little Ladder Lake	Lake	SW. of Delaronde L.	56–7–W3	53	52	107	01
Little Lakes Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Cabin Cr.	57–5–W3	53	55	106	44
Little Long Lake	Lake	W. of Last Mountain L.	28, 29–23–5–W3	50	59	106	40
Little Mahigan Lake	Lake	E. of Smoothstone L.		54	41	106	35
Little Manitou Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	42–25–26–W3	52	37	109	38
Little Manitou Lake	Lake	N. of Watrous	24, 26–32–W2	51	48	105	30
Little Mari Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	58	102	04
Little Moose Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	42–22–W2	52	36	105	06
Little Muskeg Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	38	109	08
Little Narrow Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	25	104	19
Little Neslin Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–6–W3	53	56	106	48
Little Nut Lake	Lake	N. of Kelvington	38, 39–11–W2	52	20	103	30
Little Otonadah Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	54	102	10
Little Pelican Lake	Lake	N. of Chitek L.	55–12–W3	53	46	107	46
Little Philion Lake	Lake	E. of Smoothstone L.		54	34	106	33
Little Pipestone Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Pipestone Cr.	11–1–W2	50	03	101	43
Little Point Lake	Lake	W. of Peter Pond L.		55	49	108	50
Little Quill Lake	Lake	E. of Big Quill L.	34–15–W2	51	55	104	06
Little Raspberry Lake	Lake	SE. of Primrose L.		54	24	108	48
Little Rat Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	08	107	19
Little Red Willow Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	00	106	54
Little Rhondda Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	57	104	49
Little Sandy Lake	Lake	NW. of Big Sandy L.		54	30	104	14
Little Shell Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	49–8–W3	53	16	107	07
Little Sled Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	26	107	30
Little Tache Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	52	104	38
Little Touchwood Hills	Hills	S. of Big Quill L.		51	16	104	18
Little Tramping Lake	Lake	E. of Tramping L.	19–35–19–W3	52	01	108	42

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Little Whitefish River	River	Flows NE. into Keeley L.		54	52	108	13
Little Whitemoose Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	20	104	11
Little Whitewood Lake	Lake	NW. of Whitewood L.		51	32	104	19
Livergent Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	09	105	57
Livingstone Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	35	107	18
Liz Lake	Lake	NW. of Athapapuskow L.		54	35	101	59
Liz Lake	Lake	SW. of Flin Flon	31–64–30–W1	54	35	101	59
Lizard Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Reed L.	35–16–9–W3	50	23	107	08
Lizard Lake	Lake	NE. of Shaunavon	24, 25–11–15–W3	49	46	107	55
Lizard Lake	Lake	SW. of Redberry L.	38, 39–14–W3	52	19	107	52
Lizard Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	53–7–W3	53	35	106	54
Lloyd Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	23	108	57
Lloyd Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	01	103	00
Lloydsmith Lake	Lake	N. of Cree L.		57	58	106	46
Lobb Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	19	103	30
Lobban Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	109	35
Lobo Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Witchekan L.	49, 50–7–W3	53	17	107	01
Lobstick Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	30	109	40
Lobstick Lake	Lake	SW. of Prince Albert	46–1, 2–W3	52	59	106	08
Lobstick Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	54–1–W2	53	39	102	05
Lobstick Point	Point	Lobstick I.		59	29	109	40
Locke Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	15	107	15
Locker Lake	Lake	NW. of Pasfield L.		58	37	105	57
Lockhart Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Reindeer R.		55	40	103	13
Lockinger Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	52	108	38
Lockwood Lake	Lake	SW. of Peter Pond L.		55	36	109	16
Lockwood Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	13	105	17
Lode Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	1, 2–49–7–W3	53	12	106	54
Lodge Bay	Bay	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	35
Lodge Creek	Creek	Flows S. into U.S.A.	1–28–W3	49	00	109	44
Lodge Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	7–42–26–W3	52	36	109	45
Loehr Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	06	105	04
Loewen Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		56	52	102	16
Loewen Island	Island	Iskwatam L.		55	34	103	05
Lofthouse Brook	Brook	Flows W. into Sturgeon R.	55–6–W3	52	46	106	45
Logan Coulee	Gulch	NE. of Wapella	9, 10, 11, 16, 17–17–32–W1	50	26	101	49
Logan Lake	Lake	N. of Sovereign L.		59	59	105	41
Logue Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	02	104	30
Loiselle Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Etomami R.	44–3–W2	52	47	102	25
Lomond, Loch	Lake	N. of Cypress L.	20–8–26–W3	49	39	109	30
Lomond, Loch	Lake	N. of Yorkton	35–6–W2	52	00	102	45
Lone Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Buhl Cr.		54	26	106	40
Lone Lake	Lake	S. of Smoothstone L.		54	23	106	40
Lone Island Lake	Lake	W. of Crean L.		54	08	106	29
Lonely Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	7, 18–41–23–W3	52	31	109	18
Lonepine Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Belanger Cr.	7–7–25–W3	49	33	109	23
Lone Pine Lake	Lake	SW. of Meeting L.	11–47–14–W3	53	02	107	56
Lonetree Lake	Lake	SE. of Big Muddy L.	1–19–W2	49	01	104	31
Lonetree Lake	Lake	SE. of Shaunavon	1–17–W3	49	05	108	15
Lone Tree Lake	Lake	NW. of Chapin L.	5, 6–18–7–W3	50	29	106	57
Long Bay	Bay	Primrose L.		54	48	109	50
Long Bay	Bay	Wildnest L.		54	57	102	23
Long Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Souris R.	10–2–8–W2	49	07	103	00
Long Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	04	104	58
Long Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	16	108	52
Long Lake	Lake	W. of Crean L.	58–7–W3	54	03	106	56
Long Lake	Lake	SE. of Lloyd L.		57	08	109	19
Long Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	41–27–W3	52	34	109	51
Long Portage River	River	Flows N. into Attree L.		54	41	102	40
Lookout Island	Island	Comeback Bay, Amisk L.		54	42	102	07
Loon Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Qu'Appelle R.	18–21–17–W2	50	46	104	18
Loon Creek Lake	Lake	SW. of Punnichy	25–27–18–W2	51	20	104	24
Loon Lake	Lake	E. of Last Mountain L.	25–18–W2	51	08	104	26
Loon Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		55	51	102	00
Loon Lakes	Lakes	W. of Delaronde L.	57–9–W3	53	53	107	17
Loon Mud Lake	Lake	NE. of Churchill L.		56	50	107	22
Loranger Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		57	58	103	24
Loranger Island	Island	Wollaston L.		57	57	103	26
Lorenz Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	04	104	58
Lorenz Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston		57	54	104	29
Lorimer Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Plonge		55	08	107	02
Lorne Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	37	107	52
Lost Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Sturgeon R.	55–5–W3	53	50	106	44
Lost Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.		54	03	107	08
Lost Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	48	108	52
Lost Child Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Poplar R.	10–3–2–W3	49	12	106	12
Lost Echo Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	07	104	45
Lost Horse Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Murray L.	47–16–W	53	02	108	15
Lost Horse Hill	Hill	NW. of Arcola	10–8–W2	49	52	103	02
Louder Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	107	47
Louis Lake	Lake	W. of Lenore L.	41–24–W2	52	30	105	23
Louis Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	45	101	52
Love Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	05	104	59
Love Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		55	11	102	08
Love Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	11	103	52
Lovell Bay	Bay	Hebden L.		55	26	104	48
Lovell Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	07	103	15
Loveridge Island	Island	Keg L.		55	24	104	00
Loving Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	34
Low Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Broad Cr.		54	50	108	24
Low Lake	Lake	SE. of Crane L.	8–21–W3	49	40	108	50
Low Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	109	06
Lowe Island	Island	Phelps L.		59	20	103	10
Lowe Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	26	106	35
Lower Echo Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	07	104	45
Lower Fishing Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	03	104	37
Lower Foster Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	35	105	20
Lower Nistoassini Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	15	103	55
Lower Rottenstone Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	19	104	48
Lower Waddy Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	10	103	48
Lowery Lakes	Lakes	NW. of Scott L.		60	00	106	27
Lowther Lake	Lake	W. of Green L.		54	09	107	49
Loyns Lake	Lake	W. of Cumberland L.		54	03	103	00
Lucien Lake	Lake	W. of Lenore L.	40, 41–24–W2	52	28	105	19
Luck Lake	Lake	S. of Outlook	24–8, 9–W3	51	05	107	07
Lundquist Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	38	105	27
Lunt Lake	Lake	NE. of Sovereign L.		59	59	105	22
Luse Lake	Lake	NW. of Big Quill L.	7–37–19–W2	52	10	104	42
Lussier Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	13	104	56
Lust Lake	Lake	NE. of Colin L.		55	50	104	11
Luten Lake	Lake	On Saskatchewan-Northwest Territories Boundary		60	00	109	32
Lydden Lake	Lake	E. of Tramping L.	35–17–W3	52	01	108	22
Lyle Point	Point	McIntosh L.		55	46	105	07
Lynds Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	25	106	39
Lynthorpe Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Wood R.	32–7–4–W3	49	35	106	30
Lynx Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	104	58
Lyons Creek	Creek	Flows S. into U.S.A.	1–25–W3	49	00	109	15
Lytle Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	25	105	20

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
MacAdam Lake	Lake	W. of Mayson L.		57	58	107	34
Macallum Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		55	02	108	25
Macauley Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	51	102	03
MacDiarmid Bay	Bay	Nistowiak L.		55	26	104	17
MacDonald Channel	Channel	Otter L.		55	34	104	36
Macdonald Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Goose L.	32–10–W3	51	43	107	23
Macdonald Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Amisk L.		54	45	102	14
MacDonald Falls	Falls	Haultain R.		56	12	106	33
Macdonald Island	Island	Hepburn L.		55	54	104	57
MacDonald Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	107	00
MacDonald Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	21	104	19
MacDonald Lake	Lake	W. of Wildnest L.	69–4–W2	54	59	102	32
MacDonald Peninsula	Peninsula	E. side of Reindeer L.		56	49	102	20
MacDonald Point	Point	N. shore of Fond du Lac		59	16	106	14
MacDonald Spring	Spring	NE. of Eyebrow	33–21–1–W3	50	50	106	04
MacDonald River	River	Flows E. into Oldman R.		59	41	108	04
MacDonaugh Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	20–5–19–W2	49	24	104	32
MacEachern Bay	Bay	W. side of Oliver L.		56	57	103	24
MacFarlane Lake	Lake	S. of Peter Pond L.		55	34	108	31
Machete Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	23	104	50
MacIntyre Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	26	106	07
MacKay Island	Island	Campbell L.		55	45	105	31
MacKay Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	56
MacKenzie Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	25	106	58
Mackenzie Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	20–5–19–W2	49	24	104	31
MacKenzie Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	50	102	43
MacKenzie Rapids	Rapids	Foster R.		56	13	105	45
MacKey Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	54	108	04
Mackintosh Bay	Bay	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	29	108	20
MacLean Bay	Bay	Kane L.		56	53	103	32
Macklin Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	38, 39–28–W3	52	18	109	57
MacLachlin Lake	Lake	W. of Colin L.		55	50	104	23
MacLean Islands	Islands	Pipestone L.		57	54	106	36
MacLean Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	55	104	10
MacLennan Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	27	106	18
MacLennan River	River	Flows E. into Montreal L.		54	12	105	53
Macleod Lake	Lake	SE. of Turtle L.	51–16–W3	53	25	108	17
MacMillan Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	51	103	32
MacMurchy Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	9, 10–39–9–W2	52	20	103	15
MacNab Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Shand Cr.	28–43–6–W2	52	40	102	49
MacNair Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	09	105	06
Macoun Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	32	103	50
MacPherson Bay	Bay	Iskwatikan L.		55	21	104	28
MacPherson Island	Island	Saskatchewan R.	27, 28–34–6–W3	51	57	106	47
MacPherson Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	30	105	15
MacRae Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	108	03
Madden Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	109	38
Madden Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	29	103	29
Madge Lake	Lake	NE. of Good Spirit L.	30, 31–30–W	51	40	101	38
Madole Lake	Lake	NW. of Paull L.		56	15	105	11
Mae Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	6, 7, 8–54–27–W2	53	38	105	58
Magic Lake	Lake	SE. of Webb L.		59	37	108	45
Magnusson Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Big Quill L.	9–33–16–W2	51	49	104	15
Maguire Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	106	31
Maguire Lake	Lake	NE. of Pelican L.		55	23	102	48
Mahigan Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Smoothstone L.		54	41	106	42
Mahigan Lake	Lake	E. of Smoothstone L.		54	42	106	30
Mahon Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	49
Mahood Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	22	108	48
Maiden Lake	Lake	SE. of Turtle L.	33–51–17–W3	53	27	108	27
Maidstone Lake	Lake	SW. of Brightsand L.	47–23–W3	53	02	109	17
Maimann Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	109	03
Main Island	Island	Wapawekka L.		54	56	104	25
Maksemuik Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	55	109	06
Makwa Lake	Lake	SW. of Meadow L.		54	04	109	15
Makwa River	River	Flows NE. into Beaver R.		54	15	108	42
Malcolm Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	00	102	10
Malcolm Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	43	103	04
Maligne Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	51	102	38
Malinoski Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	18	106	34
Mallard Lake	Lake	S. of Wakaw L.	28, 29–41–26–W2	52	33	105	42
Mallard Lake	Lake	W. of Flotten L.		54	38	108	45
Mallen Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		58	25	103	50
Mallory Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	08	105	01
Maloneck Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Swan R.	30–34–32–W	51	57	101	59
Malyas Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	20–42–21–W2	52	37	104	59
Malyk Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.	28–30–9–W2	51	37	103	12
Man River	River	Flows N. into Carrot R.	52–6–W2	53	30	102	50
Manatinaw Hill	Hill	SE. of Little Crooked L.	46–27–W2	52	47	105	51
Manawan Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	24	103	14
Mandel Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	06	105	01
Mang Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Wapawekka Lake		54	58	104	24
Mang Lake	Lake	N.of WapawekkaNarrows		54	59	104	29
Manito Island	Island	Manito L.	43–26–W3	52	45	109	43
Manito Lake	Lake	W. of Battleford	42, 44–26, 27–W3	52	43	109	43
Manitou Island	Island	Devil L.		55	40	104	45
Mann Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	38–6–W2	52	15	102	45
Mann Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	37	105	25
Manny Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Clatto Cr.		55	36	109	57
Mansask Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		55	06	101	53
Mansell Lake	Lake	NE. of Melfort	20–45–18–W2	52	53	104	35
Manson Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	36	103	15
Mantle Lakes	Lakes	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	41	107	31
Mantysaari Lakes	Lakes	S. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse	70–12, 13–W3	55	03	107	49
Many Bays Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	47	105	47
Many Islands Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	42	102	10
Maple Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Bigstick L.	15–25–W3	50	15	109	24
Maraiche Lake	Lake	SE. of Amisk L.		54	28	102	01
Marchand Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	15	103	10
Marchant Island	Island	Fond du Lac		59	16	106	27
Marchant Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	44	106	00
Marchel Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	22	102	44
Marder Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	39–2–W	52	25	102	02
Marean Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	41–11–W2	52	30	103	34
Marean Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	36	105	29
Marg Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	36–41–25–W2	52	35	105	28
Margaret Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	14–40–25–W3	52	27	109	29
Margery Lake	Lake	E. of Tramping L.	11, 12–36–15–W3	52	05	108	02
Margetts Lake	Lake	SE. of Fontaine L.		59	34	106	00
Margo Lake	Lake	NW. of Yorkton	33–10–W2	51	49	103	21
Marguerite Lake	Lake	S. of Indian Head	31–16–12–W2	50	23	103	38
Marguerite Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	53, 54–27–W2	53	38	105	54
Marguerite River	River	Flows into Alberta		57	33	110	00
Marl Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		55	05	102	00
Maria Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Delaronde L.	58–7–W3	53	59	106	58
Maria Point	Point	E. shore of Delaronde L.	58–7–W3	53	59	106	59
Maribelli Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	13	104	26
Marie Lake	Lake	W. of Lenore L.	41–25–W2	52	31	105	29
Marion Lake	Lake	SE. of Redberry L.	42–3–W3	52	36	106	17
Marion Lake	Lake	SW. of Outlook	25–9, 10–W3	51	08	107	15
Marjorie Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	5–20–W2	49	23	104	33
Mark Lake	Lake	SE. of Turtle L.	36–50–16–W3	53	22	108	13
Marquis Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	17	103	10
Marshall Coulee	Gulch	S. of Big Muddy L.	2–22–W2	49	07	104	55

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Marshall Lake	Lake	Expansion of Walker R.		57	12	104	46
Marshy Bay	Bay	Keely L.		54	52	108	12
Marshy Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Bramble L.	43–9–W3	52	41	107	17
Marston Lake	Lake	NE. of Weyburn	16–6–W2	50	20	102	45
Mart Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	43–24–W2	52	42	105	26
Martens Coulee	Coulee	NE. of Swift Current	19, 20–10, 11–W3	50	40	107	25
Martin Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		56	57	102	32
Martin Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	11	104	49
Martin Lake	Lake	NW. of Crane L.	15–24–W3	50	18	109	14
Martin Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	49	102	18
Martin Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	108	35
Martin Lake	Lake	N. of Highrock L.		57	19	105	39
Martin River	River	Flows E. into Cree L.		57	32	106	48
Martineau River	River	Flows SW. into Cold L.		54	37	110	02
Martins Lake	Lake	W. of Padding L.	46–7–W3	53	00	107	00
Martyn Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	52	110	00
Mary Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	29	105	39
Marynowski Lake	Lake	NE. of Forrest L.		57	57	109	07
Maskunow Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	51	102	24
Maskwa Hill	Hill	NE. of Manito L.	46–22–W3	52	58	109	06
Maskwa Lake	Lake	NE. of Manito L.	46–22, 23–W3	52	58	109	12
Mason Island	Island	Doupe B.		54	55	102	50
Mason Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	29	102	15
Massey Lake	Lake	NW. of Deschambault L.		55	03	103	57
Massinahigan River	River	Flows E. into Pinehouse L.		55	20	106	45
Masumakoos Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Waterhen R.		54	37	108	05
Mather Lake	Lake	E. of Big Muddy L.	3–16–W2	49	12	104	08
Matheson Bay	Bay	Clarke L.	62–7, 8–W3	54	22	107	01
Matheson Island	Island	Clam L.		55	14	105	43
Matheson Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	42–15–W3	52	39	108	08
Matheson Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	58	107	49
Matheson Lake	Lake	NW. of Meadow L.		54	25	108	56
Matheson Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	47	102	33
Matheson River	River	Flows SE. into Wintego L.		55	37	102	53
Mathews Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	107	49
Mathieu Bay	Bay	Pitching L.		55	27	104	07
Mathison Lake	Lake	E. of Pasfield L.		58	30	104	55
Matisekawe Lake	Lake	NE. of Lost L.		54	52	108	48
Matkin Lake	Lake	S. of Waterhen L.		54	23	108	25
Matthews Bay	Bay	Charcoal L.		58	47	102	22
Matts Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	1–11–25–W2	49	52	105	18
Maud Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	6–10–25–W2	49	47	105	22
Maude Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	18–42–21–W2	52	36	105	02
Maunder Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	108	38
Maurice Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	24	109	50
Maurice Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Lake Athabasca		59	23	109	53
Maurice Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	00	107	23
Maurice Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	21	109	50
Mavor Lake	Lake	E. of Fontaine L.		59	40	106	04
Mawdsley Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	47	106	07
Max Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	9–44–23–W3	52	46	109	19
Max Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	16
May Bay	Bay	Primeau L.		55	56	107	10
May Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Close L.		57	51	104	58
May Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	22	103	45
Maybelle River	River	Flows into Alberta		57	56	110	00
Mayflower Lake	Lake	E. of Little Quill L.	10–33–3–W2	51	49	102	20
Maynard Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Alsmith L.		54	57	103	52
Maynard Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	02	103	56
Maynard Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	25	108	41
Mayo Bay	Bay	Tsalwor L.		59	43	109	23
Mayson Lake	Lake	NW. of Cree L.		57	55	107	10
McAlister Lake	Lake	SW. of Peter Pond L.		55	37	109	40
McAlpine Lake	Lake	NW. of Deception L.		56	54	104	29
McArter Lake	Lake	N. of Frobisher L.		56	52	108	15
McArthur Bay	Bay	W. side of Okipwatsikew Lake		55	41	102	13
McArthur Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Baxter L.		57	45	104	50
McArthur Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	15	102	24
McAuley Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	57–8–W2	53	54	103	03
McAusland Lakes	Lakes	N. of Iskwatam L.		55	37	103	07
McBean Bay	Bay	Richards L.		59	11	107	05
McBeth Channel	Channel	Between Churchill L. and Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	45	108	15
McBeth Island	Island	Nemeiben L.		55	19	105	16
McBride Bay	Bay	Axis L.		59	22	106	03
McBride Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	40–3, 4–W2	52	28	102	25
McBride Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	51	102	46
McBurney Lake	Lake	N. of Tazin L.		60	00	109	24
McCaffrey Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	23	104	36
McCannel Island	Island	Pipestone B.		55	18	104	51
McCaw Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	3–42–22–W2	52	35	105	04
McClellan Island	Island	Wathaman L.		56	59	103	47
McCloy Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Coldwell Cr.	44–22–W2	52	47	105	07
McCombie Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	27	106	46
McConechy Lake	Lake	W. of Candle L.	55, 56–25–W2	53	48	105	40
McConechy Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	46	107	46
McConville Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	28	106	17
McCormick Bay	Bay	Nayelles L.		56	18	103	48
McCormick Bay	Bay	Fishing L.	30, 31–33–11–W2	51	52	103	34
McCormick Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		55	06	101	58
McCorriston Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	105	32
McCoy Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Gap Cr.	24–11–27–W3	49	57	109	33
McCoy Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	50	103	39
McCrady Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	45	108	42
McCrea Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Wood R.	24–5–7–W3	49	24	106	50
McCrea Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	27	102	33
McCrea Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	21	104	32
McCue Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	51	108	19
McCulloch Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	07	105	02
McCulloch Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	34	103	41
McCusker Island	Island	Nistowiak L.		55	25	104	18
McCusker Lake	Lake	NE. of Primrose L.		55	15	108	43
McCusker River	River	Flows N. into Niska L.		55	32	108	39
McDermott Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	35	102	42
McDonald Bay	Bay	Pinehouse L.		55	41	106	30
McDonald Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Wood R.	6–6–6–W3	49	37	106	47
McDonald Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Reindeer R.		56	02	103	04
McDonald Falls	Falls	Smith R.		59	23	106	43
McDonald Lake	Lake	NW. of Estevan	3—9–W2	49	10	103	12
McDonald Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	1–40–10–W2	52	25	103	20
McDonald Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	2, 3–40–10–W2	52	24	103	21
McDonald Lake	Lake	N. of Highrock L.		57	12	105	35
McDonald Peninsula	Peninsula	Deception L.		56	31	104	15
McDonald River	River	Flows SE. into Keefe L.		57	38	104	39
McDougal Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Mossy R.		54	10	103	45
McDougal Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	28–40–25–W3	52	28	109	31
McDougall Bay	Bay	SW. side of Nokomis L.		56	55	103	09
McDougall Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	31	105	16
McDougall Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	58	109	41
McDowell Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	39	104	12
McEachern Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	1–7–W3	49	00	106	56
McEwen Lake	Lake	S. of Fond du Lac		59	14	106	13
McFarlane Bay	Bay	Wiley L.		59	22	106	22
McFarlane Creek	Creek	Flows E. into South Saskatchewan R.	9–46–26–W2	53	00	105	45
McFarlane Lake	Lake	S. of Broadview	33–9–4–W2	49	47	102	30
McFarlane Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	37	107	38
McFarlane River	River	Flows N. into Lake Athabasca		59	12	107	58
McGaffin Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	44	102	25
McGibbon Bay	Bay	Nut B.		55	08	105	15
McGillivray Bay	Bay	Nistowiak L.		55	27	104	18
McGillivray Lake	Lake	NW. of Highrock L.		57	23	105	49
McGown Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	40	102	06
McGrath Lake	Lake	N. of Big Muddy L.	4–21–W2	49	21	104	45
McGrath Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	52	108	09
McGraw Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	108	53
McGregor Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	15	105	00
McGregor Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Cumberland L.	56–1, 2–W2	53	51	102	05
McGugan Island	Island	Highrock L.		57	04	105	31
McHarg Lake	Lake	SE. of Selwyn L.		59	42	104	07
McIllree River	River	Flows SE. into Sikachu L.		55	07	105	46
McIlvenna Bay	Bay	Hanson L.		54	39	102	50
McInnes Bay	Bay	Wapawekka L.	69–16–W2	54	57	104	19
McInnis Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	02	102	44
McInnis Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	107	57
McIntosh Lake	Lake	E. of Grenfell	3–17–3–W2	50	23	102	05
McIntosh Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	45	105	08
McIntosh Point	Point	E. side of Emma L.	27–53–27–W2	53	36	105	54
McIntyre Island	Island	Deschambault L.		54	52	103	10
McIntyre Lake	Lake	W. of Lenore L.	41–24–W2	52	33	105	20
McIntyre Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	17	105	50
McIntyre River	River	Flows N. into Porcupine R.		59	29	104	11
McIver Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	24	106	09
McKay Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into South Saskatchewan R.	45–27–W2	52	55	105	49
McKay Falls	Falls	Oldman R.		59	43	107	49
McKay Island	Island	Churchill L.		55	52	108	26
McKay Island	Island	Oliver L.		56	52	103	24
McKee Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	08	105	01
McKeever Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	55	105	11
McKell Island	Island	Big Muddy L.		49	10	104	49
McKenna Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	04	104	26
McKenzie Bay	Bay	Amisk L.	63–3–W2	54	30	102	22
McKenzie Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Spruce R.	53–1–W3	53	37	106	03
McKenzie Falls	Falls	Haultain R.		56	24	106	29
McKenzie Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	12	104	58
McKenzie Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	38	104	15
McKenzie Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	12	102	30
McKenzie Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	24	107	06
McKenzie Point	Point	NW. side of Lake Athabasca		59	34	109	34
McKenzie Rapids	Rapids	Wathaman R.		56	55	103	52
McKie Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	15	107	29
McKillop Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Shand Cr.	43–7–W2	52	43	102	54
McKinnon Lake	Lake	N. of Big Muddy L.	23–5–22–W2	49	24	104	52
McKinnon Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	33, 34–38–4–W2	52	20	102	30
McKnight Lake	Lake	E. of Lenore L.	40–16–W2	52	26	104	14
McLachlan Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Ford L.	24–49–19–W3	53	15	103	38
McLachlan Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	03	104	29
McLaughlin Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	50	103	59
McLaren Lake	Lake	E. of Highrock L.		57	05	104	31
McLean Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		57	52	102	17
McLean Creek	Creek	Flows S. into McConechy L.	56–26–W2	53	49	105	41
McLean Creek	Creek	Flows E. into McDonald R.		57	40	104	47
McLean Falls	Falls	Oldman R.		59	37	108	03
McLean Island	Island	South Saskatchewan R.	15, 16–23–28–W3	50	57	109	50
McLean Islands	Islands	Black B.		59	29	108	57
McLean Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		56	27	109	15
McLean Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	41	104	21
McLean Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	15–42–24–W3	52	37	109	22
McLean Point	Point	W. shore of Egg L.		55	06	105	33
McLean River	River	Flows N. into Clearwater R.		56	45	109	29
McLellan Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	21	104	32
McLennan Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	54	104	20
McLeod Bay	Bay	Charcoal L.		58	46	102	30
McLeod Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into May Cr.		57	44	105	02
McLeod Falls	Falls	Mudjatik R.		56	51	107	06
McLeod Island	Island	Charcoal L.		58	47	102	29
McLeod Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	29	106	17
McLeod Lake	Lake	SW. of Davin L.		56	45	103	57
McLintock Lake	Lake	E. of Cybulski L.		59	59	103	23
McLurg Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Tippo R.		55	13	106	41
McMahon Lake	Lake	E. of Peter Pond L.		55	43	108	25
McMaster Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	56	102	34
McMillan Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Cheadle L.		56	47	102	53
McMillan Island	Island	Forbes L.		55	48	104	49
McMillan Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	55	109	37
McMillan Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	44	105	09
McMillan Lakes	Lakes	W. of Highrock L.		57	07	105	42
McMillan Point	Point	N. shore of Jan L.		54	54	102	59
McMorris Bay	Bay	Nistowiak L.		55	24	104	24
McMurdo Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	31	102	06
McNab Lake	Lake	SE. of Punnichy		51	18	104	16
McNabb Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	52	104	34
McNair Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	24	106	50
McNally Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	34	102	00
McNichol Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	29	104	40
McNie Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	26	108	49
McNutt Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	45	108	25
McOrmond Lake	Lake	W. of Cumberland L.		54	07	102	33
McOuat Lake	Lake	N. of Yorkton	28–4–W2	51	26	102	30
McPhee Creek	Creek	Flows S. into McPhee L.	56–27–W2	53	53	105	55
McPhee Lake	Lake	W. of Candle L.	56–27–W2	53	53	105	57
McPherson Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	28	104	15
McRae Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	25	102	50
McRae Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	1–28–W3	49	00	109	42
McRae Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	24	102	53
McRae Lake	Lake	W. of Nagle L.		56	05	105	48
McShane Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Gap Cr.	4–10–27–W3	49	48	109	37
McSherry Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	41–30–W	52	28	101	52
McTaggart Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	02	108	25
McTavish Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Barkwell B.		57	39	106	03
McTavish Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	15–51–27–W2	53	25	105	54
McTavish Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	55	105	18
McVey Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Woody R.	37–29–W	52	08	101	35
McVey Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Carrot R.	52–5–W2	53	29	102	40
McWilliams Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Robson L.		57	08	103	41
Meadow Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	44–10–W3	52	45	107	18
Meadow Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	53–5, 6–W2	53	33	102	45
Meadow Lake	Lake	SE. of Primrose L.		54	07	108	20
Meadow River	River	Flows NE. into Beaver R.		54	18	108	11
Meagher Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	23	108	50
Mealing Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	17	106	39
Meaney Lake	Lake	Missi I.		54	39	102	17
Medicine Rapids	Rapids	Between Wood L. and Pelican L.		55	12	103	03
Meeker Lake	Lake	NW. of Deschambault L.		55	18	103	58
Meersman Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	23	106	09
Meeting Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	48, 49–12–W3	53	10	107	39
Meeyomoot Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		54	54	105	06
Meeyomoot Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	27	105	15
Meeyomoot River	River	Flows N. into Lac la Ronge		54	58	104	55
Megaffin Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	106	33
Meggisi Rapids	Rapids	Between Wunehiken B. and Waskwei L.		55	10	102	38
Meili Lake	Lake	NE. of Deception L.		56	40	104	02
Meilinger Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	04	106	46
Mekewap Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	24	104	52
Mekiu Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	40–4–W2	52	25	102	25

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Mekisuk Lake	Lake	N. of Pelican L.		55	31	102	57
Melanson Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	38	105	55
Melaval Spring	Spring	N. of Melaval	35–8–4–W3	49	42	106	27
Melby Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	20	106	28
Melenchuk Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	27	106	29
Melfort Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Carrot R.	47–18–W2	53	03	104	36
Melgurd Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		55	13	102	12
Melma Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	31	108	24
Melnick Lake	Lake	NE. of Wollaston L.		58	44	102	12
Melville Beach	Beach	N. shore of Crooked L.	11, 12–19–6–W2	50	37	102	43
Melville Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	34
Menesachin Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	40–4–W2	52	28	102	27
Menin Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Cypress L.	6, 7–28–W3	49	31	109	42
Meraste Point	Point	S. shore of Long I.		55	04	104	59
Mercer Lake	Lake	SW. of Pinehouse L.		55	17	106	10
Mercer River	River	Flows N. into Besnard L.		55	21	106	08
Mercredi Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	55	107	26
Meridian Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Amisk L.		54	32	102	08
Meridian Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	45	102	00
Meridian Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.	62–27–W3	54	23	109	59
Merk Lake	Lake	E. of Peter Pond L.		55	43	108	08
Merle Bay	Bay	Namew L.		54	10	101	58
Merner Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	14–41–26–W3	52	32	109	38
Merret Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	27	105	21
Merritt Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	48	103	50
Merritt Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	51	103	30
Mertock Lake	Lake	N. of Prince Albert	15–52–26–W2	53	29	105	46
Mery Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Snake Cr.	31–33–32–W	51	52	101	58
Messum Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	57	103	25
Metcalfe Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	48	103	58
Methy Portage		*See* La Loche, Portage		56	38	109	45
Metka Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	20	102	16
Metos Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	19	107	45
Mewasin Beach	Beach	SW. of Meadow L.	9–58–22–W3	54	00	109	13
Meyakumew Lake	Lake	N. of Montreal L.		54	55	105	55
Meyers Bay	Bay	W. side of Nokomis L.		56	58	103	11
Meyers Island	Island	N. end of Nokomis B.		56	49	103	05
Meyers Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	51	105	54
Mic Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	108	30
Michael Bay	Bay	Davin L.		56	53	103	37
Michaud Islands	Islands	North Saskatchewan R.	46–18–W3	52	56	108	34
Michael Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	55	103	58
Michel Lake	Lake	SE. of Little Quill L.	6–27–15–W2	51	16	104	07
Michel Point	Point	S. shore of Doré L.		54	43	107	13
Michel Point	Point	W. shore of Peter Pond L.		56	05	109	09
Michnick Lake	Lake	SE. of Turtle L.	11–50–17–W3	53	18	108	23
Mickey Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	108	27
Microbe Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	10–40–23–W3	52	25	109	15
Mid Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.	25–67–5–W2	54	50	102	38
Middagh Lake	Lake	W. of Craik	24–4–W3	51	01	106	30
Middle Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Lodge Cr.	2–29–W3	49	05	109	48
Middle Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Ustookumin Cr.		54	47	109	28
Middle Lake	Lake	W. of Lenore L.	41–22, 23–W2	52	34	105	10
Middle Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	45	103	09
Middle Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	12	105	34
Middle Creek Reservoir	Reservoir	SW. of Cypress L.	5–30–W3	49	24	110	00
Middle Elk Lake	Lake	E. of Emma L.	6–54–26–W2	53	38	105	49
Middle Foster Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	40	105	25
Middlemas Lake	Lake	N. of Wapawekka L.		54	58	104	16
Middlemiss Bay	Bay	Hanson L.	9,10,15–66–6–W2	54	42	102	50
Middlemiss Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	47	103	56
Middleton Island	Island	Cree L.		57	36	106	23
Middleton Lake	Lake	Expansion of Geikie R.		57	25	104	27
Midnight Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Elbow L.	41–30–W	52	30	101	44
Midnight Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	41–30–W	52	32	101	45
Midnight Lake	Lake	E. of Turtle L.	20–52–16–W3	53	30	108	21
Midway Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Bell B.		55	16	105	22
Midway Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	16	105	21
Mieyette Lake	Lake	W. of Norwest L.		59	59	107	57
Mikikwan River	River	Flows N. into Turner L.		56	25	108	41
Mikinak Lake	Lake	N. of Turtle L.	55–18–W3	53	43	108	33
Mikisew Lake	Lake	W. of Crean L.		54	08	106	37
Mikisi Island	Island	Turnor L.		56	35	108	34
Miko Lake	Lake	N. of Chitek L.	56–12–W3	53	54	107	43
Milden Lake	Lake	SE. of Rosetown	28–11–W3	51	23	107	27
Mile Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	11, 12–46–23–W2	52	57	105	14
Miles Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	28	105	03
Millar Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	19	102	57
Miller Bay	Bay	N. end of Kane L.		56	54	103	32
Miller Channel	Channel	Head L.-Nemeiben L.		55	17	105	32
Miller Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Mitchell Cr.		58	52	106	00
Miller Island	Island	Upper Foster L.		56	48	105	10
Miller Island	Island	Kane L.		56	54	103	32
Miller Lake	Lake	W. of Stony L.	13–52–21–W3	53	29	103	57
Miller Lake	Lake	N. of Spy Hill	14, 23–19–31–W1	50	38	101	41
Miller Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	106	46
Miller Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Highrock L.		57	11	104	15
Miller Rapids	Rapids	S. of Dobbin L.		56	39	104	57
Milligan Bay	Bay	Black Birch L.		56	57	107	46
Milligan Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Little Quill L.	34–14–W2	51	55	103	50
Milliken Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Umpherville R.		58	00	104	07
Milliken Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	12	104	59
Milliken Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	45
Millpond Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	58–6–W3	53	50	106	46
Milton Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	42	102	36
Milton Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	30	103	52
Milward Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	56
Miner Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Crooked River	46–13–W2	52	58	103	55
Miners	Creek	Flows NE. into South Saskatchewan R.	48–1–W3	53	09	106	00
Minichinas Hills	Hills	S. of Prince Albert	41, 42–28–W2	52	35	105	56
Ministik Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	34	102	50
Ministikos Island	Island	Sturgeon-weir R.		54	52	102	37
Ministikwan Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Makwa L.		54	05	109	18
Ministikwan Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.		54	01	109	39
Miniwatin Island	Island	Turnor L.		56	37	108	38
Mink Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Woody R.	36–29–W	52	08	101	35
Mink Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Junction Cr.	57–3–W2	53	54	102	26
Minnie Lake	Lake	SW. of Luck L.		50	53	107	43
Minnow Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	30–42–25–W3	52	39	109	36
Minnow Lake	Lake	S. of Big Sandy L.		54	22	104	07
Minnow Lake	Lake	NE. of Meadow L.		54	28	108	07
Minnow Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	33–42–28–W3	52	39	109	58
Minnowin Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Lost L.		54	46	108	42
Minor Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		57	56	103	46
Minto Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		57	53	109	20
Minuhik Lake	Lake	W. of Colin L.		55	47	104	26
Miora Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	28–41–21–W2	52	34	104	58
Mirasty Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	28	107	10
Mirond Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.		55	06	102	47
Mirror River	River	Flows W. into Clearwater River		57	33	108	53
Miry Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Spring Cr.	21–19–W3	50	48	108	34
Misaw Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	52	102	30
Misekumaw Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	10	103	40
Miseyao Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	16
Misikitew (Big) Island	Island	Lac des Iles		54	27	109	21
Misiwe Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	32	105	35
Miskat Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	33	102	52
Missi Bay	Bay	Amisk L.		54	39	102	14
Missi Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	42	102	12
Missi Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	29	104	11
Mission Lake	Lake	S. of Big Quill L.	27–17–W2	51	19	104	23
Mission Lake	Lake	NE. of Yorkton	31–32–1–W2	51	47	102	09
Missipuskiow River	River	Flows SE. into Torch R.	56–9–W2	53	52	103	20
Missouri Coteau, The	Hills	W. of Regina, Weyburn & Estevan		50	00	105	00
Mistawasis Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Shell Br.	1–50–6–W3	53	17	106	44
Mistawasis Lake	Lake	N. of Redberry L.	47–9–W3	53	05	107	15
Mistohay Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Waterhen R.		54	26	109	11
Mistohay Lake	Lake	E. of Lac des Iles	63–21–W3	54	27	109	05
Mitatut Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	21	102	22
Mitawanga Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Smoothstone R.		54	16	106	43
Mitawanga Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	09	106	50
Mitchell Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	07	104	43
Mitchell Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Giles L.		58	55	105	48
Mitchell Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	22	108	57
Mitchell Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	04	104	21
Mitchell Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	53	104	06
Mitchell Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	109	36
Mitchell Peninsula	Peninsula	N. shore of Lac la Ronge		55	17	104	45
Mitchell Rapids	Rapids	Nevins Cr.		59	34	107	48
Mitchet Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	58	107	34
Mitoskwun Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	40	102	42
Mitt Lake	Lake	SE. of Watrous	30–23–W2	51	36	105	13
Mitz Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	25–53–27–W2	53	36	105	53
Mizhashk Lake	Lake	E. of Lenore L.	41–15, 16–W2	52	31	104	10
Moat Lake	Lake	E. of Gull L.	23, 26–13–18–W2	50	06	108	21
Moccasin Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	56–3–W3	53	52	106	25
Moe Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	18	107	12
Moen Lake	Lake	NE. of Wollaston L.		58	37	102	42
Mogey Lake	Lake	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	46	107	31
Mogloair Bay	Bay	Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	29	107	48
Mohr Lake	Lake	SW. of Windrum L.		56	02	104	23
Moir Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	49	104	47
Moirvale Creek	Creek	Flows S. & NE. into Frenchman R.	13–6–25–W3	49	28	109	14
Mokoman Lake	Lake	W. of Sisipuk L.		55	52	102	44
Molanosa Lake	Lake	N. of Montreal L.		54	32	105	29
Mollard Island	Island	Nut B.		55	13	105	10
Mollard Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	48	109	32
Molloy Lake	Lake	W. of Lenore L.	40–24–W2	52	27	105	24
Moloney Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Flotten L.		54	39	108	33
Molsberry Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Thoreson L.		56	07	104	23
Molsberry Lake	Lake	SE. of Maribelli L.		56	07	104	23
Monck Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	27	107	47
Monet Spring	Spring	SE. of Elrose	26–25–15–W3	51	10	108	00
Money Lake	Lake	NW. of Green L.		54	18	107	57
Monk Lake	Lake	S. of Delaronde L.	53–7–W3	53	38	106	56
Monnery River	River	Flows S. into North Saskatchewan R.	24–52–25–W3	53	30	109	34
Monson Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	33	103	40
Montague Lake	Lake	S. of Old Wives L.	6–29–W2	49	28	105	50
Montgomery Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Pipestone Cr.	6–15–3–W2	50	13	102	25
Montgomery Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	58	109	10
Montgrand Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	24	108	11
Montreal Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Emma L.	4–54–27–W2	53	38	105	55
Montreal Lake	Lake	SE. of Lac la Ronge		54	20	105	40
Montreal Rapids	Rapids	Montreal R.		54	42	105	41
Montreal River	River	Flows NE. into Beaver R.		55	24	104	22
Montrose Creek	Creek	SE. of Eston	2–25–19–W3	51	06	108	33
Moody Bay	Bay	Amisk L.		54	31	102	24
Moon Lake	Lake	SW. of Saskatoon	35–6–W3	52	01	106	46
Moon Lake	Lake	N. of Highrock L.		57	31	105	35
Mooney Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	42	102	42
Mooney Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	25	106	18
Moonlight Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	56–6–W3	52	53	106	46
Moore Bay	Bay	Cumberland L.		54	08	102	22
Moore Creek	Creek	Flows NW. towards Bridge Cr. and sinks		49	59	108	42
Moore Island	Island	Nut B.		55	12	105	10
Moore Lake	Lake	S. of Fond du Lac		59	12	106	24
Moore Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	32
Moore Lake	Lake	W. of Scentgrass L.	46–16–W3	52	58	108	12
Moore Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Highrock L.		57	26	105	04
Moorehead Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Piapot Cr.	8–11–24–W3	49	55	109	15
Moose Bay	Bay	Churchill L.		55	54	108	15
Moose Bay	Bay	Crooked L.	7–19–5–W2	50	37	102	41
Moose Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Waskesiu L.		54	00	106	20
Moose Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	05	102	03
Moose Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	20
Moose Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–4–W3	53	55	106	29
Moose Mountain	Mountain	N. of Arcola	9–4, 5–W2	49	45	102	37
Moose Narrows	Narrows	Otter L.-Smith B.		55	32	104	39
Moose Point	Point	W. shore of Lac la Ronge		55	13	105	07
Moose Point	Point	E. shore of Churchill L.		55	57	108	15
Moose Calf Lake	Lake	W. of Porter L.		56	16	107	00
Moose Jaw Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Qu'Appelle R.	32–18–24–W2	50	34	105	17
Moose Jaw Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	56–5–W2	53	51	102	38
Moose Jaw Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	05	102	53
Moose Jaw River	River	Flows NW. & NE. into Qu'Appelle R.	31–18–24–W2	50	34	105	17
Moose Mountain Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Souris R.	15–3–2–W2	49	12	102	10
Moose Mountain Lake	Lake	NW. of Weyburn	11–8–W2	49	55	103	02
Moosomin Lake	Lake	NE. of Arcola L.	12–31–W	50	02	101	42
Moosonees Lake	Lake	E. of Black L.		59	02	104	07
Mooswu Lake	Lake	W. of Smoothstone L.		54	39	107	00
Mooswuk Lake	Lake	NE. of Chitek L.	56–11–W3	53	52	107	34
Morell Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	37	103	45
Morgan Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Rock Cr.	12–1–6–W3	49	01	106	41
Morin Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Meadow R.		54	14	108	21
Morin Lake	Lake	NE. of Witchekan L.	52–8–W3	53	30	107	04
Morin Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	10	105	52
Morin Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		57	18	106	03
Morin River	River	Flows N. into Morin L.		57	17	106	04
Morlidge Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	50	108	34
Morning Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	22	105	50
Moroz Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		55	08	101	59
Morrier Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	56–4–W3	53	54	106	31
Morris Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	26	106	10
Morris Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Colin R.		59	33	109	54
Morris Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	49	102	24
Morris Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	59	103	33
Morris Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	107	52
Morris Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	45	109	57
Morrison Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Wheeler R.		57	30	105	04
Morrison Island	Island	Davin L.		56	49	103	44
Morrison Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Moose Mountain Cr.	22–7–3–W2	49	30	102	15
Morrison Island	Island	Cree L.		57	31	106	19
Morrison Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	41	108	05
Morrison Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	50	102	03
Morse Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Reed L.	3–17–8–W3	50	24	107	02
Morse Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	19–40–27–W3	52	28	109	47

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Morten Spring	Spring	SW. of Central Butte	2–21–6–W3	50	45	106	44
Morton Bay	Bay	Churchill R.		55	49	102	05
Morton Lake	Lake	NE. of Hanson L.		54	44	102	40
Morton River	River	Flows N. into Sturgeon-weir R.		54	51	102	39
Morwick Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	30	103	19
Mosher Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	42	102	04
Mosquito Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	24	102	27
Mosquito Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	23	104	53
Mossing Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	104	38
Mossy River	River	Flows E. into Saskatchewan R.		54	05	102	56
Mostoos Hills	Hills	E. of Primrose I.		54	50	109	10
Mostoos Lake	Lake	NE. of Whitewood L.		51	32	104	14
Motherwell Coulee	Gulch	S. of Kindersley	28–28–23–W3	51	26	109	10
Motherwell Reservoir	Reservoir	SE. of Kindersley	2, 11–29–23–W3	51	27	109	08
Motz Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	29–41–26–W3	52	33	109	42
Motherwell Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	33	108	03
Mountain Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Carrot R.	53–1–W2	53	37	102	07
Mountain Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	29	104	30
Movingstone Lake	Lake	SE. of Chitek L.	54–12–W3	53	38	107	38
Mowatt Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	54	109	06
Moysey Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	14	105	02
Muchaye Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	40	104	47
Mud Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Copeau R.	41–9–W2	52	34	103	17
Mud Lake	Lake	E. of Kelvington	37–2–W2	52	11	102	16
Muddy Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	38, 39–22–23–W3	52	18	109	06
Mudford Island	Island	St. Mary's Chan.		59	23	108	53
Mudford Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	53
Mudhen Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	41–28–W3	52	04	110	00
Mudjatik Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		57	05	106	31
Mudjatik River	River	Flows S. into Churchill R.		56	01	107	36
Muhekun Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Pukwaw L.		54	00	106	37
Muhekun Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	58–4–W3	53	58	106	39
Muirhead Lake	Lake	E. of Green L.		54	13	107	30
Muirhead Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	109	31
Mukasew Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	55–4–W3	53	45	106	32
Mukasew Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	22	103	37
Mukoman Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	19	102	32
Mukoman Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	28	102	30
Mukoman River	River	Flows N. into Churchill R.		55	27	102	30
Mule Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Frenchman River	27–5–17–W3	49	25	108	14
Mule Creek	Creek	Flows S. into White Cr.	6–6–17–W3	49	27	108	17
Muledeer Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	104	34
Mull Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Battle Cr.	3–7–29–W3	49	32	109	51
Mulligan Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	15	103	28
Mullin Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	37	103	17
Mullis Lake	Lake	SE. of Fontaine L.		59	33	106	07
Mundell Creek	Creek	Flows SW. across International Bdy. and into Coteau Cr. in U.S.A.		49	00	109	07
Municipal Spring	Spring	SW. of Outlook	17–28–9–W3	51	23	107	14
Munn Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	109	10
Munns Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	23	106	09
Munro Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		56	37	102	24
Munro Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	43	103	31
Munroe Peninsula	Peninsula	S. shore of Nemeiben L.		55	17	105	23
Munroe Bay	Bay	Black Birch L.		56	50	107	42
Munroe Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	10	106	51
Munsons Bay	Bay	Emma L.	23–53–27–W2	53	36	105	53
Murdock Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	30	106	27
Murison Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		57	52	109	25
Murmac Bay	Bay	Beaverlodge L.		59	31	108	28
Murphy Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Carrot R.	55–30–W	53	45	101	46
Murphy Lake	Lake	SW. of Lenore L.	39–23, 24–W2	52	25	105	19
Murphy Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	54, 55–30–W	53	43	101	47
Murphy Lake	Lake	N. of Waterbury L.		58	28	104	20
Murray Falls	Falls	Churchill R.		55	40	104	46
Murray Island	Island	Cold L.		54	36	109	58
Murray Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	14	105	02
Murray Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	58	102	28
Murray Lake	Lake	E. of Jackfish L.	46, 47–16–W3	53	03	108	18
Murray Lake	Lake	N. of Prince Albert	52–26–W2	53	30	105	46
Murray Point	Point	W. side of Emma L.	28, 29, 32, 33 –53–27–W2	53	37	105	56
Murray Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	40	104	45
Muscowequan Lake	Lake	E. of Punnichy		51	21	104	01
Muskak Lake	Lake	N. of Chitek L.	56–12–W3	53	50	107	44
Muskak Lake	Lake	N. of Smoothstone L.		54	48	106	55
Muskakowun Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	30	106	41
Muskeg Bay	Bay	Amisk L.		54	34	102	21
Muskeg Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	41	109	20
Muskeg Lake	Lake	N. of Emma L.	27, 28–54–27–W2	53	42	105	55
Muskeg Lakes	Lakes	W. of Cumberland L.	58–5, 6–W2	53	59	102	46
Muskeg River	River	Flows W. into Martineau River		54	47	109	38
Muskeg Island Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	39	109	05
Muskiki Lake	Lake	SW. of Lenore L.	38, 39–26, 27–W2	52	20	105	45
Muskoseu Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Shallow L.		54	37	108	18
Muskrat Lake	Lake	SE. of Broadview	19–10–2–W2	49	50	102	16
Muskrat Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	42–28–W3	52	36	109	56
Musqua Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	29	106	51
Musquash Lake	Lake	N. of Crean L.		54	24	106	15
Mussena Falls	Falls	Churchill R.		55	29	102	33
Mydaski Lake	Lake	S. of Scott L.		59	40	106	20
Myers Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	50	109	31
Myers Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	23	105	05
Myers Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.	69–8, 9–W2	54	59	103	14
Myo Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Alcott Cr.	14–57–W3	53	55	108	00
Myriad Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	37	104	28
Mystic Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	38	101	57
Nadir Bay	Bay	Ena L.		59	52	108	18
Nadon Lake	Lake	E. of Turtle L.	31–53–17–W3	53	37	108	30
Nagle Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	06	105	20
Naheyow Island	Island	Otter L.		55	34	104	36
Nairn Island	Island	Ourom L.		55	34	103	10
Nakuchi Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	54–30–W	53	40	101	55
Namekus Lake	Lake	W. of Candle L.	56–1–W3	53	49	106	01
Nameless Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	59	107	33
Namew Lake	Lake	NE. of Cumberland L.		54	10	101	57
Naniskak Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	104	56
Naomi Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	39	109	06
Naosap Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	26	102	45
Narrow Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	25	107	48
Narrow Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	44–13–W3	52	50	107	52
Narrow Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	25	104	20
Narrow Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	11	104	08
Narrows, Lake of the	Lake	E. of Crane L.	10, 11–13–22–W3	50	04	108	55
Nash Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	29	108	10
Natal, Lac	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	46–4, 5–W3	53	00	106	37
Nataweuse Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	17	103	35
Natrilla Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frobisher L.		56	22	107	56
Natrillia Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	32	107	45
Natukam Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	25	107	34
Nayelles Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	20	103	50
Nayheyow Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	08	102	24
Nayheyuw Lake	Lake	NE. of Whitewood L.		51	32	104	11
Neagle Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Amisk L.		54	41	102	19
Neagle Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	46	102	24
Neale Lake	Lake	SW. of Turtle L.	7–50–27–W3	53	19	109	56
Neale Lake	Lake	E. of Pinehouse L.		55	22	106	20
Neath Creek	Creek	Flows into Alberta		55	20	110	00
Needle Falls	Falls	Churchill R.		55	42	106	00
Needle Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	104	33
Needle Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	42	106	01
Neely Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	43–6–W2	52	43	102	48
Neely Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	108	27
Neesokat Island	Island	Otter L.		55	34	104	33
Neff Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	13	108	17
Neiber Lake	Lake	N. of Punnichy		51	27	104	19
Neil Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	23	107	28
Neil Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	57	105	04
Neil Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	24	106	27
Neilly Lake	Lake	NW. of Puzzle L.		59	59	105	08
Neiman Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	30
Neiman Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	107	52
Neilson Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	109	45
Nejedley Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	19	102	30
Nekweaga Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		57	51	103	40
Nelan Island	Island	McConville L.		59	29	106	17
Nelms Lake	Lake	NW. of Misaw L.		59	59	102	41
Nelson Bay	Bay	Highrock L.		57	03	105	39
Nelson Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Swan R.	40–1–W2	52	25	102	07
Nelson Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	12	104	49
Nelson Island	Island	Neiman L.		59	34	107	49
Nelson Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	59	104	36
Nelson Lake	Lake	W. of Emma L.	18–53–27–W2	53	34	105	59
Nelson Lake	Lake	E. of Highrock L.		57	07	104	37
Nemei Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	18	102	20
Nemei River	River	Flows N. into Churchill R.		55	28	102	19
Nemeiben Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Lac la Ronge		55	17	105	10
Nemeiben Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	20	105	20
Neosho Coulee	Coulee	SW. of Kyle	21–17, 18–W3	50	47	108	21
Nepe (Leaf) Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	30	101	56
Neptune Lake	Lake	SW. of Weyburn	5–16–W2	49	22	104	02
Nerada Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Frenchman R.	NW¼ 27–4–18 –W3	49	20	108	21
Nero Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	31	108	40
Nesbitt Island	Island	Wathaman L.		56	57	103	41
Nesland Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	36–49–7–W3	53	17	106	53
Nesootao Lakes	Lakes	N. of Waterhen L.		54	34	108	28
Nesootao Lakes	Lakes	N. of Amisk L.		54	50	102	04
Ness Bay	Bay	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	21	109	53
Ness Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Tie Cr.	56–6–W3	53	51	106	51
Ness Lakes	Lakes	E. of Delaronde L.	56–6–W3	53	52	106	46
Nesslin Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Peyasew L.	56, 57–6–W3	53	58	106	50
Nesslin Island	Island	Nesslin L.		53	56	106	46
Nesslin Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–6–W3	53	57	106	47
Nete Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	45	106	49
Nettell Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	109	32
Neufeld Bay	Bay	Mountain L.		55	29	104	32
Nevins Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Nevins L.		59	34	107	48
Nevins Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	32	107	50
New Channel	Channel	Saskatchewan R.	56, 57–7, 8–W2	53	54	103	00
Newburn Lake	Lake	W. of Canora	31–9–W2	51	41	103	10
Newfoundland Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	30	102	12
Newland Bay	Bay	Namew B.	61–31–W1 and 61–1–W2	54	16	102	00
Newlands Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	57	108	55
Newnham Lake	Lake	E. of Black L.		59	07	104	30
Newton Lake	Lake	SE. of Crane L.	4–14–W3	49	18	107	50
Ney Lake	Lake	W. of Tsalwor L.		59	46	110	00
Neyabiskaw Point	Point	W. shore of Frobisher L.		56	24	108	33
Neyanun Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	07	102	08
Nichol Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	54	102	19
Nicholson Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	26
Nicholson Bay	Bay	E. side of Numabin L., at N. end		56	46	103	03
Nicholson Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	39	107	20
Nicholson Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	09	103	31
Nickle Lake	Lake	SE. of Weyburn	7, 8–14–W2	49	36	103	47
Nicol Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	28	109	43
Nicu Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.	66–6, 7–W2	54	43	102	55
Nielsen Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	05	103	08
Nikik Lake	Lake	NE. of Lenore L.	42, 43–16, 17–W2	52	41	104	20
Nikik Lake	Lake	S. of Montreal L.		54	00	105	50
Nikochis Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	30	103	00
Nikotwasik Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	25	102	12
Nine Mile Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Battle Cr.	7–30–W3	49	36	109	57
Nine Mile Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Sisterbutte Cr.	8–5–5–W3	49	22	106	39
Nipawin Bay	Bay	Frobisher L.		56	23	108	33
Nipawin Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	02	104	37
Nipawin Rapids	Rapids	Saskatchewan R.	11–50–15–W2	53	18	104	05
Nipekamew Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		54	59	104	50
Nipekamew Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	24	104	58
Nipekamew River	River	Flows N. into Lac la Ronge		54	59	104	52
Nipin Lake	Lake	NE. of Primrose L.		55	17	109	26
Nipin River	River	Flows N. into Dillon R.		55	45	109	02
Nisbet Lake	Lake	NW. of Ena L.		60	00	108	12
Nisikkatch Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	53	107	53
Niska Channel	Channel	Between Peter Pond L. and Niska L.		55	42	108	38
Niska Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Waskwei R.	52–31–W	53	32	101	55
Niska Lake	Lake	S. of Peter Pond L.		55	35	108	38
Niska Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland	53–30, 31–WPM.	53	34	101	52
Nisku Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	17	103	06
Nistewuk Islands	Islands	Lake Athabasca		59	21	108	36
Nistoo Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	14	102	06
Nistowiak Falls	Falls	Between Iskwatikan L. and Nistowiak L.		55	24	104	22
Nistowiak Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	25	104	20
Nitche Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	108	44
Nitenai River	River	Flows E. into Carrot R.	53–1–W2	53	37	102	08
Niven Lake	Lake	S. of Waterhen L.		54	24	108	28
Nixon Lake	Lake	NW. of Deception L.		56	45	104	28
Nokomis Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	58	103	02
Nokusis Lake	Lake	S. of Black Birch L.		56	43	107	50
Nolan Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	56	109	08
Nolan River	River	Flows S. into Tazin L.		59	54	109	03
Nonsuch Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Greenbush R.	45–5–W2	52	55	102	40
Nootimaw Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	51	109	28
Nora Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	10, 15–54–27–W2	53	39	105	54
Norbeek Lake	Lake	E. of Witchekan L.	51–4–W3	53	24	106	32
Norbert Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	21	106	07
Norbert River	River	Flows S. into Haultain R.		55	59	106	32
Nordbye Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	04	103	30
Nordstrom Lake	Lake	E. of Costigan L.		56	57	105	38
Noren Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	38–9–W2	52	15	103	13
Norgang Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	29	106	00
Norite Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	17	106	35
Norona Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	25–41–21–W2	52	34	104	54
Norris Bay	Bay	Otter L.		55	36	104	34
Norseman Lake	Lake	NW. of Cree L.		57	52	107	35
Norseman River	River	Flows NW. into McFarlane R.		57	57	107	50
North Bay	Bay	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	23	105	25
North Bay	Bay	Emma L.	14, 23, 24–53–27–W2	53	35	105	52

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
North Channel	Channel	Amisk L.		54	44	102	12
North Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	15	103	34
North Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	20	104	25
North Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	25	104	52
North Pond	Pond	S. of Saskatoon	34–4–W3	51	56	106	33
North Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		59	02	105	10
North Angling River	River	Flows N. into Saskatchewan R.	58–6–W2	54	00	102	50
North Armit River	River	Flows N. into Armit R.	44–30–W	52	52	101	50
North Beaver Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	1–23–W2	49	00	105	00
North Chemong Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Overflowing R.	48–31–W2	53	07	101	58
Northeast Arm	Arm	Deschambault L.		54	58	103	09
Northeast Bay	Bay	W. of Reindeer L.		56	35	104	05
North Elk Lake	Lake	NE. of Emma L.	7–54–26–W2	53	39	105	50
North Fork Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Thelma Cr.	4–2–29–W3	49	05	109	50
North Porcupine Point	Point	E. shore of Reindeer L.		57	29	102	07
North Saskatchewan River	River	Flows E. into Saskatchewan R.	49–22–W2	53	15	105	05
North Twin Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	43	109	14
North Twin Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	15	103	50
Northwest Arm	Arm	Deschambault L.		54	59	103	18
Northwest Bay	Bay	Tazin L.		59	52	109	23
Norton Lake	Lake	E. of Green L.		54	14	107	32
Norwest Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		60	00	107	44
Notukeu Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Wood R.	27–11–4–W3	49	55	106	30
Notukeu Lake	Lake	NE. of Shaunavon	9–17–W3	49	45	108	15
Nova Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	03	106	44
Noyes Lake	Lake	NE. of Candle L.	57, 58–20–W2	53	58	104	55
Numabin Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		56	30	103	08
No. 1 Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Waskesiu L.	57–2–W3	53	57	106	13
No. 1 Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	52–5–W3	53	30	106	40
No. 2 Creek	Creek	Flows E. into No. 1 Cr.	57–2–W3	53	57	106	13
No. 2 Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	53–5–W3	53	34	106	44
No. 3 Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Waskesiu L.	57–2–W3	53	57	106	14
Nunim Channel	Channel	Lake Athabasca		59	21	108	55
Nunim Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	28	102	25
Nunn Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	15	104	20
Nut Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	11	105	10
Nut Lake	Lake	NW. of Kelvington	39–12–W2	52	23	103	43
Nut Mountain	Mountain	E. of Kelvington	37–9–W2	52	07	103	13
Nut Point	Point	W. shore of Lac la Ronge		55	11	105	05
Nyberg Bay	Bay	W. side of Davin L.		56	48	103	45
Nyberg Lakes	Lakes	SW. of Cree L.		57	11	107	48
Nyberg Point	Point	W. shore of Emma L.	32–53–27–W2	53	37	105	57
Nystrom Lake	Lake	NW. of Whitewood L.		51	36	104	21
Nystrom Lakes	Lakes	NW. of Ena L.		60	00	108	31
Nyuli Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	1, 2–42–25–W2	52	36	105	28
Oak Lake	Lake	S. of Big Quill L.	2–26–18–W2	51	11	104	24
Oatway Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	33	102	56
Oback Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	20	102	35
Oban Lake	Lake	E. of Tramping L.	36–15, 16–W3	52	07	108	09
Oblate Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Black L.		59	50	104	30
Oblong Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	54	101	47
O'Brien Bay	Bay	Iskwatikan L.		55	22	104	19
O'Brien Island	Island	Iskawtikan L.		55	22	104	21
O'Brien Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	23	106	20
Observation Rapids	Rapids	Haultain R.		56	19	106	33
Obst Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	51	103	35
Ochak Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	16	103	49
Ochankugahe Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	37	102	36
O'Connell Lake	Lake	SE. of Lac la Ronge		55	53	104	03
O'Connell Lake	Lake	Sask.–Man. Bdy.		56	29	102	00
Octopus Lake	Lake	NE. of Waterhen L.	47, 48–21–W2	53	07	104	55
Oddan Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	39	102	22
Odell Lake	Lake	NW. of Candle L.	57–17–W2	53	56	104	30
Offset Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	50	104	10
Ogilvy Bay	Bay	Tsalwor L.		59	46	109	21
Ogilvy Island	Island	Tsalwor L.		59	44	109	23
Ohanyank Lake	Lake	E. of Besnard L.		55	31	105	28
Ohco Lake	Lake	NE. of Mirond L.		55	21	102	31
Okemasis Lake	Lake	SW. of Prince Albert	45–2, 3–W3	52	54	106	17
Okemasis Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	23	104	39
Okipwatsikew Lake	Lake	NE. of Deschambault L..		55	41	102	12
Old Channel	Channel	Saskatchewan R.	56, 57–3, 7–W2	53	56	102	43
Old Fort Point	Point	W. shore of Peter Pond L.		55	54	108	43
Oldman Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into North Saskatchewan R.	20–53–25–W3	53	35	109	39
Oldman Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	26	108	08
Oldman Lake	Lake	W. of Turtle L.	23–54–26–W3	53	41	109	45
Oldman Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	107	38
Oldman River	River	Flows S. into Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	05
Old Man On His Back Plateau	Plateau	SE. of Cypress L.	3–24, 25–W3	49	15	109	15
Old Post Coulee	Coulee	S. of Twelve Mile L.	4–2, 3–W3	49	19	106	15
Old Witch Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	11–45–7–W3	52	52	106	55
Old Wives Lake (Johnstone L.)	Lake	SW. of Moose Jaw		50	06	106	00
Old Woman Rapids	Rapids	Mudjatik R.		56	21	107	31
O'Leary Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	56–4–W3	53	51	106	29
O'Leary Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	14	102	14
Olfman Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Levine L.		55	50	107	25
Olga Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	26, 27, 34, 35–53–27–W2	53	37	105	53
Oliphant Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	26	107	53
Olive Lake	Lake	NE. of Willowbunch L.	8–24–W2	49	42	105	14
Oliver Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	56	103	22
Oliver Lake	Lake	SW. of Jackfish L.	28, 29–45–19–W3	53	54	108	43
Oliver Lake	Lake	SE. of Wakaw L.	41–25–W2	52	32	105	30
Ollis Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	11	106	51
Olsen Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Doré R.		54	55	107	44
Olsen Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.		54	07	107	09
Olson Bay	Bay	Davin L.		56	48	103	39
Olson Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	18	106	53
Olson Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	53	105	30
Olson Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	57	102	01
Olson Peninsula	Peninsula	Davin L		56	53	103	38
Oman Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	106	45
One Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	35–43–23–W3	52	45	109	15
Oneman Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	28	104	09
Onikup Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	54	102	39
Onion Lake	Lake	NW. of Brightsand L.	54–27–W	53	43	109	52
Onipoowuk Lake	Lake	NW. of Otter L.		55	38	104	55
Onnie Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	33	108	45
Oochoo Lake	Lake	SE. of Punnichy		51	17	104	16
Ooms Lake	Lake	E. of Wollaston L.		58	17	102	25
Ootuetue Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	109	14
Opawikusehikan Narrows	Narrows	Pelican L.—Mirond L.		55	10	102	53
Opruk Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	56	108	43
Opuntla Lake	Lake	NE. of Kindersley	32, 33–18, 19–W3	51	48	108	34
Orbit Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	32	108	53
Orbit Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	108	45
Orion Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	42–25–W3	52	38	109	29
Orkney Bay	Bay	Scott L.		59	49	106	16
Orley Lake	Lake	NE. of Barrier L.	17, 18–45–10–W2	52	52	108	26
Ormiston Lake	Lake	S. of Black L.		58	56	105	32
Oro Lake	Lake	N. of Shoe L.		49	47	105	23
Orphan Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	31	106	45
Orr Lake	Lake	SE. of Black L.		58	57	104	47
Orr Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	50	105	54
Orton Lake	Lake	N. of Besnard L.		55	40	105	55
Osborne Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	23	105	08
Oscar Lake	Lake	N. of Redberry L.	45–9–W3	52	55	107	15
Oscar Lake	Lake	SW. of Candle L.	53–27–W2	53	37	105	52
Osimisk Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	58–6–W3	53	59	106	53
Oskatukaw Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	33	102	31
Oskikebuk Lake	Lake	NE. of Deschambault L.		54	53	103	50
Oskikebuk River	River	Flows E. into Deschambault R.		54	51	103	52
Oskotim Lake	Lake	NE. of Mirond L.		55	20	102	28
Ospwakun Bay	Bay	SW. shore of Crater I., Amisk L.		54	37	102	15
Osten Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	05	106	44
Ostrander Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Lake Saskatchewan	13–22–8–W3	50	52	107	00
Oswald Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	48	109	50
Ota Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	48	106	44
Otapanask Bay	Bay	Sled L.		54	31	107	24
Otherside Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	16	106	53
Otherside River	River	Flows NE. into Lake Athabasca		59	16	106	55
Otonadah Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	54	102	12
Otosquen Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Pasquia R.	32–49–30–W1	53	17	101	49
Otter Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	08	103	38
Otter Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Frenchman R.	24–1–11–W3	49	03	107	21
Otter Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Cowan L.	57–9–W3	53	58	107	14
Otter Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Waterhen L.		54	26	108	31
Otter Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	40–30–W	52	28	101	45
Otter Lake	Lake	NE. of Chitek L.	56–10–W3	53	49	107	25
Otter Lake	Lake	Churchill R.		55	35	104	39
Otter Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	38	104	45
Otterson Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	SW¼ 36–4–18–W3	49	20	108	19
Otto Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	8, 9–42–25–W3	52	36	109	33
Ouellette Lake	Lake	NE. of Pelican L.		55	25	102	10
Ourom Lake	Lake	NE. of Uskik L.		55	35	103	12
Outarde Lake	Lake	NE. of Canora	11–33–3–W2	51	49	102	18
Outlaw Coulee	Coulee	W. of Frenchman R.		49	25	108	47
Over Bay	Bay	Churchill L.		55	56	108	29
Overflow Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	48–4–2–W2	53	10	102	29
Overflowing River	River	Flows E. into Lake Winnipegosis	48–25–W	53	08	101	10
Overland Lake	Lake	SE. of Fontaine L.		59	35	106	14
Overland Lake	Lake	SE. of Willow Bunch	1–17–W2	49	02	104	12
Owen Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	53–3, 4–W3	53	33	106	28
Oxarat Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Battle Cr.	7–27–W3	49	34	109	37
Paddling Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	46–7–W3	52	57	106	54
Paddling Lake	Lake	W. of Shellbrook	23–49–8–W3	53	15	107	03
Padget Bay	Bay	Beaverlodge L.		59	34	108	33
Pagan Lake	Lake	S. of Waterhen L.		54	19	108	16
Pagato Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	08	102	30
Pagato River	River	Flows SE. into Loon L.		55	49	102	05
Page Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Scentgrass L.	16–46–15–W3	52	57	108	07
Page Island	Island	Churchill L.		55	53	108	18
Painter	Lake	SE. of Grenfell	34–16–5–W2	50	23	102	36
Paisley Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	19	105	02
Pakrowka Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into North Saskatchewan R.	7–39–9–W3	52	20	107	17
Pakwaw Lake	Lake	NW. of Nesslin L.	58–4–W3	54	00	106	38
Palf Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Hidden B.		54	58	103	26
Palf Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	01	103	27
Palisade Creek	Creek	Flows W. and S. into Palisade L.	33–5–24–W3	49	25	109	10
Palisade Lake	Lake	SW. of Shaunavon	20, 21, 28–5–24–W3	49	24	109	11
Palmbere Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		56	21	108	55
Palmer Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	43	104	09
Palsen Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	53–2–W3	53	34	106	17
Pancake Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	03	106	57
Pankoski Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.	58–9–W3	53	58	107	12
Panter Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–4–W3	53	56	106	36
Papikwan River	River	Flows NW. into Carrot R.	8–50–9–W2	53	19	103	17
Paquin Lake	Lake	NW. of Crean L.		54	15	106	40
Parish Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Lily L.	58–4–W3	54	03	106	31
Parish Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–4–W3	52	55	106	30
Park Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Umpherville R.		57	56	104	12
Park Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	04	102	18
Park Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	07	103	49
Park Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	31	108	11
Parker Bay	Bay	Highrock L.		57	02	105	35
Parker Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	44	102	13
Parker Lake	Lake	N. of Canoe L.		55	20	108	14
Parker Lake	Lake	SW. of Jackfish L.	46–21–W3	52	58	108	59
Parker Lake	Lake	E. of Highrock L.		57	05	104	12
Parker Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	11
Parker Slough	Slough	NE. of Humboldt	38–22–W2	52	16	105	05
Parkhurst Peninsula	Peninsula	Selwyn L.		59	59	104	24
Parks Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	03	104	42
Parr Lake	Lake	NE. of Montreal L.		54	32	105	24
Parr Hill Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	39–2–W2	52	22	102	08
Partington Lake	Lake	N. of Windrum L.		56	10	104	12
Partridge Island	Island	Upper Foster L.		56	44	105	26
Partridge Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	27	103	51
Partridge Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	107	46
Partridge Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	15–40–25–W3	52	26	109	31
Partridge Crop Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	04	105	46
Pascal Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	58	104	55
Pasfield Lake	Lake	S. of Black L.		58	24	105	20
Paskwachi Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		57	14	102	02
Pasowun Lake	Lake	W. of Hanson L.		54	40	102	58
Pasquia Hills	Hills	S. of Cumberland L.	49,–4 5, 6–W2	53	13	102	37
Pasquia River	River	Flows into Manitoba	53–30–W2	53	35	101	45
Pasterfield Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	49	103	48
Paterson Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	41	104	13
Patience Lake	Lake	E. of Saskatoon	36–3–W3	52	07	106	20
Patmore Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	36–51–25–W3	53	27	109	34
Patrick Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Macallum L.		55	02	108	27
Patrick Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	108	40
Patriotic Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Tetreau Cr.	30–4–7–W3	49	20	106	56
Patterson Creek	Creek	Flows SE. and NE. into Battie Cr.	33–5–29–W3	49	26	109	51
Patterson Lake	Lake	N. of Good Spirit L.	30–6–W2	51	37	102	45
Patterson Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		57	39	109	20
Patterson Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	56	102	19
Pattison Lake	Lake	SE. of Punnichy		51	16	104	14
Patton Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		55	02	102	07
Pattyson Lake	Lake	SE. of Black L.		58	50	104	58
Patzer Lake	Lake	SE. of Lloyd L.		57	05	108	24
Paul Bay	Bay	Oliver L.		56	48	103	30

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Paul Island	Island	Otter L.		55	35	104	40
Paul Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	13	103	04
Paul Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	55–4–W2	53	48	102	34
Pauline Lake	Lake	W. of Sisipuk L.		55	49	102	35
Pauli Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	08	104	50
Paull River	River	Flows S. into McIntosh L.		55	49	105	07
Pawistik Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	40	104	48
Pawliuk Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	50	104	51
Payn Lake	Lake	SE. of Big Muddy L.	15–1–17–W2	49	03	104	12
Paynter Island	Island	Keller L.		56	02	106	49
Payukoo Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	13	102	19
Peace Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	09	107	01
Peachey Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Middle Cr.	4–3–29–W3	49	11	109	51
Peak Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	15	106	58
Pear Lake	Lake	E. of Smoothstone L.		54	41	106	20
Pearce Lake	Lake	NW. of Big Quill L.	20–38–19–W2	52	18	104	41
Pearce Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	9–40–25–W3	52	25	109	32
Pearce Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	44	102	44
Pearl Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Qu'Appelle R.	24–19–7–W2	50	38	102	50
Pearl Lake	Lake	E. of Turtle L.	9–53–17–W3	53	34	108	28
Pearson Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Shaunavon	9, 16, 17, 20–11–21–W3	49	54	108	49
Pearson Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	27	103	05
Pease Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	25	106	28
Pebble Island	Island	Lodge B.		59	27	108	34
Pebble Lake	Lake	W. of Last Mountain L.	7–28–26–W2	51	23	105	39
Peche, Lac la	Lake	N. of Redberry L.	46–8–W3	52	57	107	10
Peck Lake	Lake	NW. of Turtle L.	25–56, 57–25–W3	53	54	109	36
Peddie Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	22	106	41
Pederson Lake	Lake	W. of Upper Foster L.		56	43	105	44
Pedersen Lake	Lake	S. of Kerrobert	36–33–23–W3 and 1–34–23–W3	51	53	109	08
Peebles Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	40
Peecock Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Johnson L.	13–11–26–W3	49	54	109	25
Pegasus Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	23	104	51
Peitahigan Lake	Lake	NW. of Meadow L.		54	27	108	57
Pelican Island	Island	Middle L.	41–23–W2	52	33	105	09
Pelican Lake	Lake	SE. of Little Crooked L.	44–26–W2	52	47	105	42
Pelican Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	08	103	00
Pelican Lake	Lake	N. of Old Wives L.		50	32	106	00
Pelican Point	Point	E. shore of Last Mountain L.	19–21–22–W2	50	47	105	03
Pelletier Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Swiftcurrent Cr.	13–15–W3	50	08	107	56
Pelletier, Lac	Lake	SW. of Swift Current	12–15–W3	49	59	107	56
Pelletier Lake	Lake	S. of Little Quill L.	8–27A–15–W2	51	17	104	05
Pelletier Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	58	102	52
Pelkey Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	38	104	01
Pellerin Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	24	105	10
Pemmican Point	Point	N. shore of Saskatchewan R.	53–12–W2	53	33	103	40
Pendleton Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	57	104	45
(Post Office name Pennant Station)							
Pennel Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Garson L.		56	22	110	00
Penner Lake	Lake	E. of Black L.		59	09	104	24
Peonan Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Saskatchewan R.	48–20–W2	53	09	104	52
Peonan Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	46, 47–23–W2	53	01	105	19
Pepaw Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	40–2–W2	52	25	102	15
Pepaw River	River	Flows N. into Etomami R.	6–43–3–W2	52	15	102	20
Perch Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	03	106	38
Perch Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		59	12	104	51
Perch River	River	Flows W. into Fond du Lac R.		59	07	104	51
Perching Lake	Lake	E. of Black L.		59	06	104	45
Perdue Lake	Lake	NE. of Manito L.	46–23–W3	52	59	109	14
Perran Lake	Lake	S. of Delaronde L.	52–6, 7–W3	53	29	106	55
Perrin Lakes	Lakes	E. of Spy Hill	4, 5–19–30–W1	50	36	101	36
Perron Lake	Lake	SE. of Fontaine L.		59	32	106	04
Perrson Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	02	104	34
Perry Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	54	102	43
Perry Lake	Lake	NE. of Punnichy	2–29–16–W2	51	29	104	10
Perwiznuik Lake	Lake	SW. of Costigan L.		56	55	105	30
Pesimokan Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	58	104	12
Petabec Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Saskeram R.	56–31–W	53	49	101	57
Petabec Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	55–2–W2	53	44	102	11
Petaigan River	River	Flows NE. into Tobin L.	15–52–11–W2	53	30	103	33
(Applies to west branch rising within 51–13–W2)							
Petallen Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	6, 7–11–26–W2	49	53	105	28
Pete Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	45	103	14
Peter Lake	Lake	NE. of Last Mountain L.	29–21–W2	51	27	104	56
Peter Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	15	103	53
Peter Pond Lake	Lake	W. of Churchill L.		55	55	108	44
Peters Bay	Bay	Neiman L.		59	35	107	52
Peters Bay	Bay	Tsalwor L.		59	47	109	37
Peters Bay	Bay	Wapawekka L.	69–17–W2	54	58	104	32
Peters Island	Island	Hunter B.		55	08	104	37
Peters Lake	Lake	SW. of Tazin L.		59	29	110	00
Peters Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	50	103	46
Peterson Bay	Bay	Weyakin L.	63–27–W2	54	27	106	00
Peterson Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Little Cree R.		57	46	105	51
Peterson Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	37–4, 5–W2	52	12	102	35
Peterson Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	18	104	53
Petit Bay	Bay	Churchill L.		56	00	108	26
Pewapisk Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	25	103	00
Peyasew Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–6–W3	53	57	106	50
Phaneuf Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	52	102	48
Phantom Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	43	101	53
Pheasant Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Qu'Appelle R.	8–19–11–W2	50	35	103	28
Pheasant Hills	Hills	SW. of Melville	19, 21–8, 10–W2.	50	46	103	10
Pheasant Forks Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Pheasant Cr.	22–21–9–W2	50	49	103	10
Phelan Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		55	13	102	13
Phelps Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	13	103	16
Phil Lake	Lake	SW. of Flin Flon	64–30, 31–W1	54	35	102	00
Philfoster Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		55	09	101	59
Philion Lake	Lake	E. of Smoothstone L.		54	32	106	39
Philion River	River	Flows NW. into Philion L.		54	35	106	40
Phillip Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	15	103	48
Phillips Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Whitford R.		57	50	104	36
Phillips Lake	Lake	NW. of Highrock L.		57	22	106	00
Phillips Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	57	102	14
Phillips Peninsula	Peninsula	Paull L.		56	08	104	50
Phillis Lake	Lake	S. of Fife L.	3–29–W2	49	10	105	52
Philmitchell Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	34	102	59
Phyllis Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	23, 26–53–27–W3	53	36	105	52
Piapot Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Crane L.	3–13–23–W3	50	04	109	03
Picea Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	55	106	42
Picea River	River	Flows E. into Grease R.		59	50	106	30
Pick Island	Island	Black L.		59	13	105	00
Pickel Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	17, 18–39–9–W2	52	24	103	18
Pickerel Bay	Bay	Hunter B.		55	08	104	28
Pickerel Point	Point	W. shore of Kenosee L.	14–10–3–W2	49	49	102	18
Pickerel River	River	Flows S. into Churchill R.		55	26	103	33
Pickett Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	17	102	46
Pickford Lake	Lake	S. of Lloyd L.		57	13	108	47
Picnic Bay	Bay	NE. shore of Stewart I.		59	21	108	51
Pierce Bay	Bay	Black L.		59	11	105	21
Pierce Lake	Lake	S. of Big Sucker L.	51–3–W2	53	24	106	24
Pierce Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.		54	30	109	42
Pig Lake	Lake	NE. of Fishing L.	34–9–W2	51	57	103	12
Pig Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	33	108	43
Pike Lake	Lake	SW. of Saskatoon	8–34–6–W3	51	54	106	49
Pikoo Lake	Lake	NE. of Mirond L.		55	32	102	40
Pikoos Island	Island	Sandfly L.		55	42	106	09
Pikusikun Lake	Lake	N. of Pelican L.		55	25	102	58
Pikuskun Lake	Lake	NE. of Wollaston L.		58	52	102	29
Pikwuche Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	34	103	29
Pilling Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	36	103	44
Pillow Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	16	103	52
Pilot Butte	Hill	E. of Regina	26, 35–17–18–W2	50	28	104	23
Pimple Lake	Lake	NE. of Lost L.		54	51	108	47
Pimutik Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	28	102	40
Pinacie Lake	Lake	SE. of Punnichy		51	19	104	06
Pinaskau Island	Island	Frobisher L.		56	24	108	28
Pine Brook	Brook	Flows E. into Head L.		55	15	105	37
Pine Channel	Channel	Lake Athabasca		59	16	106	35
Pine Island	Island	Saskatchewan R.		54	02	102	27
Pine Lake	Lake	NE. of Trade L.		55	42	103	34
Pine River	River	Flows NE. into Cree R.		58	50	105	48
Pine River	River	Flows SE. into Beaver R.		55	20	107	38
Pinebluff Lake	Lake	W. of Cumberland L.		54	05	102	52
Pinehouse Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Plonge		55	32	106	35
Piney Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	03	103	12
Pingwi Lake	Lake	NE. of Lenore L.	43–16–W2	52	40	104	15
Pink Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	42	104	14
Pink River	River	Flows NE. into Wathaman L.		56	51	103	50
Pinkham Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	22	104	10
Pinkney Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	03	105	05
Pinto Butte	Butte	W. of Wood Mountain	5–11–W3	49	21	107	26
Pinto Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Wood R.	24–8–6–W3	49	40	106	40
Piotrofsky Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	33	104	11
Pipe Lake	Lake	E. of Sekip L.		54	42	109	01
Piper Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	107	55
Pipestone Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	55
Pipestone Creek	Creek	Flows into Manitoba		49	51	101	25
Pipestone Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Nut L.	38–12–W2	52	19	103	40
Pipestone Creek	Creek	Flows S. into North Saskatchewan R.	27–53–26–W3	53	37	109	47
Pipestone Islands	Islands	Wapawekka L.	69–15–W2	54	56	104	15
Pipestone Lake	Lake	SE. of Broadview	15–4–W2	50	15	102	27
Pipestone Lake	Lake	N. of Cree L.		57	54	106	35
Pipestone River	River	Flows NE. into Cree R.		58	40	105	45
Pipikos Bay	Bay	Sandfly L.		55	39	106	09
Pipon Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	55	106	35
Piprell Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	09	104	54
Pirie Lake	Lake	E. of Black L.		59	15	104	15
Pisew Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Hall L.		55	07	105	55
Pisew Lake	Lake	SE. of Pinehouse L.		55	15	106	04
Pita Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	33	102	43
Pitching Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	06
Piwei Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Big Quill L.	41–8, 9–W2	52	32	103	08
Piwei River	River	Flows E. into Etomami R.	9–40–5–W2	52	32	102	42
Pixley Bay	Bay	Selwyn L.		59	50	104	20
Pixley Island	Island	Selwyn L.		59	50	104	20
Pixley Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	22	103	24
Plane Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	55–1–W2	53	46	102	04
Planiushek Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	33	103	45
Platana Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	10	104	10
Platt Lake	Lake	S. of Deschambault L.		54	20	103	40
Plaxton Island	Island	Nemeiben L.		55	16	105	29
Plaxton Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	54	109	18
Plonge, Lac la	Lake	N. of Doré L.		55	08	107	25
Plonge, Riviere la	River	Flows W. into Beaver R.		55	10	107	36
Plover Lake	Lake	SW. of Muddy L.	28–34–27–W3	51	57	109	46
Plug Lake	Lake	S. of Tazin L.		59	42	108	55
Pluto Bay	Bay	Black L.		59	18	105	06
Pluto Point	Point	N. shore of Black L.		59	17	105	07
Poegal Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	40	104	50
Point Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Lake Athabasca		59	21	107	20
Point Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	4–43–25–W3	52	41	109	35
Pointer Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		55	38	103	45
Poltras Lake	Lake	NW. of Pasfield L.		58	34	105	35
Polaris Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	56	106	25
Pollock Coulee	Gulch	NW. of Eastend	8–22, 23–W3	49	38	108	58
Polowich Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	29	108	12
Ponass Lake	Lake	NW. of Kelvington	38–14–W2	52	18	103	58
Poorman Lake	Lake	S. of Big Quill L.	29–17–W2	51	32	104	21
Poplar Hill	Hill	E. of Little Quill L.	21–33–3–W2	51	51	102	24
Poplar Island	Island	Churchill L.		55	57	108	26
Poplar Point	Point	S. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	20	107	49
Poplar Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		58	45	103	58
Poplar River	River	Flows into U.S.A.	2–1–29–W2	49	00	105	45
Porcupine Bay	Bay	Selwyn L.		59	54	104	15
Porcupine Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Morgan Creek	35–2–5–W3	49	10	106	34
Porcupine Hills	Hills	SE. of Hudson Bay		52	35	101	45
Porcupine Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	31	102	04
Porcupine Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	38	109	16
Porcupine River	River	Flows SW. into Fond du Lac R.		59	11	104	47
Porky Lake	Lake	NE. of Trade L.		55	43	103	37
Portage Bay	Bay	Deschambault L.		54	56	103	27
Portage Lake	Lake	NW. of Doré L.		54	55	107	34
Porten Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	21	105	02
Porter Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Mudjatik R.		56	28	107	30
Porter Lake	Lake	NE. of Saskatoon	37–2, 3–W3	52	12	106	17
Porter Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	20	107	20
Possum Lake	Lake	SW. of Prince Albert	45, 46–2–W3	52	57	106	12
Posthumus Lake	Lake	SE. of Punnichy		51	18	104	10
Potato Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	54–1–W2	53	42	102	07
Potato Lake	Lake	NE. of Pinehouse L.		54	59	105	19
Potato Point	Point	W. shore of Lac la Ronge		55	02	105	13
Potato Point	Point	N. shore of Churchill L.		56	08	108	13
Potato River	River	Flows E. into Lac la Ronge		55	01	105	16
Pothole Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	15	104	33
Potter Lake	Lake	SE. of Black Birch L.		56	44	107	38
Potter Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	24	104	17
Pottle Island	Island	Selwyn L.		59	55	104	19
Potts Lake	Lake	NE. of Saltcoats	8–24–1–W2	51	03	102	07
Poulin Lake	Lake	E. of Cumberland L.		54	05	101	51
Poulton Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	54
Poulton Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	50	104	27
Poundmaker Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Cutknife Cr.	44–21–W3	52	48	108	58
Pow Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	09	104	51
Pow Lake	Lake	S. of Iskwatam L.		55	33	103	09
Powder Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	109	02
Powdrill Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	05	104	32
Powerline Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Lake Athabasca		59	32	108	48
Powerline Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	32	108	50
Powley Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	107	56
Prairie Butte	Butte	NE. of Little Quill L.	38–11–W2	52	16	103	31
Prairie River	River	Flows S. into Red Deer R.	18–44–7–W2	52	47	103	01
Pratt Lake	Lake	SE. of Punnichy		51	17	104	10
Pratt Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	28	105	48
Precipice Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	53	101	52
Premier Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	53	106	05
Prentice Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	57	102	01

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Presbyterian River	River	Flows N. into Leather R.	45–14–W2	52	52	104	00
Prescott Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	45	105	41
Preston Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Geikie R.		57	36	104	09
Preston Lake	Lake	N. of Pelican L.		55	19	103	03
Preston Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	25	109	08
Preview Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	25	104	49
Price Coulee	Coulee	E. of Regina	19A, 19–10,11–W2	50	36	103	23
Price Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	54	103	41
Priest Point	Point	W. shore of Reindeer R.		56	46	102	32
Priestly Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	38	102	43
Prime Coulee	Coulee	SW. of Kyle	20–16–W3	50	42	108	08
Prime Island	Island	Black L.		59	04	105	43
Primeau Lake	Lake	NW. of Pinehouse L.		55	53	107	12
Primrose Lake	Lake	SW. of Peter Pond L.		54	55	109	45
Prince Lake	Lake	NE. of Manito L.	28, 29–44–23–W3	52	49	109	17
Prince Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	108	14
Prince Albert Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	56	102	38
Pring Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	109	06
Pritchard Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.		54	19	109	57
Pritchard Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	46	103	32
Proctor Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	12	104	55
Proctor Narrows	Channel	Kipahigan L.		55	25	101	58
Prongua Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	07	103	12
Propp Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	41	104	10
Prosofsky Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	107	53
Prospect Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	14	103	47
Prospectors Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	31	108	58
Proudfoot Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Chitek L.	54–13–W3	53	42	107	48
Proudlock Lake	Lake	On Saskatchewan-Northwest Territories Boundary		60	00	108	24
Prouse Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	9–37–11–W2	52	10	103	30
Pruden Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	07	102	07
Publicover Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	107	22
Pulley Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	109	49
Pup Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	20	104	27
Pup Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	107	00
Pupuskew Islands	Islands	Lake Athabasca		59	20	108	44
Purcell Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	107	49
Purdy Lake	Lake	E. of Peter Pond L.		55	45	108	08
Purmal Bay	Bay	Nistowiak L.		55	25	104	26
Purvis Bay	Bay	Kane L.		56	53	103	33
Purvis Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	05	106	39
Puskwakan River	River	Flows N. into Deschambault L.		54	34	103	34
Puswawao Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	05	104	14
Putnam Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	50	105	29
Puzzle Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	57	105	05
Pylypow Lake	Lake	SW. of Daly L.		56	26	105	51
Qu'Appelle River	River	Flows into Manitoba	17–30–W	50	29	101	28
Question Mark Lare	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–6–W3	53	54	106	46
Quickfall Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	58	108	01
Quill Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Saskatoon		51	53	104	15
Quinlan Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	14	104	57
Rabbabou Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	24	102	44
Rabinovitch Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	52	105	37
Rabbit Bay	Bay	Iskwatikan L.		55	20	104	26
Rabbit Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Sturgeon R.	53–4–W3	53	34	106	30
Rabbit Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Makwa R.		54	05	108	52
Rabbit Lake	Lake	SE. of Redberry L.	42–7, 8–W3	52	36	107	00
Rabbit Lake	Lake	NE. of Brightsand L.	56–19–W3	53	50	108	40
Rabbitskin Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–5–W3	53	57	106	39
Rachkewich Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	33	105	23
Radar Bay	Bay	Wapawekka L.	68–16–W2	54	56	104	20
Radcliffe Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		56	00	104	55
Radeau, Lac au	Lake	NW. of Yorkton	35–10–W2	51	59	103	18
Radisson Lake	Lake	SW. of Redberry L.	40, 41-10-W3	52	30	107	23
Radouga Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into North Saskatchewan R.	43–6–W3	52	42	106	48
Radville Reservoir	Reservoir	N. of Radville	13, 24–6–18–W2	49	29	104	18
Raft Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	46	102	01
Raft Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		56	26	110	00
Raggs Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	108	19
Raibi Lakes	Lakes	W. of Black L.		59	11	105	54
Rainbow Lake	Lake	N. of Doré L.		54	58	107	20
Rainy Island	Island	Hunter B.		55	12	104	31
Ramage Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	109	34
Ramble Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	35	102	02
Ramsdell Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Tazin R.		60	00	107	37
Ramsland Lakes		N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	101	50
Ramstaad Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	26	108	07
Randall Lake	Lake	E. of Smoothstone L.		54	36	106	15
Randall River	River	Flows N. into Twoforks R.		54	57	106	18
Ranger Lake	Lake	On Saskatchewan–Northwest Territories Boundary		60	00	109	19
Rangeview Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Battle Cr.	16–2–26–W3	49	08	109	25
Raphael Island	Island	Frobisher L.		56	18	108	00
Rapid River	River	Flows NW. into Cree R.		58	20	105	47
Rasmussen Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	29	105	10
Raspberry Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Churchill R.		55	30	104	34
Raspberry Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	23–43–23–W3	52	44	109	14
Rat Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	8, 17–44–11–W2	52	47	103	34
Rat Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	55–2–W2	53	43	102	15
Rathbone Lake	Lake	SE. of Peter Pond L.		55	28	108	18
Ratroot Channel	Channel	New Channel–Saskatchewan R.	57, 58–7–W2	53	59	102	58
Rattlepan Creek	Creek	Flows into Alberta		56	42	110	13
Rattler Bay	Bay	Norris B.		55	37	104	34
Rattler Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Stewart R.		55	38	104	33
Rattlesnake Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	NE¼ 27–5–16–W3	49	25	108	05
Raven Island	Island	Lenore L.	40–21–W2	52	27	105	00
Ravenscrag Butte	Butte	NE. of Ravenscrag	6–23–W3	49	30	109	00
Ravina Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Piwei R.	40–6–W2	52	28	102	52
Ravina Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	40–7–W2	52	25	102	55
Ray Bay	Bay	S. side of Wintego L.		55	31	102	52
Ray Lake	Lake	N. of Trade L.		55	51	103	43
Rayner Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	21	106	41
Read Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	46	105	07
Rebbeck Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	23	104	17
Rebitt Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Rebitt L.	55–25–W3	55	43	105	38
Rebitt Lake	Lake	SW. of Candle L.	55–25–W2	53	44	105	37
Red Lake	Lake	NE. of Canora	21–32–1–W2	51	45	102	06
Redbank Falls	Falls	Fond du Lac R.		58	59	104	00
Redberry Lake	Lake	NW. of Saskatoon	42, 32–8, 9–W3	52	43	107	09
Red Bobs Lake	Lake	S. of Deschambault L.		54	12	103	32
Reddy Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		54	46	101	56
Red Deer Creek	Creek	Flows E. into South Saskatchewan R.	27–48–24–W2	53	08	105	27
Red Deer Forks	River Forks	Saskatchewan R.	22, 23–29–W3	50	57	109	54
Red Deer Hill	Hill	SW. of Prince Albert	35–46–27–W2	53	03	105	50
Red Deer River	River	Flows E. into South Saskatchewan R.	22–29–W3	50	56	109	54
Red Deer River	River	Flows into Manitoba		52	59	101	40
Red Earth Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Carrot R.	52–6–W2	53	29	102	50
Red Earth Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	52–6, 7–W2	53	31	102	53
Red Fife Lake	Lake	S. of Deschambault L.		54	20	103	21
Redfox Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Qu'Appelle R.	13–19–12–W2	50	38	103	33
Redfox Lake	Lake	S. of Indian Head	15-13-W2	50	18	103	32
Redhill Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	09	103	45
Redmond Lake	Lake	S. of Waterhen L.		54	26	108	21
Redspring Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Beaver R.		54	16	109	58
Redwillow Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Carrot R.	50–9–W2	53	19	103	17
Redwillow Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		58	30	103	35
Reed Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	28	108	07
Reed Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Lake Athabasca		59	29	108	06
Reed Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	23	104	11
Reed Lake	Lake	SE. of Redberry L.	4–42–2–W3	52	35	106	14
Reed Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Manito L.	39–23, 24–W3	52	22	109	20
Reeds Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	34	102	36
Reedy Lake	Lake	SE. of Crane L.	29, 32–12–22–W3	50	02	108	57
Reef Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	19	104	10
Reeve Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	30	105	52
Reflex Lakes	Lakes	On Sask.–Alta. Bdy		51	00	107	30
Regimbal Bay	Bay	Pinehouse L.		55	24	106	33
Regimbal Island	Island	Pinehouse L.		55	27	106	35
Regina Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	06	102	37
Rehill Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	23	106	31
Reid Island	Island	Cheadle L.		56	47	102	55
Reid Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	59	102	51
Reilander Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Lac la Ronge		54	55	105	03
Reilly Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	10	103	10
Reimer Lake	Lake	E. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	47	107	27
Reindeer Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	26	102	30
Reindeer Lake	Lake	Saskatchewan–Manitoba Boundary		57	15	102	40
Reindeer River	River	Flows S. into Churchill R.		55	36	103	11
Reiter Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	34	105	51
Reitlo Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	45	103	34
Rendevous Lake	Lake	NW. of Turnor L.		56	41	109	48
Rennick Lake	Lake	E. of Hepburn L.		55	55	104	46
Renouf Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	31	107	55
Renown Lake	Lake	S. of Deschambault L.		54	28	103	25
Renton Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	28	104	23
Renwick Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	109	59
Renz Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	44	105	26
Rescue Lake	Lake	S. of Deschambault L.		54	20	103	43
Reserve Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Coteau Lakes	24–1–19–W2	49	03	104	30
Reserve Lake	Lake	SE. of Big Quill L.	27–15–W2	51	19	104	07
Reshow Lake	Lake	NW. of Saskatoon	33–39–13–W3	52	24	107	49
Resort Island	Island	South Saskatchewan R.		51	08	106	40
Retzer Lake	Lake	NW. of Arsenault L.		55	09	108	56
Revell Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	49	105	40
Revo Lake	Lake	NE. of Delaronde L.		54	15	106	56
Reynard Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	42	102	00
Reynolds Bay	Bay	Nemeiben L.		55	20	105	30
Reynolds Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	56	102	14
Reynolds Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	56	102	45
Rhona Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	42, 43–23–W2	52	40	105	14
Rhondda Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	57	104	50
Riach Bay	Bay	Tazin L.		59	44	109	15
Rice Lake	Lake	E. of Maidstone L.	47–22–W3	53	01	109	09
Rice Lake	Lake	SW. of Saskatoon	35, 36–8–W3	52	03	107	07
Rice Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	51	103	46
Rice River	River	Flows NW. into Carrot R.	53–4–W2	53	34	102	29
Richard Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		55	06	102	06
Richards Coulee	Gulch	W. of Caronport	17–28–W2	50	28	105	50
Richards Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Richards L.		59	10	107	15
Richards Island	Island	Richards L.		59	09	107	09
Richards Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	10	107	10
Richardson Bay	Bay	Wollaston L.		58	28	102	53
Richardson Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Lake Saskatchewan	28–20–8–W3	50	44	107	44
Richardson Island	Island	Pelican L.		55	07	103	04
Richardson Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	20	104	33
Richardson Rapids	Rapids	Tazin R.		59	50	107	57
Richardson River	River	Flows into Alberta		57	43	110	00
Riches Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	46	102	16
Richie Lake	Lake	W. of Black L.		59	06	105	48
Richmond Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	48	104	32
Richmond Lake	Lake	E. of Tramping L.	35–15–W3	52	01	108	01
Richter Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	104	54
Ridge Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Qu'Appelle R.	23–3–W3	50	58	106	22
Riehl Lake	Lake	NW. of Deception L.		56	39	104	45
Riesen Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	27	106	31
Rigden Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	43	104	04
Riggs Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	49	104	35
Right Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	108	18
Rightangle Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	54	102	44
Riley Lake	Lake	SW. of Redberry L.	39–13–W3	52	20	107	49
Riley Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	54	104	33
Rinfret Brook	Brook	Flows E. into Souris R.	2–8–14–W2	49	37	103	48
Ring Island	Island	Cree L.		57	29	106	14
Riou Lake	Lake	W. of Black L.		59	07	106	25
Riou River	River	Flows W. into Otherside R.		59	08	107	05
Ripley Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	57	102	29
Rivard Lake	Lake	S. of Willowbunch L.	4–26, 27–W2	49	19	105	30
River Butte	Butte	NW. of Swift Current	10–19–18–W3	50	36	108	25
Rivers, Lake of the	Lake	S. of Old Wives L.	8, 11–28, 29–W2	49	45	105	45
Road Spring	Spring	SW. of Outlook	8–28–9–W3	51	23	107	14
Roadhouse Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	32	105	52
Roan Mare Coulee	Gulch	N. of Big Muddy L.	3–21–W2	49	13	104	47
Robb Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	29	105	07
Robert Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Etomami R.	43–3–W2	52	43	102	25
Robert Creek	Creek	Flows into Alberta		57	53	110	00
Roberts Bay	Bay	Wildnest L.		55	02	102	13
Roberts Island	Island	Jewett L.		56	09	104	37
Roberts Lake	Lake	E. of Green L.		54	12	107	39
Roberts Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	29	107	58
Roberts Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	56	103	33
Roberts Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	38	105	59
Robertson Bay	Bay	Forbes L.		55	47	104	47
Robertson Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Lac la Ronge		55	18	104	42
Robertson Island	Island	Deschambault L.		54	54	103	25
Robertson Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	10	105	01
Robertson Islands	Islands	Currie B.		56	50	103	38
Robertson Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	44	104	05
Robertson Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	46	104	05
Robertson Narrows	Narrows	Davin L.		56	49	103	43
Robertson Peninsula	Peninsula	Davin L.		56	50	103	42
Robertson Point	Point	Robertson Pen.		56	50	103	43
Robillard Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	19	106	40

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Robillard River	River	Flows SW. into Lake Athabasca		59	19	106	38
Robins Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	50	105	05
Robinson Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		57	15	102	41
Robinson Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Lomond L.	10–35–6–W2	52	00	102	46
Robinson Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Chitek L.	54–12–W3	53	42	107	47
Robinson Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Wolverine L.		54	45	102	06
Robinson Island	Island	Donaldson L.		59	36	108	24
Robinson Lake	Lake	N. of Trade L.		55	30	103	43
Robinson Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	37–10–W2	52	14	103	20
Robinson Lake	Lake	E. of Highrock L.		57	13	104	08
Robinson Point	Point	Hanson L.		54	43	102	51
Rock Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	4–1–6–W3	49	00	106	47
Rock Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Swiftcurrent Cr.	10–19–W3	49	50	108	28
Rock Island	Island	Doré L.		54	43	107	10
Rock Lake	Lake	SE. of Smoothstone L.		54	31	106	09
Rock Lake	Lake	NE. of Lost L.		54	52	108	49
Rocky Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	39	102	33
Rocky Lake	Lake	S. of Last Mountain L.	18–23, 24–W2	50	34	105	10
Roddick Lake	Lake	SW. of Prince Albert	45–1–W3	52	55	106	05
Roderick Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	00	102	00
Rogers Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	38	105	59
Rodman Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	36
Roe Lake	Lake	SW. of Madge L.	30–31–W	51	36	101	44
Roe Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	56	107	56
Rogal Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	1, 2–40–9–W2	52	25	103	10
Romaniuk Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	36	105	47
Romuld Island	Island	Iskwatam L.		55	35	103	06
Rondow Lake	Lake	SW. of Lower Foster L.		56	23	105	35
Ronge Lac la,	Lake	NE. of Montreal L.		55	10	105	00
Rooke Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	107	52
Roop Lake	Lake	SW. of Haultain L.		56	27	106	40
Roper Bay	Bay	Daly L.		56	30	105	39
Roper Island	Island	Daly L.		56	32	105	36
Roscoe Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	24–41–25–W3	52	33	109	28
Rose Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	7–22–W3	49	34	108	59
Rose Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		53	33	105	37
Rose Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	107	42
Rose Lake	Lake	NW. of Eastend	12–8–22–W3	49	38	108	51
Rosie Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	22	106	38
Ross Bay	Bay	Primeau L.		55	52	107	15
Ross Channel	Channel	Wollaston L.		58	28	103	17
Ross Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Flotten L.		54	36	108	33
Ross Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Barkwell B.		57	39	106	03
Ross Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	03	102	15
Ross Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	23	107	46
Ross Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	51–3–W3	52	28	106	20
Ross Lake	Lake	E. of Kelvington	36–5–W2	52	09	102	35
Ross Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	109	46
Ross Lake	Lake	E. of Gull L.	29, 32–13–17–W3	50	07	108	18
Ross Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	59	103	53
Ross Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	13	105	10
Ross Lake	Lake	N. of Green L.		54	21	107	47
Ross Peninsula	Peninsula	Freeman I., Lac la Ronge		55	08	105	10
Ross River	River	Flows NE. into Pritchard L.		56	46	103	33
Rosser Bay	Bay	Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	30	108	02
Rothule Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	56	103	52
Rottenstone Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	21	104	50
Roughbark Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Souris R.	17–5–12–W2	49	23	103	42
Round Lake	Lake	NE. of Broadview	18–3–W2	50	33	102	23
Round Lake	Lake	SE. of Candle L.	50–1–W3	53	20	106	01
Round Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	51–4–W3	54	26	106	33
Roundish Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	54	104	26
Rousay Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	48	107	24
Rousell Lake	Lake	W. of Norwest L.		59	59	107	53
Roussay Lake	Lake	SW. of Yorkton	25–4–W2	51	11	102	34
Routledge Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	05	104	22
Routledge River	River	Flows N. into Binkley B.		57	20	106	18
Rowe Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	11	104	53
Rowland Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	18	102	37
Rowles Lake	Lake	Middleton I.		57	38	106	22
Roy Brook	Brook	Flows E. into Proudfoot Cr.	54–13–W3	53	42	107	50
Roy Lake	Lake	NW. of Hudson Bay	39–6–W2	52	22	102	50
Roy Lake	Lake	W. of Chitek L.	54–13–W3	53	41	107	54
Royal Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	47–6–W3	53	05	106	54
Royal Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	04	103	07
Royal Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	07	108	35
Rubin Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	17	104	40
Rubus Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	107	26
Ruby Lake	Lake	SW. of Muddy L.	34–23–W3	51	55	109	15
Ruby Lake	Lake	N. of Hudson Bay	46–3–W2	52	57	102	25
Rudolph Lake	Lake	NE. of Pinehouse L.	79–1–W3	55	50	106	01
Run Lake	Lake	S. of Tazin L.		59	43	108	56
Rundle Lake	Lake	S. of Madge L.	30–30–W	51	36	101	43
Rupert Lake	Lake	NE. of Upper Foster L.		56	55	105	03
Rush Lake	Lake	NE. of Fortymile L.	47–21–W3	53	04	109	04
Rush Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	51–3–W3	53	24	106	22
Rush Lake	Lake	SW. of Flotten L.		54	33	108	39
Rushlake Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Rush L.	17–10–W3	50	25	107	22
Rushmer Channel	Channel	Cree L.		57	38	106	24
Rushmer Island	Island	Cree L.		57	39	106	15
Rushmer Peninsula	Peninsula	NE. side of Cree L.		57	40	106	16
Rushville Brook	Brook	Flows NE. into Magnusson Cr.	32–16–W2	51	47	104	10
Russell Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	20	104	39
Russell Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Notukeu Cr.	8–11–10–W3	49	53	107	20
Russell Island	Island	Caims B.		56	46	103	44
Russell Lake	Lake	NW. of Jackfish L.	16, 17–49–18–W3	53	14	108	35
Russell Lake	Lake	NE. of Prince Albert	51–25–W2	53	27	105	39
Russell Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	55	102	12
Russell Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	25	105	20
Russell Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	6–45–12–W3	52	51	107	44
Rustad Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	02	103	49
Rusty Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Waterhen R.		54	24	108	44
Rusty Lake	Lake	SW. of Greig L.		54	25	108	46
Ruth Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	38	102	02
Rutherford Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	21	103	17
Rutzki Lake	Lake	S. of Scott L.		59	44	106	15
Ruxee Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	48–7–W3	53	12	106	59
Ryan Bay	Bay	E. side of Numabin B., at N. end		56	50	103	03
Ryan Island	Island	Settee L.		55	50	104	08
Ryan Lake	Lake	SE. of Waterhen L.		54	16	108	04
Ryan Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	23	104	49
Sabine Lake	Lake	SW. of Lloyd L.		57	06	109	52
Sadler Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	17	103	45
Sage Creek	Creek	Flows NW into South. Saskatchewan R.	9–24–6–W3	51	03	106	48
Saginas Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	40, 41–2–W2	52	30	102	15
Sagitawaw Rapids	Rapids	Sturgeon–Weir R.	34–62–2–W2	54	25	102	10
Sahll Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	05	102	55
Saint Lake	Lake	W. of Paull L.		56	08	105	07
St. Elmo Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	49–11–W3	53	12	107	34
St. John Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	06	103	28
St. Josephs Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	30	109	00
St. Mary's Channel	Channel	Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	55
Sakastanook Bay	Bay	Hepburn L.		55	56	104	53
Sakuwasin Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	32	102	55
Sakwasew Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	37	103	43
Sakwasew Lake	Lake	NW. of Yorkton	33–10–W2	51	52	103	23
Sale Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Thickbush Creek	52–31–W	53	31	101	55
Salinaty Lake	Lake	SW. of Wakaw L.	42–26–W2	52	37	105	43
Saline Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Lanigan Creek	29–23–W2	51	26	105	11
Saline Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Cutknife Cr.	1–44–20–W3	52	47	108	46
Saline Lake	Lake	NW. of Canora	32–9–W2	51	47	103	12
Salkeld Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	02
Salmond Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	29	105	07
Salt Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Flotten L.		54	41	108	30
Salt Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	4–21–W2	49	18	104	41
Salt Lake	Lake	NE. of Outlook	30–3–W3	51	37	106	20
Salt Lake	Lake	NE. of Swift Current	18–11–W3	50	33	107	25
Salt Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.		51	38	103	13
Salverson Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	107	53
Samples Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.	30–66–6–W2	54	44	102	54
Sampson Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	21	109	00
Sampson Lake	Lake	SW. of Candle L.	54–26–W2	53	42	105	48
Sanctuary Lake	Lake	NE. of Crean L.		54	10	106	28
Sand Hills	Hills	W. of Craik	24–3–W3	51	03	106	18
Sand Lake	Lake	NE. of Prince Albert	5, 6–51–26–W2	53	22	105	48
Sand Hill Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	29	108	05
Sanday Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	46	107	35
Sanderson Bay	Bay	Makwa L.	58–23–W3	54	02	109	18
Sanderson Bay	Bay	W. side of Oliver L.		56	54	103	27
Sanderson Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	38	102	31
Sanderson Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	07	105	51
Sanderson Lake	Lake	SW. of Pasfield L.		58	08	106	52
Sanderson Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	109	13
Sanderson River	River	Flows SW. into Sandy L.		59	47	107	34
Sandfly Lake	Lake	NE. of Pinehouse L.		55	43	106	06
Sandford Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	29	103	01
Sandhill Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Carrot R.	23–48–15–W2	53	09	104	05
Sandoff Lake	Lake	E. of Coteau Lakes	1, 2–17–W2	49	05	104	10
Sandomirsky Island	Island	Collin L.		55	48	104	14
Sandy Bay	Bay	Amisk L.		54	36	102	07
Sandy Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	07	109	25
Sandy Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Thunder Cr.	34–17–29–W2	50	29	105	54
Sandy Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Foster R.		56	04	105	33
Sandy Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	23	102	08
Sandy Islands	Islands	Wollaston L.		58	16	103	20
Sandy Lake	Lake	NW. of Carlyle	36–9–5–W2	49	47	102	33
Sandy Lake	Lake	E. of Chitek L.	55–11–W3	53	43	107	31
Sandy Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	43	106	39
Sandy Point	Point	W. shore of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	28	107	49
Sandy Point	Point	E. shore of Peter Pond L.		55	51	108	41
Sandy River	River	Flows S. into Churchill R.		55	42	105	37
Santo Bay	Bay	Pinehouse L.		55	40	106	22
Santo Island	Island	Pinehouse L.		55	36	106	27
Santy Lake	Lake	W. of Striding L.		60	00	104	09
Sapsford Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	27	107	50
Sareco Bay	Bay	Hanson L.	10, 15–66–6–W2	54	42	102	50
Sareco Island	Island	Hanson L.	15–66–6–W2	54	42	102	50
Sarnia Beach	Beach	W. side of Last Mountain Lake	36–23–24–W2	51	00	105	13
Saruk Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	50	102	57
Saskatchewan River	River	Flows into Manitoba	56, 57–29, 30–W	53	52	101	47
Saskatoon Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	34	102	45
Saskin Beach	Beach	N. shore of Fishing L.	20–33–11–W2	51	51	103	31
Saskman Lake	Lake	NE. of Amisk L.		55	07	101	56
Saskoba Lake	Lake	N. of Namew L.		54	27	101	54
Saunders Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Knee L.		55	46	107	05
Saunders Lake	Lake	E. of Suggi L.		54	23	103	10
Saunders Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	37	104	29
Sava Lake	Lake	NE. of Wollaston L.		58	40	102	17
Sawmill Bay	Bay	Churchill L.		55	52	108	30
Sayer Lake	Lake	W. of Lenore L.	41–24–W2	52	34	105	24
Sayer Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	26	106	40
Sayers Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	15	105	18
Sayese	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	37	103	47
Scaman Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Poplar R.	8–3–2–W3	49	12	106	15
Scandinavian Lake	Lake	SW. of Witchekan L.	49–13–W3	53	17	107	43
Scarcy Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	29	104	29
Scarth River	River	Flows NE. into Mossy R.		54	16	104	06
Scentgrass Lake	Lake	SE. of Jackfish L.	46–15–W3	52	58	108	09
Schaff Lake	Lake	S. of Fontaine L.		59	30	106	29
Schellenberg Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	11	105	05
Scherr Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	19	102	54
Schlater Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	30	107	18
Schlosser Lake	Lake	SW. of Lenore L.	39–26–W2	52	25	105	38
Schmidt Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	1–43–23–W3	52	40	109	16
Schmidt Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	52	107	47
Schmitt Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	39	107	49
Schmoo Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	108	22
Schneider Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	49	105	07
Scholey Lake	Lake	NE. of Lake Athabasca		59	31	106	26
Schotts Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	05	102	13
Schwandt River	River	Flows into N.W.T.		60	00	102	18
Schweitzer Bay	Bay	Neiman L.		59	34	107	49
Schwitzer Island	Island	Jan L.		54	56	102	52
Scimitar Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	52	102	38
Scissors Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Qu'Appelle River	28–17–32–W	50	29	101	47
Scobie Peninsula	Peninsula	Thluicho L.		59	41	109	16
Scollon Rapids	Rapids	Foster R.		56	43	105	18
Scoop Rapids	Rapids	Sturgeon-weir R.		53	45	102	38
Scott Bay	Bay	Stretching Lakes		59	47	108	02
Scott Bay	Bay	Highrock L.		57	02	105	32
Scott Bay	Bay	W. side of Reindeer L.		56	47	102	35
Scott Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Scott B.		56	48	102	35
Scott Island	Island	Highrock L.		57	04	105	28
Scott Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	06	105	06
Scott Island	Island	Ena L.		59	56	108	11
Scott Lake	Lake	SE. of Montague L.	4, 5–28–W2	49	21	105	42
Scott Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	48–7–W3	53	07	106	56
Scott Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	55	106	18
Scott Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	45	104	15
Scott Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Witchekan L.	14, 22–48–7–W3	53	08	106	56
Scottie Lake	Lake	N. of Shoe L.	20–25–W2	49	52	105	18
Scout Lake	Lake	NW. of Fife L.	3–5–30–W2	49	21	105	53
Scramsted Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	22	104	47
Scrimes Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	33	103	26
Scrub Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	42–23–W3	52	39	109	16
Scythes Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	24	104	55
Seager Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		57	04	106	03
Seager Wheeler Lake	Lake	S. of Deschambault L.		54	17	103	31
Seagram Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Manito L.	41, 42–24–W3	52	36	109	23
Seahorse Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	42	102	39
Seaker Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	15	104	48
Sebelius Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	46	108	33
Second Narrows	Narrows	Waskesiu L.	58–3–W3	54	00	106	22
Second Narrows	Narrows	Mari L.		55	07	102	02
Second Mustus Lake	Lake	W. of Greig L.		54	26	108	53

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Seer Lake	Lake	SW. of Kutawa L.		51	15	104	11
Seeger Lake	Lake	SW. of Webb L.		59	34	108	56
Segment Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	17	107	10
Seguin Lake	Lake	SE. of Waterhen L.	62–15–W3	54	22	108	09
Seguin Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	52	105	11
Seibel Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Boggy Cr.	15–18–19–W2	50	31	104	32
Seivewright Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	52	104	11
Sekip Lake	Lake	SE. of Primrose L.		53	43	109	04
Selby Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	3–48–7–W3	53	07	106	57
Selenite Bay	Bay	Smoothstone L.		54	43	106	43
Selenite Point	Point	E. shore of Smoothstone L.		54	43	106	47
Selwood Lake	Lake	N. of Madge L.	31–30–W	51	43	101	38
Selwyn Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	55	104	35
Senlac Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	13–42–27–W3	52	37	109	46
Senton Lake	Lake	NE. of Ena L.		60	00	108	02
Senyk Lakes	Lakes	W. of Pinehouse L.	75–7–W3	55	30	107	01
Sephton Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Flynn Cr.	30–6–5–W3	49	30	106	40
Sereda Lake	Lake	N.E. of Black L.		59	43	104	40
Sergent Lake	Lake	SW. of Flotten L.		54	33	108	37
Serhon Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	01	107	42
Sesep Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	15	103	03
Seton Coulee	Gulch	S. of Madge L.	28, 29–30, 31–W1	51	26	101	42
Settee Bay	Bay	Birch L.	51–15–W3	53	26	108	12
Settee Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	50	104	04
Severight Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Kanesosing Cr.	31–32–W	51	39	101	53
Severson Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	04	104	02
Sewap Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	45	102	43
Seymour Lakes	Lakes	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	35	106	52
Shadd Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	41	105	26
Shady Lake	Lake	W. of Candle L.	56–1–W3	53	53	106	06
Shafer Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Battle Cr.	33–6–29–W3	49	31	109	51
Shaft Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	108	32
Shaganappie Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	23	102	58
Shagory Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	53	104	58
Shagwenaw Lake	Lake	N. of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	54	107	41
Shagwenaw Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	55	107	43
Shallow Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Waterhen R.		54	34	108	11
Shallow Lake	Lake	NW. of Willowbunch L.	6, 7–29–W2	49	32	105	50
Shallow Lake	Lake	SW. of Muddy L.	35–24–W3	52	00	109	18
Shallow Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	28	104	47
Shallow Lake	Lake	E. of Flotten L.		54	37	108	18
Shand Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Etomami R.	8–42–5–W2	52	35	102	40
Shannon Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	42–24–W2	52	39	105	26
Shannon Lake	Lake	NE. Prince Albert	58–19–W2	54	02	104	40
Shannon Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	22	106	53
Shapinsay Lake	Lake	N. of Fond du Lac		59	51	106	26
Sharp Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.	56–8–W3	53	53	107	10
Sharpe Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	105	07
Sharpe Lake	Lake	E. of Oliver L.		56	45	103	20
Shasko Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	15	106	47
Shaver River	River	Flows E. into Primrose L.		54	55	109	53
Shaw Island	Island	Tsalwor L.		59	43	109	21
Shaw Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	45	102	29
Shaw Lake	Lake	Between Tazin & Tsalwor Lakes		59	47	109	22
Shaw Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	22	102	31
Shea Bay	Bay	Thicke L.		59	27	106	50
Shea Lake	Lake	On Saskatchewan-Northwest Territories Boundary		60	00	108	33
Shea River	River	Flows SE. into Haultain R.		56	18	106	33
Sheasby Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.	59–26, 27–W3	54	08	109	53
Sheldon Lake	Lake	NW. of Deception L.		56	49	104	34
Shell Brook	Brook	Flows E. into Sturgeon R	50–1–W3	53	20	106	00
Shell Lake	Lake	N. of Redberry L.	49–8–W3	53	13	107	10
Shell Lake	Lake	NE. of Chitek L.	56–11–W3	53	49	107	36
Shelter Island	Island	Smoothstone L.		54	42	106	49
Shenigan Lake	Lake	W. of Hudson Bay	44, 45–5–W2	52	50	102	40
Shepards Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into North Saskatchewan R.	30–39–8–W3	52	23	107	08
Shepherd Bay	Bay	Fleming L.		56	22	103	30
Shepherd Ravine	Ravine	NE. of Alameda	4, 5–2, 3–W2	49	19	102	15
Shepley Island	Island	Selwyn L.		60	00	104	19
Sheppard Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	58	109	50
Sheppard Sloughs	Sloughs	SE. of Macklin	37, 38–26, 27–W3	52	14	109	43
Sherlock Lake	Lake	W. of Manito L.	44–28–W3	52	47	109	59
Shier Island	Island	Selwyn L.		59	59	104	31
Shillingthorpe Lake	Lake	S. of Madge L.	26–31–W	51	15	101	43
Shinnan Island	Island	Primrose L.		54	58	109	33
Shirley Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.	35–63–9–W3	54	29	107	15
Shkwarok Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	44	102	28
Shoal Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	52–5–W2	53	28	102	42
Shoe Lake	Lake	N. of Willowbunch L.		49	45	105	22
Shoeman Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	55–4–W3	53	47	106	44
Sholte Lake	Lake	NW. of Forrest L.		57	44	109	29
Shookan Coulee	Gulch	S. of Big Muddy L.	9–2–22–W2	49	06	104	53
Shooter Hill	Hill	NE. of Swift Current	24–20–7–W3	50	43	106	51
Shore Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–7–W3	53	56	106	56
Short Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Souris R.	25–1–7–W2	49	05	102	48
Short Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Nesootao Ls.		54	35	108	28
Shorten Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	49	108	01
Shovel Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Kiyiu L.	30–30–21–W3	51	36	108	57
Shrimp Lake	Lake	NE. of Kindersley	30–18–W3	51	36	108	27
Shuard Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Bear Cr	32–10–23–W3	49	55	109	04
Shults Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	56	108	36
Shutte Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Quill L.	15–37–7–W2	52	11	102	55
Shuttleworth Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	38	102	41
Siba Lake	Lake	W. of Lenore L.	40, 41–23–W2	52	30	105	17
Sibbald Island	Island	Otter L.		55	35	104	37
Sibbald Lake	Lake	SE. of Turtle L.	50, 51–16–W3	53	22	108	21
Side Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	41	102	56
Sidney Lake	Lake	NW. of Turtle L.	55–25–W3	53	47	109	37
Sieben Lake	Lake	NW. of Forrest L.		57	45	108	26
Siegel Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	23	103	04
Signal Bay	Bay	Wapawekka L.	68–17–W2	54	55	104	30
Siemens Lake	Lake	N. of Pinehouse L.		56	02	106	41
Sikachu Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	05	105	43
Silas Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Red Deer River	44–5–W2	52	48	102	47
Silcox Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	13	102	56
Silent Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	43	105	51
Sill Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	18	107	15
Silver Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.	31–9–W2	51	40	103	14
Silver Lake	Lake	NE. of Manito L.	20, 21–46–23–W3	52	59	109	18
Silver Lake	Lake	W. of Green L.		54	15	107	56
Silver Fox Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Bear R.		54	32	104	27
Silver Fox Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	26	104	27
Silvery Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.	31–9–W2	51	40	103	14
Silvester Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	108	36
Silvius Lake	Lake	E. of Lloyd L.		57	15	108	25
Sim Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	42
Simes Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	108	03
Simonds Channel	Channel	Churchill L.–Frobisher L.		56	13	108	12
Simonson Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	24	102	24
Simonson Lake	Lake	SW. of Lloyd L.		57	12	109	39
Simpson Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	42–25–W3	52	37	109	32
Simpson Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	40	103	36
Simpson Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	25	106	52
Sinclair Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Grassberry R.		54	23	102	50
Sinclair Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	16	103	50
Sinclair Lake	Lake	NW. of Wasekamio L.		56	53	108	57
Sinclair Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	29	107	05
Singed Dog Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	10	109	59
Sink Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	40–23–W3	52	26	109	12
Sink Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Manito L.	12, 13–40–23–W3	52	26	109	11
Sipanok	Channel	Saskatchewan R–Carrot R.	55–8–W2	53	40	102	47
Sipwejimu River	River	Flows S. into Frobisher L.		56	27	108	09
Sisipuk Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		55	45	101	50
Sisterbutte Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Six Mile Cr.	30–5–5–W3	49	25	106	40
Sitter Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	22	105	02
Six Mile Bay	Bay	Churchill L.		55	48	108	15
Six Mile Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Wood R.	33–6–6–W3	49	03	106	46
Sixty Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	59	107	07
Skeates Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	21	108	49
Skeeboss Lake	Lake	W. of Whitewood L.		51	31	104	21
Skinner Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	56	103	58
Skinner Lake	Lake	SW. of Weyburn	10–4–17–W2	49	17	104	13
Skull Creek	Creek	SE. of Crane L.	12–22–W3	50	03	108	57
Skull Lake	Lake	SE. of Crane L.	10–22–W3	49	48	108	54
Skwarchuk Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	31	105	34
Skyeta Lake	Lake	N. of Shoe L.	10–25–W2	49	49	105	27
Slake Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.		54	09	107	13
Slate Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	37	109	23
Slater Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.	2–60–25–W3	54	09	109	38
Sled Lake	Lake	S. of Doré L.		54	27	107	25
Sled River	River	Flows N. into Doré L.		54	40	107	32
Sliding Hill	Hill	W. of Battleford	43–18–W3	52	43	108	37
Slim Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	14	103	48
Slottens Bay	Bay	Christopher L.	6–53–26–W2	53	33	105	49
Slough Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Barrier R.	42–16–W2	52	37	104	14
Slugoski Lake	Lake	SE. of Scott L.		59	44	106	12
Smailes Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	38	102	12
Small Lake	Lake	SE. of Black L.		58	55	104	20
Smallfish Lake	Lake	SE. of Elbow L.	24–30–W	52	25	101	38
Smallwood Lake	Lake	SE. of Candle L.	53–17–W2	53	37	104	24
Smart Coulee	Coulee	NE. of Cabri	19–20–15–W3	50	39	108	02
Smart Lake	Lake	NW. of Peter Pond L.		57	51	109	53
Smiley Springs	Springs	NE. of Arcola	26–8–4–W2	49	40	102	26
Smith Bay	Bay	Otter L.		55	31	104	39
Smith Bay	Bay	Hatchet L.		58	35	103	48
Smith Channel	Channel	Reindeer L.		57	51	102	11
Smith Coulee	Coulee	E. of Regina	19A, 19-10,11-W2	50	36	103	24
Smith Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Whitebear L.	31–23–15–W3	51	00	108	04
Smith Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Geikie R.		57	29	104	17
Smith Creek	Creek	Flows into Manitoba	25–21–30–W	50	50	101	30
Smith Creek	Creek	Flows E. into McFarlane Cr.	47–27–W2	53	04	105	54
Smith Island	Island	Doré L.		54	43	107	30
Smith Island	Island	Davin L.		56	52	103	40
Smith Lake	Lake	NW. of Witchekan L.	15–54–12–W3	53	40	107	42
Smith Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	05	104	26
Smith Peninsula	Peninsula	Porter L.		56	22	107	19
Smith Peninsula	Peninsula	W. side of Reindeer L.		56	47	102	33
Smith Point	Point	Reindeer L.		57	46	102	18
Smith Portage	Portage	SW. of Kingsmere L.		54	03	106	27
Smith Rapids	Rapids	Bulyea R.		59	27	107	14
Smith River	River	Flows SW. into Grease B.		59	22	106	47
Smith River	River	Flows SE. into Reindeer L.		56	53	102	33
Smith-Jones Lake	Lake	N. of Besnard L.		55	33	106	00
Smith-Windsor Islands	Islands	Lake Athabasca		59	24	107	49
Smoking Tent Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Red Deer R.	10–45–1–W2	52	55	102	00
Smooth Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	33	108	52
Smoothstone Lake	Lake	SE. of Doré L.		54	40	106	50
Smoothstone River	River	Flows N. into Pinehouse L.		55	19	106	39
Smythe Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	109	55
Snake Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Swan R.	8–34–32–W	51	55	101	57
Snake Rapids	Rapids	Sturgeon-weir R.		54	39	102	33
Snake Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	43	106	33
Snakebite Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into South Saskatchewan R.	21–9–W3	50	45	107	11
Snakehole Lake	Lake	S. of Boggy L.	18–17–18–W3	50	31	108	29
Snare Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	55–4–W3	53	46	106	43
Snare Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	27	107	45
Snare River	River	Flows NW. into McFarlane R.		58	35	107	45
Snipe Lake	Lake	SE. of Kindersley	26–21–W3	51	13	108	52
Snook Lake	Lake	W. of Thluicho L.		59	41	109	23
Snow Island	Island	Cree L.		57	24	106	45
Snowdys Coulee	Gulch	S. of Thunder Cr.	16–27–W2	50	23	105	38
Snowdys Springs	Springs	SW. of Moose Jaw	9–16–27–W2	50	19	105	39
Snowshoe Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	22	103	29
Soaring Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	07	107	02
Sob Lake	Lake	S. of Delaronde L.		53	35	106	59
Soda Lake	Lake	N. of Saltcoats	24–2–W2	51	08	102	12
Soda Lake	Lake	SW. of Brightsand L.	46–23–W3	53	00	109	15
Soda Lake	Lake	SW. of Twelve Mile L.	4–9, 10–W3	49	18	107	12
Soeder Bay	Bay	Table L.		54	35	102	03
Soeder Island	Island	Table L.		54	35	102	03
Sokatisewin Lake	Lake	NE. of Mirond L.		55	30	102	25
Solitude Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	03	107	15
Solomka Lakes	Lakes	SW. of Cree L.		57	03	107	35
Solverson Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Poplar R.	9–3–2–W3	49	12	106	13
Solymos Lake	Lake	E. of Colin L.		55	47	104	10
Somerville Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	30	108	03
Sonya Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	15	103	51
Soone Yaw (Silver) Lake	Lake	N. of Lost L.		54	52	108	50
Sorefoot Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Cussed Cr.	27–6–W2	51	19	102	46
Soulier Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	50	108	42
Souris River	River	Flows into U.S.A. then Manitoba		49	00	101	58
Soutar Island	Island	Nut B.		55	11	105	07
Souter River	River	Flows W. into Black L.		59	15	104	58
South Arm	Arm	Deschambault L.		54	54	103	06
South Bay	Bay	Waskesiu L.	57–2–W3	53	54	106	10
South Bay	Bay	Doré L.		54	39	107	24
South Bay	Bay	Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	17	107	48
South Bay	Bay	Deception L.		56	28	104	15
South Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	13	103	47
South Angling River	River	Flows NE. into Saskatchewan R.	57, 58–5, 6–W2	54	00	102	42
South Chappuis Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	56	106	53
Southeast Arm	Arm	Deschambault L.		54	46	103	14
South Elk Lake	Lake	E. of Emma L.	6–54–26–W2	53	38	105	49
Southesk Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	38	103	15
South Fork Morgan Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Morgan Cr.	5–1–5–W3	49	01	106	38
South Mossy River	River	Flows E. into Mossy R.		54	10	103	45
South Porcupine Point	Point	E. shore of Reindeer L.		57	22	102	09
South Saskatchewan River	River	Flows N. into Saskatchewan R.	49–22–W2	53	15	105	05
South Twin Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	43	109	15
South Twin Lake	Lake	SE. of Reindeer L.		56	15	103	50

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Sovereign Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	57	105	40
Spafford Lake	Lake	NE. of Punnichy	26, 35–28–16–W2	51	28	104	10
Spalding Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	14	103	20
Sparkes Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	108	35
Sparks Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	108	35
Sparling Bay	Bay	Selwyn L.		59	58	104	15
Spear Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	11	104	55
Spear Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	37	107	56
Spearfish Lake	Lake	SW. of Lloyd L.		57	13	109	33
Spectral Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	37	101	57
Speirs Island	Island	Pipestone B.		55	15	105	02
Spence Bay	Bay	Birch Lake	51–15–W3	53	28	108	06
Spence Lake	Lake	NE. of Lenore L.	42–15, 16–W2	52	37	104	09
Spence Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	33	103	33
Spence Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	22	106	55
Spencer Bay	Bay	Wapawekka L.	69–15–W2	54	57	104	12
Spencer Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Beaver Cr.		54	17	109	41
Spencer Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	25	104	32
Spencer Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	09	106	54
Spider Lake	Lake	NE. of Waterhen L.	48–21–W2	53	09	105	03
Spirit Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Good Spirit L.	30–5–W2	51	37	102	44
Spirit Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	41–30–W	52	30	101	40
Spirit Mountain	Mountain	SE. of Leaf L.	41–30–W	52	33	101	38
Spoon Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	105	50
Spot Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	33	108	45
Spratt Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	33	102	03
Spreckley Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	30	104	50
Spring Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	27	109	47
Spring Creek	Creek	Flows E. into S. Saskatchewan R.	21–18–W3	50	48	108	26
Spring Lake	Lake	SE. of Cypress L.	1–31–W2	49	01	108	47
Spring Lake	Lake	NE. of Fortymile L.	47–21–W3	53	04	109	01
Spring Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	23	108	54
Spring Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	25	109	44
Springbrook Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Echo Cr.	3–20–14–W2	50	40	103	51
Springman Lake	Lake	E. of Forcier L.		56	04	107	29
Springstein Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	23	107	58
Springwater Lake	Lake	E. of Tramping L.	35–17, 18–W3	52	01	108	23
Sproule Lake	Lake	SW. of Prince Albert	47–4–W3	53	05	106	29
Spruce Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Swan R.	8–34–34–W	51	51	102	00
Spruce Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Tukwakisip Cr.		54	42	108	23
Spruce Island	Island	Cumberland L.	57–3–W2	53	57	102	20
Spruce Island	Island	Wascana L.	18–17–19–W2	50	26	104	36
Spruce Point	Point	W. shore of Cross L.	58–1–W2	53	59	102	04
Spruce Point	Point	E. shore of Doré L.		54	49	107	10
Spruce Point	Point	W. side of Christopher L.	6–53–26–W2	53	33	105	50
Spruce Rapid	Rapid	Sturgeon-weir R.		54	35	102	27
Spruce River	River	Flows SE. into North Saskatchewan R.	15–49–26–W2	53	13	105	43
Square Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	22	105	14
Squaw Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Qu'Appelle R.	22–1–W3	50	53	105	01
Squirrel Hill	Hill	SW. of Indian Head	19–17–13–W2	50	34	103	48
Squirrel Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	55	107	20
Squirrel River	River	Flows W. into Squirrel L.		58	55	107	18
Stanger Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	09	102	11
Stanley Lake	Lake	NE. of Yorkton	34–2–W2	51	58	102	15
Stanley Lake	Lake	W. of Greig L.		54	25	108	52
Stanley Point	Point	N. shore of Kazan L.		53	36	108	19
Stanley Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	26	104	29
Star Lake	Lake	NE of Lac la Ronge		55	59	104	19
Starfield Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	17	104	46
Stauble Island	Island	Cree L.		57	34	106	35
Stauffer Lake	Lake	N. of Mountain L.		55	42	104	30
Stead Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	22	108	54
Steamboat Channel	Channel	Saskatchewan R.	57, 58–7–W2	53	57	102	47
Steeden Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	22	108	50
Steele Bay	Bay	Neiman L.		59	35	107	49
Steele Bay	Bay	E. side of Oliver L.		56	53	103	20
Steele Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	12	104	05
Steep Creek	Creek	Flows W. into North Saskatchewan R.	48–2–W3	53	07	106	15
Steephill Lake	Lake	NE. of Deschambault L.		55	58	103	08
Steep Hill Rapids	Rapids	Reindeer R.		55	56	103	06
Steeprock Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	18	102	05
Steeprock Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	42	102	38
Steep Rock Point	Point	E. shore of Reindeer L.		57	17	102	07
Stein Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	28	105	41
Stempel Lake	Lake	SE. of Colin B.		55	46	104	10
Stenhouse Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Battle Cr.	31–2–26–W3	49	10	109	28
Stenhouse Lake	Lake	NW. of Cree L.		57	50	107	31
Stephens Bay	Bay	Wapawekka L.		54	57	104	24
Stephens Bay	Bay	Crozier L.		56	58	102	55
Stephens Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	36	103	32
Stephens Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	108	05
Stephens Spring	Spring	NW. of Wiseton	36–27–13–W3	51	21	107	42
Stevenson Bay	Bay	Perry L.		56	56	102	42
Stevenson Island	Island	McLennan L.		55	57	104	12
Stevenson Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	57	102	41
Stevenson Lake	Lake	SW. of White Bear L.	13, 24–9–4–W2	49	44	102	25
Stevenson Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	23	105	06
Stevenson River	River	Flows NE. into Ahenakew L.		57	59	103	56
Stewardson Lake	Lake	NW. of Cree L.		57	52	107	24
Stewart Bay	Bay	Iskwatikan L.		55	22	104	28
Stewart Bay	Bay	W. side of Wathaman L.		56	58	103	48
Stewart Channel	Channel	Wasawakasik L.–Okipwatsikew L.		55	38	102	12
Stewart Channel	Channel	Cree L.		57	24	106	19
Stewart Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Swan R.	39–2–W2	52	22	102	10
Stewart Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Torch R.	55–16–W2	53	45	104	21
Stewart Falls	Falls	Oldman P.		59	30	108	03
Stewart Island	Island	Keg L.		55	24	103	57
Stewart Island	Island	Churchill L.		55	59	108	16
Stewart Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	20	108	53
Stewart Islands	Islands	Larocque L.		55	52	104	40
Stewart Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	18–45–12–W3	52	53	107	43
Stewart Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.	31–65–8–W2	54	40	103	12
Stewart Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	27	105	10
Stewart Lakes	Lakes	E. of Flotten L.		54	35	108	04
Stewart Peninsula	Peninsula	Nemeiben L.		55	18	105	30
Stewart Point	Point	Stewart I.		59	19	108	55
Stewart Rapids	Rapids	Paull R.		56	04	104	55
Stewart River	River	Flows S. into Norris B.		55	37	104	34
Stewart Young Bay	Bay	Sulphide L.		55	21	104	54
Stick Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.		54	08	109	45
Stickler Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	20	102	30
Stickley Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	06	104	40
Stiles Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Muddy L.	5–20–W2	49	31	104	36
Stink Lake	Lake	SW. of Outlook	24–10–W3	51	04	107	21
Stinking Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	56–6–W3	53	50	106	47
Stitt Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	37	102	00
Stock Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	53	104	08
Stockwell Lake	Lake	SW. of Outlook	28–8, 9–W3	51	21	107	10
Stolar Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	23	106	57
Stoll Lake	Lake	E. of Mountain L.		55	31	104	12
Stoll Point	Point	E. shore of Sucker B., Lake Athabasca		59	17	106	35
Stonebluff Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	07	106	48
Stone Island Lake	Lake	NE. of Peter Pond L.		57	27	108	06
Stonewall Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.	32–8, 9–W2	51	46	103	09
Stony Creek	Creek	Flows into Manitoba	1–10–30–W	49	48	101	25
Stony Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Assiniboine R.	24–27–31–W	51	21	101	44
Stony Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Assiniboine R.	11–32–1–W2	51	44	102	12
Stony Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Waskwei R.	52–31–W	53	30	101	52
Stony Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Bear R.		54	32	104	07
Stony Lake	Lake	SE. of Turtle L.	52–18–W3	53	29	108	32
Stony Lake	Lake	W. of Black L.		59	15	105	46
Stony Narrows	Narrows	Lac la Ronge		55	09	105	00
Stony Narrows	Narrows	Pinehouse L.		55	35	106	28
Stony Narrows	Narrows	Cree L.		57	14	107	04
Stony Beach Lake	Lake	NE. of Moose Jaw	12–18–24–W2	50	30	105	12
Stonyridge Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Goose L.	32–10–W3	51	43	107	23
Storozuk Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	22	106	45
Stove Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Assiniboine R.	30–37–7–W2	52	13	103	00
Stove Lake	Lake	NE. of Big Quill L.	37–8, 9–W2	52	13	103	09
Stover Lake	Lake	SW. of Daly L.		56	20	105	47
Stowers Lake	Lake	W. of Lac la Ronge		55	04	105	57
Straight Bay	Bay	Delaronde L.	57–6, 7–W3	53	54	106	53
Straight River	River	Flows SW. into Grease R.		59	26	106	25
Strange Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	09	106	46
Strangs Slough	Slough	NE. of Punnichy	12–29–16–W2	51	30	104	09
Stratton Falls	Falls	Abitau R.		60	00	108	50
Stratychuk Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	27	106	33
Strawberry Lakes	Lakes	S. of Indian Head	16–13–W2	50	21	103	42
Street Lake	Lake	SW. of Muddy L.	33–24–W3	51	52	109	23
Strehlow Pond	Pond	SE. of Saskatoon	33, 34–4–W3	51	54	106	31
Stretching Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	45	108	05
Striding Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	59	104	00
Striding River	River	Flows SW. into Porcupine R.		59	54	104	08
Strike Lake	Lake	W. of Manito L.	10–44–28–W3	52	47	109	58
Strike Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	108	26
Strike Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	109	05
Strike Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	30
Stringer Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	33	102	39
Strome Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	29	108	01
Strong Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	13	103	02
Strong Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	24	106	40
Stronsay Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	49	106	48
Stroud Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	104	45
Strumm Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	51	104	05
Struthers Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	45–23–W2	52	52	105	15
Stuart Bay	Bay	Thicke L.		59	28	106	41
Stuart Island	Island	Daly L.		56	34	105	38
Stuart Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	16	104	53
Stuart Rapids	Rapids	Wathaman R.		56	53	103	56
Studer Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	10	107	15
Stump Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.	2, 3–59–25–W3	54	04	109	39
Sturdy Island	Island	Black Bear Island L.		55	37	105	35
Sturgeon Bay	Bay	Amisk L.		54	28	102	16
Sturgeon Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	51–1, 2–W3	53	25	106	06
Sturgeon River	River	Flows SE. into North Saskatchewan R.	3–49–27–W2	53	12	105	52
Sturgeon-weir River	River	Flows SE. into Namew L.		54	16	101	49
Stusiak Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	42	105	20
Sucker Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	17	106	37
Sucker Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Cypress L.	23–6–26–W3	49	29	109	24
Sucker Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Shell B.	50–2–W3	53	20	106	16
Sucker Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	51–3–W3	53	24	106	22
Sucker Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	12	103	36
Suffern Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	24, 25–42–28–W3	52	38	109	54
Sugar Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Sturgeon R.	52–3–W3	53	30	106	25
Sugar Island	Island	South Saskatchewan R.	46–26–W2	52	59	105	44
Suggi Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	22	102	47
Sukaw Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Lac des Iles		54	28	109	21
Sukaw Lake	Lake	SE. of Primrose L.		54	40	109	10
Sulby Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Alcott Cr.	57–14–W3	53	57	107	57
Sullivan Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	57	102	46
Sulphide Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	22	104	54
Summerberry Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Qu'Appelle R.	19–18–8–W2	50	32	103	06
Summers Lake	Lake	NW. of Cree L.		57	58	107	20
Summit Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Aiktow Cr.	26–23–4–W3	51	00	106	27
Summit Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	00	104	44
Sumner Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	107	58
Sunset Lake	Lake	N. of Big Quill L.	6–39–16–W2	52	20	104	17
Sunstrum Lake	Lake	N. of Larocque L.		55	55	104	40
Surprise Lake	Lake	SW. of Melville	14–21–7–W2	50	48	102	52
Sutherland Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	107	46
Suttle Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	30	105	35
Sutton Lake	Lake	NW. of Cree L.		57	55	107	22
Sveinson Lake	Lake	S. of Lloyd L.		57	11	108	50
Swalm Lake	Lake	On Saskatchewan-Northwest Territories Boundary		60	00	109	29
Swamp Lake	Lake	E. of Wapisiu L.	33–4–W3	51	49	106	31
Swan Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		57	27	102	50
Swan Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Smoothstone R.		54	49	106	47
Swan Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	33	103	03
Swan Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Smoothstone L.		54	51	106	33
Swan River	River	Flows into Manitoba	35–32–W	51	58	101	35
Swan River	River	Flows SE. into Swan B. (Reindeer L.)		57	26	102	54
Swanston Point	Point	Kenderdine I.		55	16	104	38
Swastika Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	38	105	33
Swede Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–6–W3	53	56	106	47
Sweeney Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	39, 40–4–W2	52	25	102	30
Sweet Lake	Lake	E. of Lac la Ronge		55	10	104	03
Sweetwater Creek	Creek	Flows N into Carrot R.	47–17–W2	53	03	104	22
Sweetwater River	River	Flows N. into Carrot R.	11–47–17–W2	53	02	104	24
Sweezy Creek	Creek	Flows into Alberta		55	49	110	00
Swiftcurrent Creek	Creek	Flows N. into South Saskatchewan R.	20–13–W3	50	40	107	45
Swift Current Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	02	103	47
Swimmer Islands	Islands	North Saskatchewan R.	43–16–W3	52	41	108	12
Switzer Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	109	43
Switzer Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	40
Swon Lake	Lake	SW. of Battleford	17–43–18–W3	52	42	108	35
Sybouts Lake	Lake	SE. of Willow Bunch	31–1–18–W2	49	05	104	24
Syd Lake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	1–43–25–W3	52	40	109	30
Sykes Lake	Lake	NE. of Manito L.	15–46–23–W3	52	58	109	15
Sylvander Lake	Lake	W. of Witchekan L.	52–12–W3	53	27	107	40
Symons Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	09	106	55
Syntak Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	25	103	03
Symons Lake	Lake	W. of Helldiver L.	8, 9–53–31–W1	53	34	101	59
Tabbernor Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	39	103	17

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Table Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	35	102	03
Tache Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	48	104	38
Taggart Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Cowan R.		54	16	107	26
Taggart Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.		54	08	107	18
Tailing Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	108	26
Tait Bay	Bay	Knee L.		55	56	106	55
Tait Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	36	106	10
Taits Lake	Lake	SE. of Cypress L.	2–21–W3	49	08	108	44
Talkington Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	27	106	42
Tam Lake	Lake	N. of Beaverlodge L.		59	34	108	31
Tamarac Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	38	109	15
Tamins Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	52	107	08
Tanaka Lake	Lake	NW. of Cybulski L.		60	00	103	52
Tank Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	45–8–W2	52	55	103	06
Tantato Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	33	105	35
Tanyss Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	36	102	00
Tap Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Sturgeon R.	54–5–W3	53	44	106	41
Tapeese Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	24	103	04
Taskam Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Calder R.		55	16	109	51
Tatagwa Lake	Lake	SW. of Weyburn	8–15–W2	49	38	104	02
Tatawich Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Kewatinook Cr.		54	31	109	19
Tate Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	06	102	32
Tatukose Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Lac des Iles		54	27	109	31
Tatukose Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	38	109	28
Tauri Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	28–41–25–W3	52	34	109	31
Taylor Bay	Bay	W. side of Sisipuk L.		55	40	102	07
Taylor Bay	Bay	Russell L.		57	24	105	22
Taylor Creek	Creek	Flows S. into De La Ronde Cr.		54	36	108	41
Taylor Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	38–10, 11–W2	52	16	103	26
Taylor Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	14, 15–51–27–W2	53	24	105	53
Taylor Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	35	102	00
Taylor Lake	Lake	E. of Highrock L.		57	06	104	08
Taz Bay	Bay	Tazin L.		59	45	108	45
Tazin Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	47	109	03
Tazin River	River	Flows into Northwest Territories		60	00	109	48
Tea Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Helldiver L.		53	38	101	55
Tea Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Green L.		54	03	107	00
Tea Point	Point	E. shore of Namew L.		54	12	101	56
Teale Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	42	109	55
Tearing River	River	Flows SE. into Saskatchewan R.	56–1–W2	53	53	102	00
Tearse Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	41	102	15
Ted Island	Island	Churchill L.		55	54	108	22
Tederoff Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	19	106	32
Tee Lake	Lake	E. of Lost L.		54	47	108	43
Teepee Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Overflowing R.	46–3–W2	53	00	102	35
Teepee Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	20	104	02
Telegraph Coulee	Gulch	NW. of Saskatoon	38, 39–9–W3	52	19	107	17
Temple Lake	Lake	E. of Emma L.	24–53–27–W2	53	35	105	51
Temple Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	29	106	33
Tenaille Lake	Lake	W. of Crane L.	13–26–W3	50	07	109	30
Teneycke Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	104	55
Tenklei Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	54	103	38
Ten Mile Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Nine Mile Cr.	4–5–5–W3	49	22	106	38
Tennant Lake	Lake	W. of Swan L.	39–32–W	52	19	101	54
Tent Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	12	104	47
Tent Lake	Lake	E. of Primrose L.		54	40	109	12
Tern Island	Island	Wascana L.	8–17–19–W2	50	25	104	35
Territories Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca.		59	59	106	36
Terry Bay	Bay	Lowe L.		59	25	106	37
Teseljiri Falls	Falls	Tazin R.		59	50	109	35
Tesseni Gap	Canyon	Tazin R.		59	55	109	50
Tetreau Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Wood R.	31–4–7–W3	49	20	106	56
Tezorton Coulee	Coulee	N. of Elrose	26, 27–15, 16–W3	51	15	108	03
Thackeray Island	Island	Reindeer L.—Sask-Man. Bdy.		57	17	102	01
Thackeray Lake	Lake	SW. of Battleford	41–19–W3	52	33	108	41
Thainka Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	50	109	48
Thatch Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Melfort Cr.	46–19–W2	52	52	104	37
Thelma Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	5–1–28–W3	49	00	109	44
Thickbush Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Niska L.	52–31–W	53	31	101	55
Thicke Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	28	106	45
Thickwood Hills	Hills	NW. of Saskatoon		53	05	107	35
Third Mustus Lake	Lake	W. of Greig L.		54	27	108	53
Thirty Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	57–3–W3	53	54	106	23
Thluicho Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	109	17
Thomas Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	49
Thomas Coulee	Coulee	SW. of Consul	4, 5, 8–4–27–W3	49	16	109	35
Thomas Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Russell L.		57	28	105	12
Thomas Falls	Falls	Haultain R.		56	33	106	17
Thomas Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	17	104	28
Thomas Lake	Lake	S. of Nokomis L.		56	55	103	02
Thomas Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	48	107	58
Thompson Bay	Bay	Harper L.		59	40	109	50
Thompson Bay	Bay	N. side of Gilbert L.		55	54	102	49
Thompson Bay	Bay	NE. end of Davin L.		56	52	103	40
Thompson Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Horton B.		56	53	102	44
Thompson Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into McLean Cr.		57	39	104	48
Thompson Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Torch R.	54–17–W2	53	39	104	28
Thompson Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Macallum L.		55	00	108	23
Thompson Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	10	102	40
Thompson Lake	Lake	E. of Frobisher L.		56	25	107	36
Thompson Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	53	102	47
Thompson Lake	Lake	E. of Highrock L.		57	01	104	04
Thompson Lakes	Lakes	SW. of Stony L.	3, 4–50–19–W3	53	17	103	42
Thompson River	River	Flows NE. into Johnson R.		57	20	104	16
Thomson Bay	Bay	Upper Foster L.		56	54	105	15
Thomson Bay	Bay	Loon L.		55	53	102	03
Thomson Island	Island	Saskatchewan R.	19–49–17–W2	53	1	104	28
Thomson Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	17	106	37
Thomson Lake	Lake	W. of Pasfield L.		58	25	106	08
Thorburn Lake	Lake	S. of Waterbury L.		58	05	104	17
Thoreson Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	04	104	32
Thorpe Bay	Bay	Nistowiak L.		55	27	104	20
Thorson Island	Island	Namelben L.		55	18	105	14
Thorvaldson Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	48	104	28
Threelake Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Jumping Deer Cr.	25–16–W2	51	07	104	05
Three Mile Lake	Lake	N. of Delaronde L.		54	18	107	12
Thressa Lake	Lake	NE. of Outlook	32–4–W3	51	47	106	27
Thrift Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	43	103	24
Thunder Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Moose Jaw Cr.	16–26–W2	50	24	105	35
Thunder Hill	Hill	SE. of Hudson Bay	35–30–W	52	00	101	38
Thunder Hill	Hill	E. of Smoothstone L.	7, 8–65–2–W3	54	37	106	14
Thunder Hills	Hills	NW. of Montreal L.		56	32	106	15
Thunderhill Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Swan R.	35–29–W	52	00	101	32
Thyme Hill River	River	Flows S. into Reindeer L.		57	41	102	43
Tibiska Lake	Lake	N. of Crean L.		54	16	106	08
Tie Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Tie L.	56–6–W3	53	52	106	50
Tie Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	56–6–W3	53	51	106	49
Tilden Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	30	105	30
Timanaska Lake	Lake	SW. of Kingsmere L.	53–5–W3	53	33	106	40
Timber Bay	Bay	Montreal L.	17–60–25–W2	54	11	105	43
Timson Lake	Lake	N. of Cree L.		57	52	106	24
Timson River	River	E. of Pipestone L.		58	00	106	20
Tina Lake	Lake	NW. of Prince Albert	11, 13, 14–54–27–W2	53	39	105	52
Tindall Lake	Lake	NW. of Bailey L.		59	59	103	16
Tingey Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	17	104	57
Tipinuwak Channel	Channel	Lake Athabasca		59	21	108	50
Tippicanoe Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Shell Br.	34–49–4–W3	53	16	106	31
Tippo Lake	Lake	SW. of Pinehouse L.		55	10	107	03
Tippo River	River	Flows NE. into Pinehouse L.		55	20	106	44
Tisdale Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	08	104	38
Tobey Point	Point	E. shore of Fir I.		59	11	105	20
Toboggan Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	39–4–5–W2	52	20	102	36
Tocher Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	21	102	19
Todd Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	10	102	54
Todos Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	20	106	40
Toews Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	18	105	01
Tokinchuwa Lake	Lake	N. of Besnard L.		55	46	105	46
Toland Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	15	104	50
Toland Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	51
Tolver Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	25	106	46
Tomahawk Lake	Lake	N. of Mirond L.		55	25	102	37
Tomblin Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	21	105	11
Tomczak Lake	Lake	S. of Lloyd L.		57	02	109	06
Tomison Lake	Lake	S. of Reindeer L.		56	12	102	20
Tommy Lake	Lake	N. of Mirond L.		55	31	102	37
Tommy Davis Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	19	106	30
Top Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–6–W3	53	56	106	52
Topascom Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	41	102	59
Topping Bay	Bay	Wiley L.		59	22	106	21
Topping Island	Island	Hatchet L.		58	35	103	45
Toppings Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	55	105	21
Torch Lake	Lake	S. of Candle L.	54,55–22,23–W2	53	43	105	16
Torch River	River	Flows E. into Saskatchewan R.	56–8–W2	53	50	103	05
Torrans Lake	Lake	W. of Upper Foster L.		56	50	105	51
Terrington Island	Island	Comeback B. (Amisk L.)		54	43	102	17
Touchwood Hills	Hills	S. Big Quill L.		51	34	104	16
Touchwood Lake	Lake	E. of Punnichy		51	21	104	07
Touchwood Uplands	Uplands	W. of Yorkton		51	15	103	45
Tourist Lake	Lake	NW. of Crean L.		54	20	106	19
Tower Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Nesslin L.	57–6–W3	53	58	106	46
Tower Island	Island	Deschambault L.		54	57	103	18
Tower Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57–5–W3	53	57	106	44
Tower Lake	Lake	E. of Maribelli L.		56	11	104	04
Townsend	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	40–30–W	52	30	101	45
Townsend Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	38	104	44
Tracey Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	26–40–26–W3	52	29	109	39
Trade Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	22	103	44
Traill Bay	Bay	Trade L.		55	24	103	46
Traill Island	Island	South Saskatchewan R.	5, 8–46–26–W2	52	59	105	46
Train Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	106	58
Trainer Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	54	109	17
Tramping Lake	Lake	SW. of Battleford	35, 38–20–W3	52	08	108	47
Trapp Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Reindeer River		55	45	103	10
Trapper Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Leather R.	11–47–14–W2	53	03	103	57
Trappers Lake	Lake	W. of Candle L.	55–1–W3	53	48	106	01
Trappers Lake	Lake	W. of Delaronde L.		54	09	107	11
Trask Lake	Lake	NW. of Flotten L.		54	41	108	47
Treleaven Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	18	105	13
Tremblay Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	28	104	42
Trembles, Ile aux	Island	La Ile-à-la-Crosse		55	26	107	48
Trent Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	58	102	25
Triangle Lake	Lake	W. of Beaverlodge L.		59	33	108	52
Triangle Lake	Lake	NW. of Flin Flon	67–30–W1	54	48	101	57
Tricker Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	59	104	27
Trickett Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	40–41–W	52	28	101	53
Trio Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	107	10
Trippe Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	16	105	00
Trippe Lake	Lake	SE. of Delaronde L.	54–5–6–W3	53	37	106	44
Trithart Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	24	106	49
Triveet Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	22	105	46
Tromburg Bay	Bay	Hatchet L.		58	35	103	40
Trout Creek	Creek	Flows into Alberta		57	21	110	08
Trout Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	37	105	16
Trout Narrows	Channel	Wollaston L.		58	03	103	32
Trovillo Lake	Lake	S. of Tsalwor L.		59	42	109	27
Tsalwor Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	45	109	25
Tucker Island	Island	Murray L.	3, 10–47–16–W3	53	02	108	15
Tucker Lake	Lake	W. of Weyburn	31–7–19–W2	49	36	104	34
Tukayaw Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Cold R.		54	33	109	50
Tukwakisip Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Broad Cr.		54	47	108	13
Tulabi Brook	Brook	Flows S. into Bigstone L.		54	41	103	04
Tulabi Lake	Lake	NW. of Cumberland L.		54	46	103	00
Tullis Spring	Spring	S. of Outlook	27–24–8–W3	51	05	107	03
Tulloch Islands	Islands	Lake Athabasca		59	21	108	54
Tuma Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		58	38	109	13
Turcotte Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	22	106	35
Turgeon Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	56	109	42
Turkeytrack Coulee	Gulch	SW. of Twelve Mile L.	1–10–W3	49	00	107	20
Turnberry Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	53–30–W	53	37	101	47
Turnbull Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	27	106	05
Turner Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		57	15	102	49
Turner Island	Island	Cree L.		57	23	106	38
Turner Lake	Lake	NW. of Last Mountain L.	34–28–27–W2	51	26	105	44
Turnor Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		56	35	108	35
Turnor Point	Point	S. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	09	108	38
Turriff Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	55	109	18
Turtle Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Shepards Cr.	31–39–8–W3	52	24	107	09
Turtle Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	24	104	54
Turtle Lake	Lake	NW. of Jackfish L.	52, 54–18, 19–W3	53	36	108	38
Turtlelake River	River	Flows S. into North Saskatchewan R.	8–46–18–W3	52	57	108	34
Turvey Lake	Lake	S. of Primrose L.		54	29	109	53
Tustowich Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	59	102	23
Twelve Mile Lake	Lake	SW. of Assiniboia		49	29	106	14
Twigge Lake	Lake	S. of Deschambault L.		54	30	103	15
Twin Bays	Bays	Deschambault L.		54	52	103	24
Twin Falls	Falls	Churchill R.		55	33	104	33
Twin Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	05	102	22
Twin Lake	Lake	NE. of Swift Current	18–8–W3	50	34	107	02
Twin Lakes	Lakes	SW. of Jackfish L.	44–18–W3	52	50	108	32
Twin Lakes	Lakes	S. of Cumberland L.	52–2–W2	53	31	102	14
Twin Lakes	Lakes	SW. of Crean L.	56–3–W3	53	52	106	25
Twin Moose Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Swan R.	38–2–W2	52	18	102	11
Twinbay Lake	Lake	N. of Witchekan L.	52–12–W3	53	32	107	40
Twist Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	16	106	57
Twoforks River	River	Flows NW. into Smoothstone R.		55	00	106	16
Two Island Lake	Lake	S. of Broadview	9, 10–4–W2	49	48	102	32
Twolake Island	Island	Churchill R.		55	42	104	53
Tyacke Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	13	102	37
Tydeman Lake	Lake	W. of Maribelli L.		56	13	104	23
Tyman Lake	Lake	E. of Nunn L.		55	15	104	02

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Tyner Coulee	Coulee	W. of Tyner	23, 24–18–W3	51	00	108	27
Tyreman Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	57	102	23
Tyrer Lakes	Lakes	W. of Golden L.		55	20	102	08
Tyrrell Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	54	102	07
Tyrrell Point	Point	N. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	16	106	38
Ubiquity Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	16	107	23
Uchuk Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	16	104	32
Udal Coulee	Coulee	SE. of Maple Creek	10, 11–25–W3	49	53	109	19
Uhrich Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	43	108	32
Ukoop Lake	Lake	N. of Pelican L.		55	19	103	05
Umpherville Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	52	104	19
Umpherville River	River	Flows NE. into Hidden B.		58	07	103	46
Undsk Island	Island	Beaverlodge L.		59	32	108	29
Underdahl Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Battle Cr.	4–6–29–W3	49	24	109	48
Unfreville Lake	Lake	S. of Black L.		58	58	105	05
Unknown Lake	Lake	SE. of Black L.		58	22	104	35
Unlucky Lake	Lake	NE. of Meadow L.		54	17	108	04
Unser Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.		54	42	103	12
Unsworth Coulee	Coulee	E. of Maple Creek	10, 11–23, 24–W3	49	53	109	09
Unwin Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	1, 12–48–7–W3	53	07	106	53
Upper Cummins Lake	Lake	S. of Peter Pond L.		55	30	108	50
Upper Eva Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	37	104	48
Upper Fishing Lake	Lake	E. of Monreal L.		54	03	104	39
Upper Foster Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	47	105	20
Upper Nistoassini	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	17	103	52
Upper Peak Lake	Lake	W. of Porter L.		56	16	106	59
Upper Waddy Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	12	103	52
Upises Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	104	54
Upson Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	05	107	09
Upson River	River	Flows SW. into Fortin R.		57	08	108	14
Urton Bay	Bay	MacKay L.		55	28	104	58
Usam Island	Island	Wollaston L.		58	33	102	59
Usinne	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	31	102	30
Usinneskow Lake	Lake	NW. of Yorkton	28, 33–32–10–W2	51	47	103	22
Usiske Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	108	43
Uskik Lake	Lake	NW. of Pelican L.		55	32	103	17
Ustookumin Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Kesatasew R.		54	47	109	31
Utai Lake	Lake	W. of Cowan L.	57–10–W3	53	53	107	26
Uteck Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into McCrea Creek	31–4–6–W3	49	21	106	49
Utie Island	Island	Otter L.		55	35	104	37
Utikumak Lake	Lake	SW. of Keeley L.		54	50	108	14
Utim Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	32	109	02
Vagg Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.		54	44	103	19
Valens Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	43	108	02
Vallance Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	27	106	52
Valliere Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	108	58
Van Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	42, 43–24–W2	52	41	105	24
Van Allen Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	NW¼ 36–4–19–W3	49	20	108	27
Van Blaricom Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	23	105	56
Vance Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.		54	49	103	39
Vances Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	34	102	15
Vande Veen Lake	Lake	W. of Lloyd L.		57	18	109	49
Van Nes Lake	Lake	SW. of Pinehouse L.		55	10	107	08
Van Pattens Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Fishing L.	25–33–12–W2	51	52	103	35
Van Scoy Lake	Lake	E. of Biggar	36–11–W3	52	05	107	33
Vant Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Shell Br.	50–2–W3	53	19	106	16
Vanzance Lake	Lake	SW. of Watrous	28–28–W2	51	25	105	55
Varey Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Montreal L.		54	32	105	37
Varey Lake	Lake	NW. of Montreal R.		54	36	105	45
Vass Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	56	102	08
Vedette Lake	Lake	S. of Cree L.		56	21	106	42
Vee Bay	Bay	Peter Pond L.		55	52	108	39
Vee Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	54	104	01
Vega Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	15, 16–41–25–W3	52	32	109	31
Veilleux Lake	Lake	NW. of Yorkton	36–27–11–W2	51	23	103	27
Vemban Lake	Lake	Crackingstone Pen.		59	24	108	50
Venn Lake	Lake	NE. of Montreal L.		54	31	105	18
Veraas Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	59	108	52
Veregin Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	54	108	06
Verendrye Marsh	Marsh	S. of Kindersley	4, 5, 8, 9, 17–28–23–W3	51	23	109	12
Veres Lake	Lake	SE. of Lloyd L.		57	04	108	37
Vermeersch Lake	Lake	W. of Forrest L.		57	35	109	30
Vermette Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Dillon R.		55	45	109	05
Vermette Lake	Lake	S. of Peter Pond L.		55	40	109	05
Vermilion Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		57	18	102	48
Vermillion Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Beaver R.	24–61–24–W3	54	17	109	28
Vermilion Hills	Hills	NW. of Old Wives L.	20–6, 7–W3	50	43	106	50
Vermilion Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	20	102	50
Vermilion Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		56	47	107	25
Vermilion Point	Point	W. shore of Reindeer L.		57	22	102	40
Verna Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	27
Vernon Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	45	106	36
Versailles Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	49	104	20
Verte, Lac	Lake	E. of Lenore L.	41–18–W2	52	29	104	30
Vic Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	32
Vicars Island	Island	Besnard L.		55	27	105	52
Vickar Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	05	104	58
Victor Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Calder R.		55	10	109	48
Victor Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	38–8–W2	52	20	103	03
Viking Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	35	108	16
Vincent Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	22	106	48
Vincent Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	15	103	30
Vincent Lake	Lake	NE. of Crane L.	14, 15–22–W3	50	13	108	57
Viney Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.		54	48	103	18
Vipond Valley	Valley	E. of Glenavon	14, 15–8–W2	50	12	103	04
Virgin Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	45–25–W2	52	52	105	36
Virgin Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	30	107	50
Virgin River	River	Flows W. into Clearwater R.		57	00	108	04
Vivian Lake	Lake	SW. of Greig L.		54	25	108	54
Vogel Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	52	104	54
Vogelsang Lake	Lake	S. of Lloyd L.		57	10	108	48
Voisin, Lac	Lake	NW. of Delaronde L.		54	13	107	15
Vollhoffer Lake	Lake	SW. of Wollaston L.		57	35	104	54
Von Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	106	30
Vonda Lake	Lake	NE. of Saskatoon	28, 33–38–1–W3	52	18	106	05
Von Mehren Lake	Lake	S. of Waskesiu L.	52–2–W3	53	29	106	11
Vossen Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	23	106	32
Wabba Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	29	108	27
Wabeno Lake	Lake	NW. of Crean L.		54	19	106	24
Wacusk	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	15	103	51
Waddington Lake	Lake	N. of Highrock L.		57	13	105	24
Waden Bay	Bay	Lac la Ronge		55	17	105	05
Wading Eagle Lake	Lake	NE. of Lenore L.	42–17–W2	52	38	104	23
Wagar Lake	Lake	W. of Lloyd L.		57	18	109	57
Wahlberg Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	42	108	18
Wakefield Lake	Lake	N. of Settee L.		55	56	104	01
Wakefield Lakes	Lakes	W. of Reindeer L.		57	26	103	50
Wakisew Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	44	102	43
Waldsea Lake	Lake	SW. of Lenore L.	38–23–W2	52	17	105	12
Wales Lake	Lake	SW. of Forrest L.		57	29	109	46
Walker Bay	Bay	Otter L.		55	36	104	45
Walker Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Haultain R.		56	34	106	14
Walker Island	Island	Versailles L.		55	50	104	20
Walker Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	58	102	16
Walker Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	23	103	50

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Walker River	River	Flows N. into Geikie R.		57	18	104	40
Wallace Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	27	108	03
Wallace Bay	Bay	Davin L.		56	52	103	44
Wallace Bay	Bay	Highrock L.		57	02	105	28
Wallace Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Garth L.		56	48	102	08
Wallace Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Whitesand R.	12–29–4–W2	51	30	102	27
Wallace Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Alberta		57	16	110	08
Walport Lake	Lake	E. of Witchekan L.	52–5–W3	53	28	106	36
Walsh Bay	Bay	E. side of Wathaman L.		56	56	103	41
Walsh Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	09	102	06
Walsh Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		58	59	103	25
Walter Lake	Lake	N. of Green L.		54	21	107	48
Wamninuta Island	Island	Black Bear Island L.		55	38	105	44
Wanamaker Lake	Lake	N. of Pinehouse L.		55	51	106	18
Wanasin River	River	Flows W. into Frobisher L.		56	36	108	26
Wanaskuch Bay	Bay	Frobisher L.		56	18	107	56
Wanatan Peninsula	Peninsula	Turnor L.-Frobisher L.		56	35	108	28
Wandering Lakes	Lakes	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	57	107	20
Wanner Lake	Lake	W. of Montreal L.		54	25	105	56
Wapasoose Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Red Deer R.	45–2–W2	52	52	102	15
Wapassini Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	47	103	58
Wapata Lake	Lake	S. of Black I.		58	51	105	43
Wapaw Bay	Bay	Wapawekka L.		54	52	104	40
Wapawekka Hills	Hills	NE. of Montreal L.		54	42	104	30
Wapawekka Lake	Lake	NE. of Montreal L.		54	55	104	40
Wapawekka Narrows	Narrows	Wapawekka L.		54	57	104	28
Wapawukaw Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	28	104	02
Wapisew Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	55–3, 4–W2	53	47	102	29
Wapisiu Lake	Lake	SE. of Saskatoon	33–4–W3	51	49	106	33
Wapisiu Marsh	Marsh	SE. of Saskatoon	33–4–W3	51	49	106	33
Wapiskau River	River	Flows NE. into White L.		56	01	103	21
Wapiskaw Island	Island	Frobisher L.		56	24	108	22
Wapistan Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	52	103	52
Wapiyao Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	44	103	50
Wapsim Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	40–2–W2	52	27	102	17
Wapukasew Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	32	103	03
Wapumon Lake	Lake	N. of Pelican L.		55	34	102	55
Wapus Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		56	36	102	30
Wapus Island	Island	Reindeer L.		56	38	102	34
Wapus Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	27	102	12
Wapus River	River	Flows NW. into Wapus B.		56	35	102	30
Wapusk Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	31	102	42
Warburton Island	Island	Campbell Chan.		55	09	105	10
Ward Bay	Bay	Kipahigan L.		55	21	101	58
Ward Lake	Lake	NW. of Flin Flon	68–30–W1	54	56	101	57
Ward Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	13	106	50
Ward Lakes	Lakes	NE. of Pasfield L.		58	35	104	35
Warehouse Bay	Bay	Amisk L.		54	27	102	12
Warne Lake	Lake	S. of Big Sandy L.		54	21	104	05
Warner Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	38–10–11–W2	52	18	103	26
Warner Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	09	103	56
Warner River	River	Flows W. into Turtlelake R.	9–52–19–W3	53	29	108	46
Warnes Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	26	107	15
Warnock Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	27	104	45
Warnock Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	29	104	44
Warr Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	20	107	18
Warren Bay	Bay	Charcoal L.		58	49	102	29
Warren Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	30	102	27
Warren Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	44–9, 10–W2	52	46	103	19
Warren Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	50	102	48
Warwick Rapids	Rapids	Bulyea R.		59	20	106	55
Wasahaw Bay	Bay	Lake Athabasca		59	25	107	42
Wasaw Lake	Lake	NW. of Crean L.		54	14	106	23
Wasawakasik Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	35	102	15
Waseca Marsh	Marsh	S. of Waseca	47–25–W3	53	05	109	29
Wasekamio Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		56	45	108	45
Waskana Creek	Creek	Flows W. into Cottonwood Cr.		50	20	104	25
Waskana Lake	Lake	S. of Regina	18–17–19–W3	50	27	104	36
Waskateena Beach	Beach	S. end of Candle L.	55–22–W2	53	47	105	08
Waskesiu Hills	Hills	NW. of Prince Albert		53	50	106	25
Waskesiu Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.	57, 58–1, 2–W3	53	57	106	15
Waskesiu River	River	Flows NE. into Montreal L.		54	05	105	48
Waskowich Lake	Lake	E. of Cree L.		57	37	105	56
Waskuhikun Lake	Lake	W. of Sisipuk L.		55	36	102	18
Waskwei Island	Island	Frobisher L.		56	22	108	08
Waskwei Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	08	102	34
Waskwei River	River	Flows E. into Pasquia R.	53–30–W	53	34	101	47
Waspison Lake	Lake	NE. of Wollaston L.		58	36	102	07
Wassegam Lake	Lake	N. of Crean L.		54	16	106	14
Wasuhasin Lake	Lake	E. of Colin L.		55	49	104	02
Watapi Lake	Lake	N. of Primrose L.		55	18	109	36
Watapi River	River	Flows NE. into Nipin R.		55	33	109	13
Waterbury Lake	Lake	SE. of Black L.		58	12	104	22
Waterfall Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	15	102	05
Waterfound Bay	Bay	Waterfound R.		58	48	104	03
Waterfound River	River	Flows NE. into Fond du Lac R.		58	47	104	05
Waterhen Lake	Lake	NW. of Lenore L.	45–22–W2	52	54	105	08
Waterhen Lake	Lake	S. of Cumberland L.	57–3–W2	53	54	102	25
Waterhen Lake	Lake	N. of Meadow L.		54	28	108	25
Waterhen Marsh	Marsh	N. of Lenore L.	44–21–W2	52	50	105	00
Waterhen River	River	Flows E. into Beaver R.		54	38	107	47
Waterloo Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	109	04
Waters Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	50	105	19
Wathaman Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	55	103	43
Wathaman River	River	Flows NE. into Reindeer L.		57	16	102	59
Watkins Lake	Lake	SE. of Cumberland L.	55–30–W	53	48	101	55
Watson Island	Island	Wathaman L.		56	56	103	42
Watson Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	25	105	14
Watson Lake	Lake	NW. of Meadow L.		54	11	109	16
Watson Narrows	Narrows	Wathaman L.		56	57	103	42
Watt Bay	Bay	NE. end of Manawan L.		55	28	103	07
Watt Island	Island	Numabin B.		56	30	103	10
Watt Lake	Lake	SE. of Waterhen L.		54	22	108	17
Waugh Lake	Lake	W. of Tazin L.		59	49	110	00
Waverley Island	Island	West Channel, Amisk L.		54	40	102	18
Wawe Bay	Bay	Egg L.		55	04	105	36
Wawgaw Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	48–7, 8–W3	53	07	107	01
Way Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	17	104	34
Wayne Creek	Creek	Flows NE. towards Spring Cr. and disperses in marshy area	21–21–20–W3	50	48	108	43
Waynert Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	47
Wayo Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	46	106	21
Wayow Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	54	103	56
Wayowes Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	40	103	57
Weasel Lake	Lake	SW. of Cumberland L.	58–8–W2	53	59	103	03
Weatherall Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Antler Cr.	35–10–2–W2	49	52	102	10
Weaver Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Sucker Cr.	16–7–26–W3	49	35	109	28
Weaver Island	Island	Reindeer L.		57	18	102	28
Weaver Lake	Lake	N. of Bellows L.		55	46	104	54
Weaver River	River	Flows NE. into McKay B.		55	46	104	53
Webb Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	108	50
Webb Lake	Lake	NE. of Pinehouse L.		55	39	106	02
Webb River	River	Flows NE. into Wheeler R.		57	34	104	32
Weber Bay	Bay	Lac la Plonge		55	10	107	27

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Weber Island	Island	Lac la Plonge		55	10	107	29
Weber Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	09	105	02
Webley Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	54	105	30
Wedge Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	59	109	10
Weedy Lake	Lake	SW. of Reindeer L.		56	12	103	47
Weekes Lake	Lake	NW. of Harper L.		59	44	110	00
Weetago Bay	Bay	Kisseynew L.		54	54	101	55
Weicker Lake	Lake	N. of Big Muddy L.	9–7–22–W2	49	33	104	55
Weir Lake	Lake	S. of Manito L.	28–41–26–W3	52	34	109	41
Weitzel Island	Island	Weitzel L.		57	41	106	47
Weitzel Lake	Lake	N. of Cree L.		57	42	106	40
Weitzel River	River	Flows N. into Pipestone L.		57	53	106	40
Weixl Lake	Lake	S. of Wakaw L.	21–41–26–W2	52	33	105	41
Wekach Lake	Lake	E. of Amisk L.		54	42	101	56
Weld Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	29–42–25–W3	52	39	109	32
Weldon Coulee	Coulee	N. of Cypress L.	8, 9–27–W3	49	43	109	36
Welk Lake	Lake	SW. of Otter L.		55	30	104	55
Wellbelove Bay	Bay	Cochrane R.		58	37	102	58
Wellington Lake	Lake	E. of Big Muddy L.	3–17–W2	49	12	104	15
Wellington Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	109	02
Wells Creek	Creek	Flows into Big Valley Cr.	26–40–8–W2	52	28	103	08
Wells Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	30, 31–39–9–W2	52	25	103	14
Wells Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	53	102	38
Wells Lake	Lake	NW. of Manito L.	44–27–W3	52	50	109	51
Welsh Bay	Bay	Lower Foster L.		56	26	105	29
Welsh Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	20	109	03
Welsh Island	Island	Nokomis L.		56	59	103	05
Welsh Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	48	102	20
Welsh Rapids	Rapids	Foster R.		56	26	105	34
Wenger Lake	Lake	SW. of Forrest L.		57	32	109	35
Wepusko Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		57	07	102	38
Wepusko River	River	Flows N. into Wepusko B.		57	05	102	42
Werry Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	33	103	36
Wert Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Wapawekka L.		54	52	104	42
Wert Lake	Lake	S. of Wapawekka L.		54	50	104	44
Wesson Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	25	108	20
West Arm	Arm	Athapapuskow L.		54	33	101	50
West Arm	Arm	Deschambault L.		54	46	103	41
West Arm	Arm	Little Mari L.		55	02	102	03
West Bay	Bay	Reeds L.		55	34	102	38
West Channel	Channel	Amisk L.		54	39	102	19
West Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	19	104	34
West Lake	Lake	E. of Oliver L.		56	51	103	20
West Beaver Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	1–23–W2	49	00	105	03
West Coteau Lake	Lake	SE. of Big Muddy L.	1–19–20–W2	49	03	104	33
Weste Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	16	104	30
Western Island	Island	Eulas L.		55	54	105	37
West Fish Lake	Lake	SW. of Manito L.	26–42–28–W3	52	38	109	55
Westgate Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	22	107	45
West Hellfire Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Hellfire Cr.	16–2–5–W3	49	08	106	38
Westin Lake	Lake	N. of Chitek L.	56–12–W3	53	49	107	45
Westlake Island	Island	Numabin B.		56	23	103	14
West Loon Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Loon Cr.	23–18–W2	50	59	104	24
West Poplar River	River	Flows into U.S.A.	5–1–3–W3	49	00	106	22
Westroud Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	21	104	47
Wests Bay	Bay	Reeds L.		55	34	102	38
West Short Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Short Cr.	1–7–W2	49	01	102	51
Westside Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Otherside R.		59	05	107	31
Wetherall Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Rock Cr.	4–1–6–W3	49	01	106	46
Wetikoo Lake	Lake	SW. of Black Birch L.		56	42	107	59
Wetmore Lake	Lake	E. of Reindeer L.		56	31	102	28
Wetton Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	54	102	38
Weyakwin Lake	Lake	W. of Montreal L.		54	30	106	00
Weyakwin River	River	Flows SE. into Montreal L.		54	26	105	42
Wheeler Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		57	16	105	58
Wheeler River	River	Flows E. into Geikie R.		57	34	104	15
Whelan Bay	Bay	Whiteswan Lakes		54	02	105	10
Whetter Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	57	104	41
Whigham Lake	Lake	N. of Waterbury L.		58	48	104	25
Whip Lake	Lake	E. of Lost L.		54	51	108	45
Whitbread Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	59	102	25
White Bay	Bay	Harper L.		59	39	109	42
White Bay	Bay	W. side of Oliver L.		56	55	103	27
White Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Gunn Cr.	NE¼33–5–17–W3	49	26	108	14
White Island	Island	Wathaman L.		56	58	103	46
White Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	14	104	27
White Lake	Lake	SW. of Twelve Mile Lake	4–10–W3	49	20	107	14
White Lake	Lake	S. of Hudson Bay	40–3–W2	52	27	102	23
White Lake	Lake	NW. of Crean L.		54	11	106	33
White Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		56	00	103	16
White Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	108	57
White Bear Coulee	Coulee	W. of Kyle	21, 22, 23–16–W3	50	51	108	11
Whitebear Lake	Lake	SE. of Kindersley	24, 25–15–W3	51	05	108	05
White Bear (Carlyle Lake)	Lake	NE. of Arcola	26–9–2–W2	49	46	102	15
Whitebeech Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Woody R.	37–28–W1	52	10	101	25
Whitefish Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Woody R.	38–30–W1	52	18	101	40
White Fish River	River	Flows S. into Churchill R.		55	38	105	25
Whitefox River	River	Flows E. into Torch R.	32–52–14–W2	53	32	104	01
White Gull Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Torch R.	55–16–W2	53	44	104	20
Whitegull Lake	Lake	E. of Crane L.	13–19–W3	50	05	108	32
Whitegull Lake	Lake	NE. of Candle L.	57–21–W2	53	56	105	04
Whitehead Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	58	107	56
White Heron Lake	Lake	E. of Kerrobert	23–34–22–W3	51	54	109	02
Whitehill Lakes	Lakes	NW. of Redberry L.	45–13–14–W3	52	52	107	57
Whitehood Lake	Lake	NW. of Meadow L.		54	13	109	29
Whitemoose River	River	Flows N. into Churchill R.		55	23	104	10
Whitemud Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Russell L.	48–18, 19–W3	53	13	108	37
White Poplar Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Thickbush Cr.	52–31–W	53	31	101	57
Whites Coulee	Coulee	N. of Cypress L.	8, 9–27–W3	49	42	109	33
Whites Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Assiniboine R.	3–37–7–W2	51	27	102	40
Whitesand Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		56	58	102	05
Whitesand Creek	Creek	Flows S. into North Saskatchewan R.	15–51–23–W3	53	23	109	20
Whitesand Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.	32–10–W2	51	46	103	20
Whitesand Rapids	Rapids	Reindeer R.		56	14	103	08
Whitesand River	River	Flows SE. into Assiniboine R.	3–30–32–W	51	34	101	55
Whiteshore Lake	Lake	E. of Tramping L.	36–16–17–W3	52	08	108	17
Whiteswan Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Montreal L.		54	05	105	10
Whitewater Creek	Creek	Flows into U.S.A.	1–1–15–W3	49	00	107	53
Whitewood Lake	Lake	S. of Big Quill L.	29–17–W2	51	33	104	18
Whitey Narrows	Narrows	Nameu L. to Cumberland L.		54	03	102	03
Whitford Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	47	104	38
Whitford River	River	Flows N. into Waterbury L.		58	01	104	29
Whitley Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	14	104	55
Whitmore Island	Island	Nemeiben L.		55	21	105	15
Whyte Lake	Lake	SW. of Wapawekka L.		54	50	104	53
Wick Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	108	49
Wickenkamp Lake	Lake	SW. of Forrest L.		57	29	109	38
Widdess Bay	Bay	Cree L.		57	40	106	11
Wiggins Bay	Bay	Keeley L.		54	50	108	06
Wild Lake	Lake	E. of Mirond L.		55	07	102	36
Wildcat Hill	Hill	S. of Cumberland L.	50–4–W2	53	17	102	30
Wilde Hills	Hills	NW. of Maple Creek	17–28–W3	50	28	109	45
Wildfong Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	49	102	27
Wildnest Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		55	00	102	20
Wildnest River	River	Flows W. into Sturgeon-weir R.		54	52	102	36
Wiley Lake	Lake	NW. of Black L.		59	23	106	15
Wilkes Lake	Lake	SW. of Forrest L.		57	30	109	45
Wilkie Beach	Beach	SE. of Wilkie	7–39–18–W3	52	20	108	35
Wilkin Bay	Bay	Jan L.		54	58	102	58
William Point	Point	S. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	08	109	16
William River	River	Flows N. into Lake Athabasca		59	08	109	19
Williams Bay	Bay	Wildnest L.		54	55	102	20
Williams Creek	Creek	Flows SE. into Wolf L.		54	37	102	29
Williams Island	Island	Deschambault L.		54	40	103	35
Williams Lake	Lake	NE. of Candle L.	57, 58–16, 17–W2	53	59	104	26
Williams Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		56	43	103	15
Williams Peninsula	Peninsula	N. shore of Lac la Ronge		55	16	105	05
Williams River	River	Flows SE. into Guilloux L.		55	49	102	30
Willie Lake	Lake	W. of Rosetown	4, 5–31–2–W3	51	38	106	14
Willis Coulee	Coulee	N. of Eastend	7–21–W3	49	32	108	49
Willis Lake	Lake	SW. of Daly L.		56	15	105	53
Willow Brook	Brook	Flows NE. into Cussed Cr.	26–5–W2	51	17	102	41
Willow Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Frenchman R.	15–7–22–W3	49	34	108	54
Willow Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Red Deer R.	45–1–W2	52	53	102	10
Willow Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Birch R.	55–1–W2	53	46	102	08
Willow Island	Island	Wascana L.	18–17–19–W2	50	26	104	36
Willow Lake	Lake	S. of Big Quill L.	26–18–W2	51	13	104	22
Willow Point	Point	S. shore of Peter Pond L.		55	57	108	50
Willow Bunch Lake	Lake	SE. of Old Wives L.	6–27–W2	49	27	105	28
Willows Reservoir	Reservoir	E. of Assiniboia	4–8–29–W2	49	37	105	52
Willson Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	37	107	22
Wilson Bay	Bay	Beaupré L.		54	33	107	04
Wilson Bay	Bay	Wathaman L.		56	57	103	49
Wilson Bay	Bay	Highrock L.		57	03	105	23
Wilson Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Thunder Cr.	17–17–28–W2	50	26	105	48
Wilson Falls	Falls	NE. of Golden L.		55	19	102	03
Wilson Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	37	102	12
Wilson Island	Island	Saskatchewan R.	19, 30–35–5–W3	52	02	106	43
Wilson Island	Island	Oliver L.		56	55	103	21
Wilson Islands	Islands	Wapawekka L.		54	56	104	08
Wilson Lake	Lake	N. of Highrock L.		57	16	105	31
Wilson Lake	Lake	SW. of Redberry L.	38–13–W3	52	18	107	45
Wilson Lake	Lake	SW. of Brightsand L.	48–22–W	53	08	109	07
Wilson Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	47	102	04
Wilson Lake	Lake	NE. of Lac la Ronge		55	53	104	28
Wilson Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	40	108	10
Wilson Peninsula	Peninsula	E. shore of Settee L.		55	50	104	06
Wilson Peninsula	Peninsula	SW. side of Wathaman L.		56	56	103	50
Wilson Point	Point	E. shore of Primrose L.		54	58	109	35
Wimmer Brook	Brook	Flows S. into Big Quill L.	35–17–W2	52	02	104	22
Wind Lake	Lake	N. of Last Mountain L.	25–29–23–W2	51	31	105	06
Windigo Lake	Lake	SE. of Crane L.	12–11–23–W3	49	52	109	00
Windrum Lake	Lake	SE. of Cree L.		56	04	104	08
Windrum Lake	Lake	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	58	108	25
Windsor Lake	Lake	NE. of Redberry L.	45–7–W3	52	54	107	00
Windy Lake	Lake	NE. of Kelvington	38–8–W2	52	20	103	07
Windy Lake	Lake	N. of Cumberland L.		54	22	102	35
Wing Lake	Lake	SE. of Jackfish L.	45, 46–15–W3	52	56	108	05
Wing Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	18	104	38
Winn Bay	Bay	Hanson L.		54	40	102	49
Winn Island	Island	Hanson L.		54	41	102	48
Winniford Lake	Lake	SW. of Battleford	43–17–W3	52	41	108	21
Winona Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	28, 29–42–22–W2	52	38	105	07
Wintego Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	33	102	52
Wintego Rapids	Rapids	Churchill R.		55	35	102	49
Winter Lake	Lake	S. of Delaronde L.	54–6–W3	53	41	106	54
Winterburn Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	56	103	18
Winterhaldt Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	29–39–25–W3	52	23	109	34
Winteringham Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	48	102	52
Winterton Island	Island	Amisk L.		54	33	102	10
Winthrope Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	11	106	57
Wipiskaw Island	Island	Frobisher L.		56	22	108	14
Wirth Lake	Lake	W. of Cree L.		57	05	107	30
Wise Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Bull Cr.	36–7–15–W3	49	36	107	55
Wishtikan Lake	Lake	SW. of Jackfish L.	44–45–20–W3	52	50	108	53
Wistigo Bay	Bay	Pinehouse L.		55	19	106	33
Wistigo Creek	Creek	Flows NW. into Pinehouse L.		55	19	106	33
Wistigo Lake	Lake	S. of Pinehouse L.		55	16	106	26
Witchekan Lake	Lake	SW. of Delaronde L.	51, 52–11–W3	53	25	107	35
Witches Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	24–42–26–W3	52	38	109	36
Witouche Lake	Lake	NE. of Good Spirit L.	32–2, 3–W2	51	47	102	16
Witsukitshak Lake	Lake	S. of Crean L.	54–2–W3	53	40	106	11
Witt Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	41	108	54
Wivcharuk Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	44	108	48
Wiwa Creek	Creek	Flows E. into Wood R.	12–4–W3	50	03	106	31
Wolf Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	02	104	52
Wolf Lake	Lake	S. of Little Quill L.	26–16–W2	51	16	104	07
Wolf Lake	Lake	SW. of Crean L.	56–3–W3	53	52	106	24
Wolf Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	20	104	27
Wolf Lake	Lake	W. of Amisk L.		54	37	102	28
Wolf Lake	Lake	NW. of Redberry L.	25, 36–46–12–W3	53	00	107	37
Wolfhide Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	13–46–9–W2	52	58	103	10
Wolftrap Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Bittern L.	35–56–26–W2	53	52	105	45
Wollaston Lake	Lake	NW. of Reindeer L.		58	15	103	20
Wolverine Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Humboldt L.	3–36–22–W2	52	08	105	06
Wolverine Creek Reservoir	Reservoir	SE. of Humboldt	37–22–W2	52	10	105	03
Wolverine Lake	Lake	W. of Big Quill L.		52	03	105	14
Wolverine Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	44	102	06
Wolverine Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	25	105	11
Wolverine Point	Point	S. shore of Lake Athabasca		59	09	108	25
Wolvernan Lakes	Lakes	N. of Peter Pond L.		57	33	108	21
Wood Bay	Bay	Jewett L.		56	10	104	40
Wood Bay	Bay	Perry L.		56	55	102	41
Wood Coulee	Coulee	SW. of Assiniboia	4–1–2–W3	49	17	106	00
Wood Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Montreal R.		55	05	105	19
Wood Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	17	103	17
Wood Mountain	Mountain	SW. of Old Wives L.		49	14	106	30
Wood River	River	Flows NE. into Old Wives L.	14–2–W3	50	09	106	10
Woodard Bay	Bay	Cumberland L.		54	08	102	13
Woodcock Portage	Portage	Stony L.–Middle L.		59	14	105	35
Woodcock Rapids	Rapids	Fond du Lac R.		59	15	105	32
Wooden Spring	Spring	SE. of Hughton	10–25–13–W3	51	06	107	45
Woodhead Lake	Lake	NE. of Little Quill L.	30–44–11–W2	52	49	103	35

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION		POSITION			
Woodland Lake	Lake	N. of Scentgrass L.	46–15–W3	52	59	108	08
Woodman Bay	Bay	Wathaman L.		56	53	103	46
Woodman Lake	Lake	NW. of Lac la Ronge		55	33	105	41
Woodman Lake	Lake	NE. of Sovereign L.		60	00	105	35
Wood Mountain Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Twelve Mile L.	15–6–3–W3	49	29	106	20
Woodpile Creek	Creek	Flows S. into U.S.A.	4–1–27–W3	49	00	109	31
Woodward Island	Island	North Saskatchewan R.	14, 22–44–17–W3	52	47	108	22
Woodward Lake	Lake	S. of Fond du Lac		59	15	106	03
Woodward River	River	Flows NE. into MacKenzie L.		57	52	102	43
Woody Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	40–3–W	52	25	101	42
Woody Lake	Lake	NW. of Good Spirit L.		51	42	103	18
Woody River	River	Flows into Manitoba	37–30–W	52	10	101	35
Woolard Lake	Lake	NW. of Meadow L.		54	18	108	39
Worcester Peninsula	Peninsula	NE. shore of Wapawekka L.	69–15–W2	54	57	104	12
Worden Island	Island	Lac la Ronge		55	16	104	55
Wormworth Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	59	102	12
Worthington Lake	Lake	NW. of Turtle L.	57–25–W3	53	57	109	38
Wotherspoon Lake	Lake	W. of Lost L.		54	48	108	57
Wrench Lake	Lake	SW. of Prince Albert	45–3–W3	52	55	106	23
Wrenshall Lake	Lake	NE. of Sovereign L.		60	00	105	26
Wright Coulee	Coulee	NE. of Consul	5, 6–30–W3	49	25	109	57
Wright Island	Island	Sask.–Man. Bdy.—Kamuchawie L.		56	20	102	00
Wright Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.	68–7, 8–W2	54	52	103	05
Wright Lake	Lake	SW. of Hudson Bay	37–6–W2	52	10	102	45
Wright River	River	Flows NE. into Michael L.		57	48	104	03
Wrightville Coulee	Gulch	S. of Frenchman R.	3, 4–20–W3	49	29	108	40
Wuchewun River	River	Flows N. into Wapawekka L.		54	53	104	45
Wuchusk Lake	Lake	NE. of Lost L.		54	52	108	48
Wunder Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	10	102	05
Wunehikun Bay	Bay	Mirond L.		55	10	102	43
Wunsch Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	59	104	53
Wurtz Lake	Lake	E. of Deschambault L.		54	56	102	46
Wuskwiatik Lake	Lake	NE. of Mirond L.		55	23	102	27
Wye Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	58	102	10
Wye Lake	Lake	E. of Lost L.		54	49	108	44
Wykes Lake	Lake	N. of Deschambault L.		55	32	103	33
Wylie Coulee	Coulee	NW. of Cypress L.	19, 20, 29, 30–6–27–W3	49	29	109	37
Wylie Island	Island	Tsalwor L.		59	45	109	27
Wylie Lake	Lake	E. of Delaronde L.		54	09	106	52
Wyllie Lake	Lake	NW. of Amisk L.		54	48	102	49
Wynyard Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Big Quill L.	33–16–W2	51	49	104	15
Yaholnitsky Creek	Creek	Flows N. into Wapawekka L.		54	53	104	47
Yahyah Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	34	108	20
Yakow Lake	Lake	S. of Lake Athabasca		59	12	108	01
Yalowege Lake	Lake	W. of Wollaston L.		57	47	104	53
Yalyah Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	33	108	20
Yankee Lake	Lake	SE. of Witchekan L.	21, 27–47–4–W3	53	05	106	31
Yaskowich Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	57	102	07
Yates Creek	Creek	Flows NE. into Lake Saskatchewan	6–20–13–W3	50	40	107	48
Yellow Lake	Lake	W. of Madge L.	31–30–W	51	41	101	43
Yellow Grass Ditch	Ditch	NW. of Weyburn	25–11–17–W2	49	56	104	16
Yellow Grass Ditch Creek	Creek	Forms part of Souris R.	9–15–W2	49	47	104	00
Yellowsnake	Lake	E. of Manito L.	43–23–W3	52	45	109	13
Yonkman Lake	Lake	NE. of Punnichy	2–28–16–W2	51	23	104	10
Yootin Lake	Lake	E. of Montreal L.		54	23	104	25
York Lake	Lake	S. of Yorkton	11, 14–25–3–W2	51	08	102	27
Yorkton Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Leech L.	23–24–4–W2	51	05	102	27
Yorkton Lake	Lake	N. of Wollaston L.		59	25	102	09
Yost Lake	Lake	W. of Pinehouse L.		55	34	106	38
Yotin Lake	Lake	N. of Black L.		59	55	105	03
Yotin Lakes	Lakes	SE. of Crean L.	56, 57–1–W3	53	53	106	02
Youell Lake	Lake	SE. of Broadview	24, 25–10–3–W2	49	51	102	17
Young Bay	Bay	Birch L.	51, 52–15, 16–W3	53	27	108	13
Young Creek	Creek	Flows S. into Ross Cr.		54	38	108	34
Young Island	Island	Brochu L.		55	56	104	37
Young Island	Island	Saskatchewan R.	18–35–5–W3	52	00	106	43
Young Lake	Lake	NE. of Cree L.		57	48	105	31
Young Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	32–40–25–W3	52	29	109	34
Young Lake	Lake	N. of Amisk L.		54	57	102	13
Young Lake	Lake	NE. of Black L.		59	37	104	35
Yunker Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	08	107	33
Yurchison Lake	Lake	NE. of Highrock L.		57	23	104	05
Yurkowski Lake	Lake	S. of Black L.		58	44	105	08
Zacharias Lake	Lake	N. of Colin L.		55	51	104	15
Zadworny Lake	Lake	SW. of Cree L.		57	07	107	36
Zaharik Lake	Lake	E. of Keller L.		56	04	106	29
Zaller Lake	Lake	SE. of Manito L.	39–25, 26–W3	52	21	109	35
Zangeza Bay	Bay	Reindeer L.		58	05	102	04
Zangwill	Station	NW. of Watrous	33–27–W2	51	53	105	47
Zapfe Island	Island	Lake Athabasca		59	21	108	51
Zapfe Lake	Lake	SE. of Hudson Bay	24, 25–40–30–W1	52	28	101	39
Zbarsky Bay	Bay	McTavish L.		55	53	105	14
Zeemel Creek	Creek	Flows SW. into Marys Chan.		59	23	108	52
Zeigler Coulee	Coulee	W. of Consul	10, 15, 16–4–27–W3	49	17	109	34
Zella Lake	Lake	SW. of Muddy L.	34, 35–23–W3	51	58	109	14
Zella Lakes	Lakes	SW. of Muddy L.	34, 35–23–W3	51	58	109	14
Zemlak Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	36	109	01
Zengle Lake	Lake	W. of Reindeer L.		57	55	102	33
Zenith Lake	Lake	N. of Lake Athabasca		59	38	108	12
Zeno Lake	Lake	SE. of Prince Albert	26–42–22–W2	52	39	105	04
Zigzag Island	Island	Delaronde L.	57–7–W3	53	57	106	57
Zimmer Lake	Lake	E. of Witchekan L.	1–51–4–W3	53	23	106	28
Zimmer Lake	Lake	W. of Highrock L.		57	09	105	46
Zin Bay	Bay	Tazin L.		59	53	109	12
Zip Lake	Lake	N. of Settee L.		55	54	104	03
Zunti Lake	Lake	N. of Lac la Ronge		55	26	104	44

SETTLEMENTS AND OTHER FEATURES

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION	INDEX MAP		POSITION			
Abbey	Village	SE. of Prelate	C2	31–20–20–W3	50	43	108	45
Abbott	Station	W. of Weyburn	A5	20–7–18–W2	49	34	104	24
Aberdeen	Village	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	6–39–2–W3	52	19	106	17
Aberfeldy	Station	NW. of Lashburn	E1	28–49–27–W3	53	15	109	54
Abernethy	Village	SE. of Balcarres	B6	25–20–11–W2	50	45	103	25
Abound	Station	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	15–28–W2	50	19	105	46
Ada	Locality	NE. of Gravelbourg	B4	6–13–1–W3	50	04	106	08
Adams	Post Office	W. of Regina	B5	31–17–21–W2	50	28	104	52
Adanac	Village	SE. of Manito L.	D2	23–40–22–W3	52	27	109	05
Adine	Station	SW. of North Battleford	D2	7–33–19–W3	51	49	108	41
Admiral	Village	SW. of Swift Current	A2	5–9–15–W3	49	43	108	01
Aikins	Station	NE. of Swift Current	B3	10–16–13–W3	50	20	107	42
Aiktow	Station	W. of Craik	C4	24–4–W3	51	00	106	31
Airport Heights*	Locality	N. of Battleford Airport	E2		52	46	108	17
Akosane	Station	S. of Pasquia Hills	E6	43–4–W2	52	44	102	30
Alameda	Town	E. of Estevan	A6	1–4–3–W2	49	16	102	16
Albatross	Settlement	N. of Regina	B5	22–18–20–W2	50	33	104	40
Albertville	Post Office	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	13–51–25–W2	53	24	105	33
Aldina	Locality	SW. of Leask	E3		53	00	106	38
Algrove	Post Office	NW. of Kelvington	D5	40–14–W2	52	29	103	52
Alida	Village	N. of Carnduff	A7	16–5–33–W	49	23	101	55
Alingly	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	16–51–27–W2	53	24	105	56
Allan	Town	NW. of Watrous	D4	34–1–W3	51	53	106	04
Allan Hills	Locality	E. of Rosetown	C4	16–31–1–W3	51	39	106	05
Alsask	Village	SW. of Kindersley	C1	10–28–29–W3	51	23	109	59
Altawan	Station	SW. of Maple Creek	A1	23–3–30–W3	49	14	109	56
Alticane	Post Office	NW. of Saskatoon	E3	24–45–11–W3	52	54	107	30
Alvena	Village	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	12–41–1–W3	52	30	106	01
Amazon	Settlement	S. of Watrous	C4	30–25–W2	51	31	105	27
Ambassador	Station	SE. of Watrous	C4	30–22–W2	51	34	105	00
Amiens	Post Office	W. of Prince Albert	E3	50–9–W3	53	18	107	13
Amsterdam	Settlement	N. of Canora	D6	14–32–4–W2	51	45	102	26
Amulet	Village	W. of Weyburn	A5	2–8–21–W2	49	37	104	46
Ancrum	Station	NW. of Watrous	D4	33–27–W2	51	50	105	47
Anerley	Settlement	SE. of Rosetown	C3	28–10–W3	51	22	107	19
Aneroid	Village	SE. of Swift Current	A3	9–9–10–W3	49	43	107	20
Anglia	Hamlet	NE. of Kindersley	C2	15–30–16–W3	51	34	108	10
Anglin Lake	Settlement	NW. of Prince Albert	F4	29, 30, 31, 32–54–27–W2	53	42	105	57
Annaheim	Post Office	NE. of Humboldt	D5	4–39–20–W2	52	19	104	50
Antelope	Settlement	SW. of Swift Current	B2	1–14–18–W3	50	09	108	18
Antler	Village	NE. of Carnduff	A7	14–7–30–W	49	34	101	26
Aquadell	Post Office	NE. of Morse	B3	29–19–6–W3	50	39	106	48
Arabella	Post Office	SE. of Hudson Bay	D6	35–1–W2	52	07	102	06
Arborfield	Town	SW. of Carrot River	E5	3–48–12–W2	53	06	103	39
Arbury	Post Office	SE. of Nokomis	C5	20–25–27–W2	51	08	104	21
Arbuthnot	Post Office	SE. of Swift Current	A3	9–10–7–W3	49	48	106	55
Archerwill	Village	NW. of Kelvington	D5	18–40–13–W2	52	26	103	52
Archive	Post Office	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	23–15–27–W2	50	15	105	38
Archydal	Settlement	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	2–18–28–W2	50	29	105	44
Arcola	Town	E. of Weyburn	A6	9–8–4–W2	49	37	102	30
Arcola Bay Resort	Settlement	NE. of Arcola	B6	10–3–W2	49	50	102	20
Ardath	Village	NE. of Rosetown	C3	32–30–9–W3	51	38	107	15
Ardill	Village	NE. of Assiniboia	B4	26–11–29–W2	49	53	105	49
Ardwick	Station	SE. of Gravelbourg	A3	14–8–1–W3	49	38	106	00
Arelee	Village	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	10–38–11–W3	52	15	107	30
Argo	Station	SE. of Battleford	D2	17–35–15–W3	52	01	108	07
Arma	Station	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	4–42–3–W3	52	35	106	22
Armilla	Station	W. of Arcola	A6	11–8–5–W2	49	40	102	35
Armit	Settlement	E. of Hudson Bay	E6	44–30–W	52	50	101	45
Armour	Locality	NW. of Regina	B5	12–18–20–W2	50	31	104	37
Arpiers	Station	NW. of Watrous	D4	34–27–W2	51	57	105	47
Arran	Village	NE. of Canora	D7	6–34–30, 31–W	51	53	101	43
Artland	Settlement	W. of Manito L.	E1	7–43–27–W3	52	42	109	53
Asquith	Town	W. of Saskatoon	D3	33–36–9–W3	52	08	107	13
Assiniboia	Town	SW. of Moose Jaw	A4	10–8–30–W2	49	38	105	59
Astum	Station	SW. of North Battleford	D2	9–33–21–W3	51	49	108	53
Attica	Post Office	NE. of Watrous	D4	20–34–22–W2	51	57	105	06
Atwater	Village	SE. of Melville	C6	4–21–2–W2	50	47	102	10
Auburnton	Settlement	SE. of Arcola	A6	21–5–1–W2	49	25	102	05
Ava	Station	NE. of Kindersley	D2	33–19–W3	51	54	108	37
Avery	Station	W. of Shellbrook	E3	49–14–W3	53	15	107	59
Avonhurst	Settlement	E. of Regina	B5	26–19–16–W2	50	38	104	08
Avonlea	Village	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4	23–12–23–W2	50	00	105	04
Axford	Station	W. of Weyburn	A5	18–8–18–W2	49	39	104	25
Aylesbury	Village	SE. of Craik	C4	2–23–27–W2	50	55	105	43
Aylsham	Village	SW. of Carrot River	E5	2–49–13–W2	53	11	103	49
Bagley	Locality	SW. of Gronlid	E5	12–47–19–W2	53	03	104	39
Baildon	Settlement	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4	24–15–26–W2	50	17	105	28
Baird	Station	NE. of Swift Current	B3	16–12–W3	50	21	107	39
Balcarres	Town	NE. of Regina	C5	13–21–12–W2	50	48	103	33
Baldwinton	Hamlet	E. of Manito L.	E2	15–44–23–W3	52	47	109	15
Balgonie	Town	SW. of Qu'Appelle	B5	3–18–17–W2	50	29	104	16
Baliol	Station	SE. of Manito L.	D2	18–35–23–W3	52	01	109	17
Baljennie	Post Office	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	24–41–14–W3	52	32	107	54
Bangor	Village	NE. of Dubuc	C6	15–21–3–W2	50	45	102	20
Bankend	Post Office	NW. of Yorkton	C5	13–29–14–W2	51	31	103	51
Bannock	Settlement	NE. of Kelvington	E6	18–45–8–W2	52	52	103	09
Bapaume	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	51–12–W3	53	23	107	38
Barford	Post Office	NW. of Kelvington	D5	26–41–14–W2	52	33	103	54
Baring	Settlement	NE. of Weyburn	B6	9–15–8–W2	50	15	103	05
Barthel	Settlement	NW. of Turtle L.	F2	3–57–21–W3	53	55	109	02
Barvas	Post Office	E. of Yorkton	C6	32–25–1–W2	51	13	102	06
Bateman	Village	SE. of Morse	B3	22–12–6–W3	50	01	106	45
Batoche	Post Office	SE. of Carlton	E4	33–43–1–W3	52	44	106	06
Battle Creek	Post Office	SW. of Cypress L.	A1	33–5–29–W3	49	26	109	51
Battleford	Town	S. of North Battleford	E2	30–43–17–W3	52	45	108	19
Battleford Junction	Station	NW. of Battleford	E2	35–44–17–W3	52	50	108	21
Battle Heights	Post Office	NE. of Carrot River	E5	2–51–10–W2	53	22	103	23
Battrum	Post Office	NW. of Swift Current	B2	30–18–17–W3	50	33	108	19
Bay Trail	Post Office	SW. of Humboldt	D4	24–36–23–W2	52	07	105	09
Bayard Station	Settlement	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4	25–12–25–W2	50	01	105	17
Bazentin	Station	NW. of Leask	E3	50–13–W3	53	18	107	54
Beacon Hill	Settlement	S. of Primrose L.	F2		54	22	109	40
Beadle	Settlement	E. of Kindersley	C2	11–29–22–W3	51	28	109	00
Bear Creek	Settlement	SE. of Yorkton	B7	22–17–32–W	50	25	101	55
Beatty	Village	NW. of Melfort	E5	23–45–20–W2	52	54	104	46
Beaubier	Post Office	SW. of Weyburn	A5	16–2–16–W2	49	07	104	05
Beaufield	Post Office	N. of Kindersley	D2	18–32–22–W3	51	45	109	06
Beauval	Post Office	W. of Lac la Plonge	G3		55	09	106	37
Beaverdale	Post Office	NW. of Yorkton	C6	15–26–7–W2	51	15	102	54
Beaver Flat	Post Office	NE. of Swift Current	B3	3–19–12–W3	50	34	107	35
Beaver House	Locality	NE. of Gronlid	E5	34–50–15–W2	53	22	104	06
Beaverlodge Lake	Settlement	N. of Beaverlodge L.	L2		59	33	108	30
Beaver Valley	Settlement	S. of Swift Current	A3	18–6–13–W3	49	27	107	46
Bechard	Settlement	SE. of Regina	B5	2–13–17–W2	50	04	104	14
Beechy	Village	NW. of Morse	C3	6–22–10–W3	50	51	107	25
Belanger	Locality	W. shore of Pinehouse L.	C3		55	47	106	13
Belanger	Locality	SE. of Maple Creek	A1	16–7–25–W3	49	33	109	20
Belbeck	Post Office	N. of Moose Jaw	B4	31–17–26–W2	50	27	105	35
Belbutte	Settlement	SW. of Delaronde L.	E3	2–51–13–W3	53	22	107	49
Bellegarde	Hamlet	NE. of Carnduff	A7	36–6–31–W1	49	33	101	34
Belle Plaine	Village	E. of Moose Jaw	B4	31–16–23–W2	50	24	105	09
Bemersyde	Settlement	NE. of Weyburn	B6	36–12–8–W2	50	00	103	00
Bender	Settlement	NE. of Weyburn	B6	7–13–4–W2	50	05	102	35
Bengough	Town	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	23–5–24–W2	49	24	105	08
Bensham	Locality	NW. of Kelvington	E5	43–13–W3	52	42	103	49
Benson	Village	N. of Estevan	A6	10–6–8–W2	49	28	103	02
Bents	Post Office	NE. of Rosetown	D3	27–33–13–W3	51	49	107	44
Bernard	Locality	NE. of Swift Current	C3	28–21–8–W3	50	49	107	03
Bertwell	Hamlet	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	43–4–W2	52	35	102	35
Betalock	Station	E. of Rosetown	C3	20–29–8–W3	51	30	107	06

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION	INDEX MAP		POSITION			
Bethune	Village	NW. of Regina	B4	20–24–W2	50	43	105	08
Beverley	Post Office	SW. of Swift Current	B2	15–15–W3	50	16	107	58
Bexhill	Station	SE. of Gravelbourg	A4	14–7–1–W3	49	34	106	02
Bickleigh	Settlement	SE. of Kindersley	C2	12–27–18–W3	51	17	108	25
Bienfait	Town	SE. of Estevan	A6	19–2–6–W2	49	08	102	47
Big River	Town	NW. of Prince Albert	F3	7–56–7–W3	53	50	107	01
Big Beaver	Hamlet	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	5–2–24–W2	49	08	105	10
Biggar	Town	SW. of Saskatoon	D2	31–35–14–W3	52	04	108	00
Big Muddy	Post Office	S. of Big Muddy L.	A5	9–1–22–W2	49	02	104	51
Billimun	Locality	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	5–6–9–W3	49	26	107	11
Birch Hills	Town	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	21–46–24–W2	52	59	105	25
Birch Lake	Post Office	SW. of Chitek L.	E2	5–51–14–W3	53	28	108	02
Bird Point	Settlement	N. of Round L.	B4	29–18–3–W2	50	33	102	22
Birling	Station	SE. of Maidstone	E2	15–47–22–W3	53	03	109	09
Birmingham	Settlement	NW. of Melville	C6	9–23–7–W2	50	58	102	55
Birmingham Junction	Junction	W. of Melville	C6	31–22–6–W2	50	56	102	50
Birsay	Village	SE. of Rosetown	C3	36–25–7–W3	50	06	107	00
Bishopric	Hamlet	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	21–12–28–W2	50	01	105	46
Bjorkdale	Hamlet	N. of Kelvington	E5	14–43–12–W2	52	43	103	39
Black Lake	Hamlet	NW. of Black L.	K4		59	12	105	28
Black Lake	Settlement	W. side of Black L.	K4		59	08	105	36
Blackwood	Post Office	NE. of Indian Head	B5	2–19–11–W2	50	36	103	25
Bladworth	Village	NW. of Craik	C4	6–28–1–W3	51	18	106	09
Blaine Lake	Town	NW. of Rosthern	E3	36–44–7–W3	52	50	106	54
Blewett	Station	NW. of Estevan	A6	12–5–10–W2	49	27	103	10
Blooming	Locality	SW. of Weyburn	A5	33–2–18–W2	49	09	104	20
Blucher	Settlement	SE. of Saskatoon	D4	15–35–2–W3	52	01	106	12
Blue Bell	Post Office	SE. of Primrose L.	F2		54	13	109	00
Blue Heron	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	52–4–W3	53	30	106	31
Blumenheim	Settlement	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	31–39–3–W3	52	24	106	25
Blumenhof	Hamlet	SE. of Swift Current	B3	27–12–13–W3	50	01	107	41
Blumenthal	Hamlet	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	33–40–3–W3	52	29	106	22
Bodmin	Settlement	S. of Delaronde L.	F3	16–55–7–W3	53	45	107	00
Boharm	Settlement	W. of Moose Jaw	B4	6–17–28–W2	50	24	105	42
Bolney	Post Office	W. of Turtle L.	E2	34–52–23–W3	53	32	109	18
Bonne Madone	Post Office	SE. of Prince Albert	D4	3–43–25–W2	52	40	105	28
Borden	Village	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	33–39–9–W3	52	25	107	13
Borderland	Locality	SE. of Gravelbourg	A4	8–1–1–W3	49	01	106	06
Bounty	Village	SE. of Rosetown	C3	33–29–10–W3	51	32	107	22
Bournemouth	Post Office	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	32–48–13–W3	53	10	107	54
Bracken	Village	SE. of Shaunavon	A2	21–3–16–W3	49	11	108	06
Brada	Station	SE. of Battleford	E2	24–43–16–W3	53	44	108	10
Braddock	Settlement	SE. of Swift Current	B3	24–13–11–W3	50	06	107	23
Bradwell	Village	SE. of Saskatoon	D4	28–34–2–W3	51	57	106	15
Brancepeth	Hamlet	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	34–46–23–W2	53	00	105	15
Brass	Station	SW. of Battleford	D2	6–39–19–W3	52	20	108	44
Bratton	Post Office	SE. of Rosetown	C3	2–28–9–W3	51	25	107	10
Bredenbury	Town	SE. of Yorkton	C6	35-22–1–W2	50	57	102	03
Bredin	Station	NW. of Regina	B5	11–19–21–W2	50	36	104	49
Breeze	Station	NE. of Estevan	A6	36–4–6–W2	49	22	102	41
Bremen	Settlement	NW. of Humboldt	D4	20–39–36–W2	52	22	105	44
Bresaylor	Settlement	NW. of Battleford	E2	14–46–20–W3	52	58	108	45
Brewer	Station	NE. of Melville	C6	19–23–5–W2	50	59	102	42
Briarlea	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	50–1–W3	53	18	106	03
Bridgeford	Settlement	SW. of Craik	C3	7–23–3–W3	50	56	106	24
Briercrest	Village	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4	18–14–24–W2	50	10	105	16
Brightholme	Post Office	SW. of Prince Albert	E3	47–4–W3	53	08	106	30
Brightmore	Station	NW. of Weyburn	A5	26–9–16–W2	49	46	104	04
Bright Sand	Post Office	W. of Turtle L.	F2	20–54–20–W3	53	41	108	54
Brisbin	Station	NE. of Rosetown	C3	31–12–W3	51	41	107	40
Broadacres	Post Office	SE. of Manito L.	D2	32–35–21–W3	52	03	108	59
Broadview	Town	S. of Yorkton	B6	30–16–5–W2	50	20	102	30
Brock	Village	SE. of Kindersley	C2	35–28–20–W3	51	27	108	42
Brockington	Settlement	SW. of Gronlid	E5	28–47–19–W2	53	05	104	43
Broderick	Village	SE. of Rosetown	C3	16–29–7–W3	51	30	106	55
Broncho	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	A3	22–5–11–W3	49	24	107	24
Brooking	Settlement	W. of Weyburn	A5	30–6–18–W2	49	30	104	25
Brooksby	Hamlet	NE. of Melfort	E5	14–46–17–W2	53	00	104	19
Brora	Station	NW. of Regina	B5	19–20–W2	50	35	104	41
Brough	Station	NE. of Weyburn	A5	10–9–12–W2	49	43	103	33
Browning	Post Office	SW. of Arcola	A6	4–6–5–W2	49	26	102	38
Brownlee	Village	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	36–20–1–W3	50	44	106	00
Bruno	Town	NW. of Humboldt	D4	16–38–25–W2	52	15	105	30
Bryant	Post Office	N. of Estevan	A6	12–5–9–W2	49	23	103	06
B-Say-Tah	Village	NW. of Fort Qu'Appelle	C5	22–21–14–W2	50	48	103	51
Buccleugh	Station	SE. of Manito L.	D2	2–41–24–W3	52	30	109	20
Buchanan	Village	NW. of Yorkton	D6	23–31–6–W2	51	43	102	45
Buckland	Station	W. of Prince Albert	E4	32–48–27–W2	53	12	105	56
Buena Vista Park	Post Office	NW. of Regina	C4	14–21–22–W2	50	46	104	56
Buffalo Gap	Settlement	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	10–2–25–W2	49	07	105	16
Buffalo Horn	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	A3	21–6–12–W3	49	29	107	33
Buffalo Narrows	Hamlet	E. of Peter Pond L.	H2		55	51	108	30
Bulyea	Village	NW. of Regina	C5	27–23–21–W2	50	59	104	50
Burdick	Station	E. of Moose Jaw	B4	4–17–25–W2	50	24	105	23
Bures	Settlement	W. of Weyburn	A5	35–8–22–W2	49	41	104	53
Burgis	Post Office	N. of Yorkton	C6	36–29–4–W2	51	33	102	25
Burnham	Settlement	E. of Swift Current	B2	16–15–11–W3	50	14	107	30
Burr	Settlement	S. of Humboldt	D4	8–35–22–W2	52	04	105	08
Burrows	Settlement	SE. of Yorkton	B6	6–16–1–W2	50	20	102	10
Burstall	Village	SW. of Leader	B1	35–19–29–W3	50	40	109	54
Burt	Station	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	8–17–27–W2	50	25	105	40
Burton Lake	Locality	N. of Humboldt	D4	38–22–W2	52	17	105	08
Bush	Locality	SW. of Battleford	D2	6–40–19–W3	52	25	108	44
Bushell	Locality	W. of Beaverlodge L.	L2		59	31	108	45
Butterton	Locality	N. of Regina	C5	15–24–20–W2	51	02	104	42
Butte-St-Pierre	Post Office	NE. of Lashburn	E2	36–51–24–W3	53	26	109	23
Buttress	Post Office	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	36–14–27–W2	50	12	105	39
Buzzard	Locality	SW. of Lashburn	E1	1–47–27–W3	53	07	109	58
Cabana	Locality	SE. of Primrose L.	F2		54	05	108	15
Cabri	Town	NW. of Swift Current	B2	20–19–18–W3	50	37	108	28
Cactus	Locality	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	6–7–6–W3	49	33	106	49
Cadillac	Village	S. of Swift Current	A3	8–9–13–W3	49	44	107	43
Calder	Village	SW. of Madge L.	C7	15–25–31–W1	51	10	101	45
Calderbank	Settlement	NE. of Swift Current	B3	24–19–7–W3	50	38	106	51
Calley	Locality	E. of Yorkton.	C6	32–25–3–W2	51	12	102	23
Cameo	Post Office	W. of Prince Albert	E3	21–49–4–W3	53	14	106	35
Camsell Portage	Hamlet	N. of Lake Athabasca	L2		59	37	109	13
Cana	Settlement	SE. of Melville	C6	9–22–5–W2	50	54	102	38
Candiac	Hamlet	NE. of Weyburn	B6	34–14–10–W2	50	15	103	20
Candle Lake	Settlement	S. of Candle L.	F4	18–55–22–W2	53	45	105	15
Cando	Village	S. of Battleford	D2	22–39–16–W3	52	23	108	14
Canoe Lake	Settlement	S. shore of Canoe L.	G2	70–16–W3	55	06	108	20
Canoe River	Settlement	N. shore of Canoe L.	G2	72–14, 15–W3	55	14	108	10
Canopus	Settlement	SW. of Assiniboia	A4	9–3–2–W3	49	12	106	13
Canora	Town	N. of Yorkton	C6	25–30–3, 4–W2	51	37	102	26
Cantal	Settlement	NW. of Carnduff	A7	36–5–34–W	49	25	101	55
Cantuar	Settlement	NW. of Swift Current	B2	28–16–15–W3	50	23	108	00
Cantyre	Station	SE. of Cumberland L.	E6	36–50–31–W	53	28	101	52
Canuck	Settlement	SE. of Shaunavon	A2	6–3–17–W3	49	12	108	13
Canwood	Village	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	26–50–5–W3	53	22	106	36
Capasin	Settlement	NW. of Shell Lake	E3	53–10–W3	53	37	107	23
Cardell	Station	NW. of Maple Creek	B2	11–25–W3	49	58	109	18
Cardross	Post Office	NE. of Assiniboia	A4	16–10–27–W2	49	48	105	38
Carlevale	Village	E. of Carnduff	A7	31–2–31–W	49	10	101	38
Carlea	Settlement	SW. of Carrot River	E5	19–48–13–W2	53	09	103	54
Carlsberg	Station	SW. of Broadview.	B6	3–14–7–W2	50	08	102	52
Carlton	Hamlet	NW. of Rosthern	E3	27–44–4–W2	52	50	106	30
Carlyle	Town	NE. of Estevan	A6	7–8–2–W2	49	38	102	16

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION	INDEX MAP		POSITION			
Carlyle Lake Resort	Village	NE. of Arcola	B6	19–9–2–W2	49	45	102	15
Carmel	Hamlet	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	34–37–24–W2	52	15	105	20
Carmichael	Village	NW. of Shaunavon	B2	34–12–20–W3	50	03	108	36
Carnagh	Post Office	SE. of Maple Creek	A2	33–9–22–W3	49	47	108	56
Carnduff	Town	SE. of Oxbow	A7	35–2–33–W	49	10	101	50
Caron	Hamlet	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	25–17–29–W2	50	28	105	52
Caronport	Post Office	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	29–17–28–W2	50	27	105	49
Carpenter	Settlement	S. of Prince Albert	D4	42–28–W2	52	35	105	55
Carragana	Village	NE. of Kelvington	D6	32–41–8–W2	52	35	103	06
Carrollion	Locality	SW. of Witchekan L.	E3	8–50–13–W3	53	18	107	53
Carrot River	Town	NE. of Arborfield	E5	5–50–11–W2	53	17	103	35
Carruthers	Settlement	NE. of Manito L.	E2	10–45–23–W3	52	52	109	15
Cater	Post Office	SW. of Witchekan L.	E2	7–51–14–W3	53	23	108	02
Catherwood	Station	NE. of Rosetown	D3	35–11–W3	51	58	107	34
Cathkin	Station	SW. of Battleford	D2	7–38–19–W3	52	15	108	44
Causeway	Post Office	N. of Carrot River	E5	7–52–11–W2	53	29	103	38
Cavalier	Post Office	S. of Turtle L.	E2	27–47–18–W3	53	04	108	33
Cavell	Settlement	SW. of Battleford	D2	12–38–19–W3	52	16	108	35
Caxton	Station	E. of Weyburn	A6	27–8–9–W2	49	35	103	05
Cazalet	Siding	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	28–35–13–W3	52	02	107	48
Ceba	Station	S. of Cumberland L.	E6	27–47–2–W2	53	05	102	13
Cedoux	Hamlet	N. of Weyburn	B5	4–11–14–W2	49	55	103	50
Ceepee	Station	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	39–8–W3	52	23	107	08
Celtic	Locality	NE. of Lashburn	E2	2–51–23–W3	53	27	109	17
Central Butte	Town	SW. of Craik	C3	16–21–4–W3	50	47	106	30
Ceylon	Village	W. of Weyburn	A5	11–6–20–W2	49	28	104	36
Chagoness	Post Office	SE. of Prince Albert	D5	42–16–W2	52	37	104	14
Chamberlain	Village	N. of Moose Jaw	C4	8–22–26–W2	50	50	105	34
Chambers	Station	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	30–33–8–W3	51	52	107	07
Chaplin	Village	NE. of Morse	B3	17–5–W3	50	28	106	40
Charlotte	Settlement	SW. of St. Walburg	F2	53–23–W3	53	35	109	17
Charmian	Station	SW. of Leader	B1	9–19–29–W3	50	36	109	59
Chelan	Hamlet	NE. of Kelvington	D5	9, 16–42–10–W2	52	37	103	23
Chemong	Station	S. of Cumberland L.	E6	5–49–1–W2	53	12	102	06
Cheviot	Post Office	SE. of Saskatoon	D4	28–35–3–W3	52	03	106	22
Chipperfield	Post Office	SE. of Kindersley	C2	12–27–17–W3	51	18	108	14
Chitek	Hamlet	NE. of North Battleford	F3	16–55–12–W3	53	48	107	45
Chitek Lake	Station	SE. of Chitek	F3	55–12–W3	53	45	107	43
Choiceland	Village	N. of Gronlid	E5	2–52–17–W2	53	27	104	25
Chorlitz	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	B3	19–13–12–W3	50	07	107	39
Chorlitz	Locality	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	5–41–4–W3	52	30	106	33
Christopher Lake	Hamlet	N. of Prince Albert	E4	32–53–26–W2	53	32	105	49
Chrysler	Station	SE. of Yorkton	C6	20–25–3–W2	51	10	102	23
Churchbridge	Town	E. of Melville	C7	17–22–32–W	50	55	101	54
Clair	Hamlet	SE. of Humboldt	D5	22–35–15–W2	52	01	104	05
Clarkboro	Post Office	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	36–38–4–W3	52	20	106	27
Clarks Crossing	Locality	N. of Saskatoon	D3	38–5–W3	52	15	106	37
Clashmoor	Post Office	NW. of Kelvington	E5	46–13–W2	52	56	103	45
Clavet	Settlement	SE. of Saskatoon	D4	15–35–3–W3	52	00	106	23
Claybank	Hamlet	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4	33–12–24–W2	50	03	105	14
Claydon	Settlement	SW. of Eastend	A2	9–3–22–W3	49	12	108	55
Clayridge	Post Office	SE. of Dubuc	B6	10–17–1–W2	50	25	102	04
Claytonville	Post Office	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	26–49–24–W2	53	15	105	24
Clearfield	Station	SW. of Weyburn	A5	5–7–16–W2	49	32	104	05
Clearsand Beach	Settlement	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	18–53–26–W2	53	34	105	51
Clearsite	Locality	SW. of Maple Creek.	A1	9–29–W3	49	47	109	50
Cleeves	Settlement	SW. of Turtle L.	E2	5–52–21–W3	53	28	109	03
Clemenceau	Hamlet	SW. of Hudson Bay	E6	42, 43–4–W2	52	37	102	30
Clemens	Settlement	SE. of Melfort	E5	8–44–18–W2	52	47	104	34
Climax	Village	SE. of Eastend	A2	17–3–18–W3	49	13	108	23
Cloan	Settlement	SW. of Battleford	D2	11–42–20–W3	52	37	108	46
Clonfert	Station	W. of Prince Albert	E3	49–4–W3	53	17	106	28
Clonmel	Station	NE. of Melville	C6	20–24–2–W2	51	05	102	16
Clouston	Post Office	SW. of Prince Albert	E4	13–47–27–W2	53	06	105	51
Cochin	Hamlet	E. of Jackfish L.	E2	30–47–16–W3	53	05	108	20
Coderre	Village	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	5–14–3–W3	50	10	106	23
Codette	Village	NE. of Gronlid	E5	6–50–14–W2	53	46	104	06
Cole Bay	Locality	S. of Churchill L.	H2	35–70–16–W3	55	06	108	20
Coleville	Village	NW. of Kindersley	D2	6–32–23–W3	51	43	109	16
Colfax	Hamlet	NW. of Weyburn	B5	33–11–15–W2	49	55	104	00
Colgate	Village	NE. of Estevan	A5	24–5–15–W2	49	23	103	52
Colmer	Post Office	SW. of Melville	C6	19–22–7–W2	50	54	102	59
Colonsay	Village	NW. of Watrous	D4	1–35–28–W2	51	59	105	53
Cominco	Station	W. of Regina	B5	31–17–20–W2	50	28	104	44
Compass	Post Office	SE. of Primrose L.	F2		54	12	108	50
Condie	Station	NW. of Regina	B5	18–21–W2	50	33	104	45
Congress	Post Office	N. of Assiniboia	A4	24–9–1–W3	49	46	106	00
Connell Creek	Post Office	SE. of Carrot River	E5	23–48–10–W2	53	08	103	24
Conquest	Village	SE. of Rosetown	C3	32–29–9–W3	51	32	107	17
Constance	Settlement	S. of Assiniboia	A4	11–3–29–W	49	13	105	48
Consul	Village	S. of Cypress L.	A1	13–4–27–W3	49	21	109	30
Cookson	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	52–2–W3	53	32	106	17
Coothill	Station	NW. of Moosomin	B7	35–14–33–W	50	15	101	55
Copeland	Locality	NE. of Nokomis	C5	20–30–18–W2	51	35	104	31
Coppen	Post Office	NW. of Assiniboia	B3	33–11–5–W3	49	56	106	38
Coriander	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	A3	16–4–12–W3	49	18	107	34
Corinne	Settlement	S. of Regina	B5	2–13–20–W2	50	03	104	37
Corning	Hamlet	NW. of Arcola	B6	36–11–8–W2	49	55	103	00
Coronach	Village	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	11–2–27–W2	49	07	105	30
Cory	Station	W. of Saskatoon	D3	36–6–W3	52	07	106	50
Cosine	Post Office	SW. of Manito L.	D1	33–36–28–W3	52	09	109	55
Cote	Settlement	SW. of Madge L.	C7	16–29–31–W	51	31	101	48
Cotham	Locality	NE. of Grenfell	B6	12–19–5–W2	50	37	102	35
Court	Post Office	NW. of Kindersley	D1	22–33–28–W3	51	51	109	52
Courval	Hamlet	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	18–14–2–W3	50	12	106	15
Cowper	Station	E. of Arcola	A6	19–8–1–W2	49	40	102	07
Coxby	Locality	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	12–48–23–W2	53	07	105	14
Craigavon	Station	SE. of Jackfish L.	E2	19–46–14–W3	52	59	108	00
Craik	Town	NW. of Moose Jaw	C4	14–24–28–W2	51	03	105	49
Cramersburg	Post Office	NW. of Swift Current	C2	30–22–20–W3	50	54	108	46
Crane Valley	Hamlet	NE. of Assiniboia	A4	30–9–26–W2	49	45	105	30
Craven	Village	NW. of Regina	B5	34–19–21–W2	50	39	104	50
Cree Lake	Settlement	On unnamed Island Cree L.	I3		57	22	106	50
Cree River	Settlement	N. shore of Cree L.	J4		57	43	106	17
Creelman	Village	NE. of Weyburn	B6	16–10–10–W2	49	50	103	18
Creighton	Town	E. of Amisk L.	G6		54	45	101	54
Crescent Lake	Settlement	S. of Yorkton	C6	15, 22–23–4–W2	50	59	102	29
Crest	Locality	NW. of Carrot River	E5	9–53–14–W2	53	34	104	00
Crestwynd	Settlement	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	28–13–27–W2	50	08	105	41
Crichton	Settlement	S. of Swift Current	A2	8–9–14–W3	49	44	107	57
Crooked River	Hamlet	NW. of Kelvington	E5	6–45–12–W2	52	51	103	44
Cross	Station	NE. of Maple Creek	B2	4–12–24–W3	49	58	109	12
Crutwell	Hamlet	W. of Prince Albert	E4	49–1–W3	53	15	106	05
Crystal Beach	Locality	NE. of Rosetown	D3	3–32–12–W3	51	43	107	37
Crystal Hill	Post Office	NE. of Arcola	B6	13–10–2–W2	49	49	102	10
Crystal Springs	Hamlet	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	24–44–24–W2	52	48	105	21
Cudworth	Town	SE. of Rosthern	D4	31–40–26–W2	52	30	105	45
Cudworth Junction	Station	E. of Prince Albert	E4	18–48–25–W2	53	11	105	41
Cuffley	Locality	W. of Turtle L.	E2	20–53–19–W3	53	35	108	47
Cullen	Post Office	N. of Estevan	A6	7–5–7–W2	49	22	102	57
Cumberland House	Hamlet	S. shore of Cumberland L.	F6	57–2–W2	53	58	102	16
Cummings	Station	NW. of Maple Creek	B1	18–12–29–W3	50	00	109	58
Cunliffe	Station	E. of Leoville	E3	53–9–W3	53	36	107	16
Cupar	Town	NE. of Regina	C5	8–23–16–W2	50	57	104	12
Curle	Station	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	25–16–27–W2	50	23	105	35
Cutarm	Station	SE. of Melville	B7	34–19–32–W	51	40	101	50
Cuthbert	Station	SW. of Kindersley	C1	22–26–29–W3	51	14	109	58
Cut Knife	Village	SE. of Prince Albert	E2	32–43–21–W2	52	44	109	01
Cutoff	Junction	SW. of Battleford	E2	43–21–W3	52	44	108	59
Cuvier	Locality	NE. of Humboldt	D5	28–39–15–W2	52	23	104	05
Cymric	Settlement	SE. of Watrous	C4	27–26–22–W2	51	14	105	00

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION	INDEX MAP		POSITION			
Cypress Hills Park	Settlement	S. of Maple Creek	A1	20–8–26–W3	49	40	109	29
Dacer	Station	SE. of Battleford	E2	4–43–16–W3	52	41	108	16
Dafoe	Village	W. of Wynyard	D5	20–32–18–W2	51	46	104	32
Dahinda	Post Office	SE. of Moose Jaw	A4	15–9–23–W2	49	44	105	02
Dahlton	Post Office	N. of Little Quill L.	D5	22–40–16–W2	52	27	104	04
Dalmeny	Village	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	10–39–6–W3	52	20	106	46
Damour	Locality	NW. of Leask	E3	17–47–7–W3	53	04	107	00
Dalzell	Station	W. of Kipling	B6	13–6–W2	50	80	102	45
Dana	Hamlet	NW. of Humboldt	D4	30–38–26–W2	52	16	105	41
Danbury	Settlement	S. of Hudson Bay	D6	35, 36–2–W2	52	03	102	15
Dandonneau	Station	SW. of Weyburn	A5	23–6–17–W2	49	29	104	12
Dankin	Station	SW. of Kindersley	C2	15–26–24–W3	51	13	109	16
Daphne	Settlement	NE. of Humboldt	D5	34–37–18–W2	52	14	104	30
D'Arcy	Hamlet	E. of Kindersley	C2	12–29–19–W3	51	30	108	32
(Post Office name D'Arcy Station)								
Darmody	Village	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	24–20–3–W3	50	43	106	17
Davidson	Town	SW. of Watrous	C4	33–26–29–W2	51	18	106	59
Davin	Settlement	SE. of Regina	B5	30–16–15–W2	50	23	104	07
Davis	Hamlet	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	20–47–25–W2	53	07	105	40
Davyroyd	Locality	NW. of Willowbunch Lake	A4	32–8–28–W2	49	41	105	46
Daylesford	Settlement	NE. of Humboldt	D4	2–41–21–W2	52	30	104	54
Daysville	Post Office	S. of Turtle L.	E2	28–50–19–W3	53	20	108	43
Debden	Village	SE. of Delaronde L.	E3	30–52–6–W3	53	30	106	53
Deborah	Settlement	NE. Estevan	A6	32–3–4–W2	49	14	102	30
Deer Creek	Post Office	W. of Turtle L.	E2	23–52–25–W3	53	30	109	34
Deer Ridge	Post Office	N. of Prince Albert	E4	52–1–W3	53	28	106	07
Delisle	Town	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	6–34–8–W3	51	55	107	08
Delmas	Hamlet	SW. of Jackfish L.	E2	31–45–18–W3	52	55	108	36
Demaine	Hamlet	NW. of Morse	C3	24–22–10–W3	50	53	107	14
Denare Beach	Hamlet	E. shore of Amisk L.	G6		54	40	102	05
Dendron	Post Office	NW. of Gravelbourg	B3	25–13–9–W3	50	07	107	06
Denholm	Village	SE. of Battleford	D2	31–42–14–W3	52	39	108	01
Denny	Station	SW. of Outlook	C3	16–29–9–W3	51	29	107	13
Denzil	Village	S. of Manito L.	D1	33–37–26–W3	52	14	109	28
Dernic	Station	NW. of Yorkton	D6	12–32–7–W2	51	44	102	50
Deschambault Lake	Settlement	NE. of Prince Albert	G5	68–9–W2	54	55	103	22
Dewar Lake	Post Office	NW. of Kindersley	C1	4–31–26–W3	51	41	109	39
Diana	Station	SW. of Regina	B5	14–21–W2	50	09	104	47
Dilke	Village	NE. of Moose Jaw	C4	15–22–24–W2	50	52	105	12
Dillabough	Settlement	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	41–6–W2	52	32	102	46
Dillon	Settlement	W. shore of Peter Pond L.	H2		55	55	108	57
Dingley	Station	SE. of Indian Head	B5	11–18–12–W2	50	31	103	33
Dinsmore	Village	SE. of Rosetown	C3	23–27–11–W3	51	20	107	26
Disley	Village	NW. of Regina	B4	30–19–22–W2	50	38	105	03
Ditton Park	Post Office	SW. of Carrot River	E5	3–48–13–W2	53	06	103	50
Divide	Settlement	SW. of Eastend	A2	27–2–24–W3	49	08	109	08
Dixon	Settlement	W. of Humboldt	D4	28–37–23–W2	52	12	105	14
Dneiper	Post Office	NE. of Yorkton	C6	27–28–2–W2	51	27	102	12
Dodsland	Village	NE. of Kindersley	D2	6–33–20–W3	51	48	108	49
Dollard	Village	SW. of Shaunavon	A2	1–8–20–W3	49	37	108	32
Domremy	Village	S. of Prince Albert	E4	28–44–26–W2	52	47	105	44
Donavon	Settlement	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	6–33–8–W3	51	48	107	08
Doncrest	Post Office	SW. of Hudson Bay	E6	14–42–6–W2	52	35	102	50
Donegal	Station	SE. of Manito L.	D2	2–38–25–W3	52	14	109	29
Donlands	Post Office	NW. of Carrot River	E5	15–51–12–W2	53	24	103	41
Donwell	Settlement	SE. of Canora	C6	27–29–3–W2	51	32	102	20
Doonside	Settlement	SW. of Moosomin	B7	16–11–32–W	49	45	101	50
Dore Lake	Settlement	S. shore of Doré L.	G3		54	31	107	06
Dorintosh	Hamlet	NW. of Meadow Lake	F2		54	22	108	38
Douglaston	Post Office	S. of Carlyle	A6	20–5–3–W2	49	24	102	25
Downe	Station	SW. of North Battleford	D2	29–33–18–W3	51	52	108	32
Drake	Village	NE. of Watrous	D4	14–32–22–W2	51	45	105	00
Dreghorn	Station	E. of Regina	B5	17–17–18–W2	50	26	104	27
Drinkwater	Village	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4	32–15–23–W2	50	18	105	09
Driscol Lake	Post Office	S. of Swift Current	A3	12–7–14–W3	49	33	107	47
Driver	Post Office	NW. of Kindersley	D2	20–31–24–W3	51	41	109	23
Drobot	Locality	NW. of Yorkton	C6	32–39–6–W2	51	33	102	50
Droxford	Settlement	E. of Swift Current	B3	9, 10–16–6–W3	50	20	106	46
Druid	Post Office	NE. of Kindersley	D2	5–33–20–W3	51	47	108	50
Dubuc	Village	SE. of Melville	B6	3–20–4–W2	50	41	102	30
Duck Lake	Town	NE. of Rosthern	E4	4–44–2–W3	52	47	106	13
Dudley	Station	NW. of Morse	C3	23–9–W3	50	56	107	15
Duff	Village	SW. of Melville	C6	8–22–8–W2	50	54	103	04
Dulwich	Post Office	NW. of Jackfish L.	E2	34–49–20–W3	53	16	108	50
Dumas	Hamlet	NE. of Arcola	B6	36–11–2–W2	49	50	102	07
Dumble	Station	NW. of Prince Albert	F3	54–7–W3	53	40	106	57
Dummer	Settlement	SW. of Regina	B5	30–10–21–W2	49	51	104	50
Dunblane	Village	NW. of Craik	C3	11–26–7–W3	51	11	106	52
Duncairn	Post Office	SE. of Swift Current	B2	17–13–15–W3	50	05	108	02
Dundurn	Village	SE. of Saskatoon	D3	9–33–4–W3	51	49	106	30
Dundurn Camp	Post Office	SE. of Saskatoon	D3	33–4–W3	51	51	106	34
Dunelm	Station	S. of Swift Current	B3	14–14–W3	50	11	107	50
Dunfermline	Post Office	W. of Saskatoon	D3	36–8–W3	52	09	107	01
Dunkirk	Settlement	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	31–12–28–W2	50	03	105	42
Dunleath	Settlement	E. of Yorkton	C6	33, 34–25–2–W2	51	13	102	13
Dunning	Station	SW. of Weyburn	A5	24–5–16–W2	49	24	104	03
Duperow	Post Office	NE. of Kindersley	D2	9–35–16–W3	51	59	108	14
Duval	Village	NE. of Craik	C4	27–25–22–W2	51	09	105	00
Dysart	Village	NE. of Regina	C5	9–23–15–W2	50	56	104	02
Earl Grey	Village	NW. of Regina	C5	10–23–20–W2	50	56	104	45
East Anglia	Locality	SE. of Turtle L.	E2	17–51–17–W3	53	25	108	28
Eastend	Town	SW. of Shaunavon	A2	31–6–21–W3	49	31	108	48
East Fairwell	Locality	NW. of Eastend	A2	8–23–W3	49	37	109	06
Eastleigh	Post Office	NE. of Gravelbourg	B4	27–15–2–W3	50	07	106	13
East Poplar	Settlement	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	26–1–26–W2	49	04	105	18
Eastview	Station	NE. of Moose Jaw	B4	18–17–24–W2	50	26	105	17
Eatonia	Town	SW. of Kindersley	C2	14–26–25–W3	51	13	109	23
Ebenezer	Village	N. of Yorkton	C6	25–27–4–W2	51	22	102	27
Eckner	Station	NE. of Meadow Lake	F2	59–16–W3	54	09	108	19
Edam	Village	NW. of Jackfish L.	E2	31–48–19–W3	53	12	108	46
Edenbridge	Locality	SE. of Gronlid	E5	25–47–17–W2	53	06	104	21
Edenwold	Village	E. of Regina	B5	26–19–17–W2	50	38	104	15
Edfield	Settlement	NW. of Canora	D5	29–32–11–W2	51	46	103	32
Edgeley	Hamlet	NW. of Qu'Appelle	B5	27–19–15–W2	50	38	104	00
Edgell	Locality	SE. of Maple Creek	B2	24–10–23–W3	49	51	109	00
Edgeworth	Post Office	W. of Weyburn	A4	7–9–22–W2	49	44	104	57
Edmore	Settlement	NW. of Yorkton	C5	2–30–12–W2	51	35	103	36
Edzell	Locality	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	23–37–6–W3	52	11	106	46
Elbourne	Locality	SE. of Nokomis	C5	20–25–19–W2	51	08	104	38
Elbow	Village	NW. of Craik	C3	11–25–5–W3	51	07	106	35
Elcott	Station	SE. of Estevan	A6	23–1–3–W2	49	03	102	18
Eldersley	Hamlet	NW. of Kelvington	E5	9–45–13–W2	52	51	103	49
Eldorado	Post Office	N. of Beaverlodge L.	L2		59	33	108	30
Eldred	Settlement	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	53–7–W3	53	35	106	57
Elfros	Village	NW. of Yorkton	D5	13, 14–32–14–W2	51	43	103	52
Elk Hill	Post Office	NE. of Gronlid	E5	36–49–16–W2	53	17	104	13
Ellisboro	Post Office	NE. of Wolseley	B6	17–18–9–W2	50	32	103	14
Elmhurst	Post Office	W. of Turtle L.	F2	9–54–19–W3	53	39	108	45
Elmore	Settlement	SW. of Carnduff	A7	1–1–32–W1	49	00	101	36
Elm Springs	Locality	SW. of Assiniboia	A4	14–5–2–W3	49	22	106	10
Elrose	Town	SE. of Kindersley	C2	9–26–15–W3	51	13	108	01
Elstow	Village	NW. of Watrous	D4	10–35–1–W3	51	59	106	03
Emberville	Locality	S. of Primrose L.	F2	62–23–W3	54	21	109	26
Emma Lake	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	11–53–27–W2	53	34	105	53
Emmaville	Settlement	SE. of St. Walburg	E2	52–22–W3	53	30	109	08
Endeavour	Village	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	9–37–5–W2	52	08	102	40
Enfin	Station	SW. of Yorkton	C6	16–25–4–W2	51	10	102	31
Englefeld	Village	SE. of Humboldt	D5	9–37–19–W2	52	10	104	39
Enid	Settlement	NW. of Fort Qu'Appelle	C5	18–25–15–W2	51	08	103	56
Ens	Settlement	S. of Prince Albert	E4	43–26–W2	52	42	105	43
Environ	Settlement	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	34–37–10–W3	52	14	107	19
Epping	Station	SW. of Lashburn	E1	30–47–27–W3	53	05	109	57
Erinferry	Post Office	S. of Delaronde L.	F3	8–54–7–W3	53	39	107	00
(Station Name Wrixon)								
Ermine	Station	NE. of Kindersley	D2	14–33–22–W3	51	50	109	00
Ernfold	Village	NE. of Morse	B3	21–17–7–W3	50	28	106	53
Erwood	Hamlet	E. of Hudson Bay	E6	11–45–2–W2	52	50	102	10
Esk	Hamlet	NW. of Wynyard	D5	12–33–21–W2	51	48	104	50
Eskbank	Settlement	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	12–20–2–W3	50	40	106	10
Esme	Post Office	SE. of Swift Current	B3	2–11–9–W3	49	53	107	06
Esterhazy	Town	E. of Dubuc	B6	28–19–1–W2	50	40	102	08
Estevan	City	SW. of Arcola	A6	27–2–8–W2	49	07	103	05
Estlin	Settlement	SE. of Regina	B5	15–15–19–W2	50	15	104	33
Eston	Town	SE. of Kindersley	C2	20–25–20–W3	51	10	108	46
Estuary	Hamlet	NW. of Leader	C1	3–23–28–W3	50	56	109	46
Ethelton	Hamlet	SW. of Melfort	E4	14–44–21–W2	52	47	104	56
Etomami	Post Office	SE. of Hudson Bay	E6	30–43–2–W2	52	42	102	20
Etters Beach	Village (Inc.)	W. side of Last Mountain L.	C4	21–26–24–W2	51	14	105	18
Ettington	Settlement	NW. of Assiniboia	B4	33–10–1–W3	49	52	106	05
Euston	Station	NW. of Regina	B5	33–20–21–W2	50	44	104	51
Evesham	Village	S. of Manito L.	D1	32–39–27–W3	52	24	109	50
Expanse	Settlement	NE. of Assiniboia	B4	12–12–29–W2	49	59	105	52
Eyebrow	Village	SW. of Craik	C4	24–21–2–W3	50	47	106	09
Eyre	Post Office	SW. of Kindersley	C1	1–27–28–W3	51	16	109	48
Fairholme	Settlement	S. of Turtle L.	E2	26–51–18–W3	53	26	108	32
Fairlight	Village	S. of Moosomin	B7	31–10–31–W	49	53	101	41
Fairmount	Station	SW. of Kindersley	C2	22–28–24–W3	51	25	109	18
Fairmount Station	Settlement	SW. of Kindersley	C2	22–28–24–W3	51	25	109	19
Fairy Glen	Hamlet	SW. of Gronlid	E5	10–47–18–W2	53	03	104	33
Fairy Hill	Post Office	N. of Regina	C5	27–21–19–W2	50	49	104	35
Falcon	Station	E. of Wolseley	B6	9–17–9–W2	50	25	103	11
Fanford	Locality	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	36–48–23–W2	53	12	105	13
Farley	Station	W. of Saskatoon	D3	36–6–W3	52	07	106	49
Farmingdale	Post Office	NE. of Little Quill L.	D5	12–39–11–W2	52	21	103	28
Fauna	Station	NE. of Swift Current	B3	16–11–W3	50	22	107	30
Fenton	Settlement	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	32–46–25–W2	53	01	105	35
Fenwood	Village	NW. of Melville	C6	27–23–8–W2	51	01	103	02
Ferland	Village	SW. of Assiniboia	A3	1–6–8–W3	49	27	106	57
Fertile	Settlement	NE. of Carnduff	A7	15–5–30–W	49	22	101	25
Feudal	Settlement	NE. of Rosetown	D3	3–34–12–W3	51	53	107	36
Fielding	Village	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	18–41–11–W3	52	31	107	32
Fife Lake	Village	S. of Assiniboia	A4	8–3–28–W2	49	12	105	43
Fillmore	Village	NE. of Weyburn	B6	3–11–11–W2	49	50	103	25
Findlater	Village	NE. of Moose Jaw	C4	16–21–25–W2	50	47	105	28
Finnie	Post Office	N. of Lemberg	C6	33–21–9–W2	50	52	103	13
Fir Mountain	Hamlet	SW. of Assiniboia	A3	13–5–5–W3	49	28	106	32
Fir Ridge	Post Office	E. of Prince Albert	E4	12–48–24–W2	53	11	105	25
Fish Creek	Post Office	SE. of Carlton	E4	3–42–1–W3	52	37	106	04
Fishing Lake	Settlement	NW. of Canora	D5	12–33–12–W2	51	49	103	42
Fiske	Hamlet	E. of Kindersley	C2	18–29–17–W3	51	30	108	24
Fitzmaurice	Post Office	NW. of Yorkton	C6	18–27–8–W3	51	20	103	07
Flat Valley	Post Office	NW. of Meadow Lake	F2		54	16	109	14
Flaxcombe	Village	W. of Kindersley	C1	16–29–26–W3	51	29	109	30
Fleming	Town	SE. of Moosomin	B7	3–13–30–W	50	05	101	30
Fletts Springs	Locality	SE. of Prince Albert	E5	9–44–20–W2	52	47	104	50
Fletwode	Settlement	N. of Arcola	B6	16–11–4–W2	49	55	102	30
Flintoft	Settlement	SW. of Assiniboia	A4	9–6–3–W3	49	28	106	22
Floral	Station	SE. of Saskatoon	D3	36–4–W3	52	05	106	28
Flowing Well	Post Office	NW. of Gravelbourg	B4	18–15–7–W3	50	15	106	58
Foam Lake	Town	W. of Canora	C5	32–30–11–W2	51	39	103	33
Foeda	Locality	E. of Estevan	A6	29–2–6–W2	49	08	102	47
Fond du Lac	Hamlet	N. shore of Lake Athabasca	K3		59	19	107	10
Fonehill	Settlement	W. of Yorkton	C6	31–25–5–W2	51	14	102	41
Forest Bank	Settlement	SW. of St. Walburg	E2	48–24–W3	53	13	109	26
Forest Farm	Post Office	SE. of Round L.	B6	18–17–1–W2	50	25	102	08
Forest Gate	Post Office	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	21–53–25–W2	53	36	105	37
Forgan	Hamlet	SE. of Rosetown	C3	31–26–13–W3	51	16	107	48
Forget	Village	W. of Arcola	A6	15–8–7–W2	49	38	102	52
Forslund	Station	NW. of Watrous	D4	34–28–W2	51	55	105	52
Fort a la Corne	Settlement	NW. of Gronlid	E5	14–48–20–W2	53	09	104	47
Fort Black	Locality	E. shore of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse	G3		55	25	107	48
Fort Comfort	Locality	E. of Big Muddy L.	A5	21–2–20–W2	49	08	104	32
Fort Pelly	Settlement	NW. of Madge L.	D6	30–32–32–W	51	46	102	00
Fort Pitt	Post Office	W. of Turtle L.	F1	2–54–26–W3	53	39	109	45
Fort Qu'Appelle	Town	NE. of Qu'Appelle	C5	7–21–13–W2	50	56	103	09
Fort San	Post Office	N. of Fort Qu'Appelle	C5	19–21–13–W2	50	48	103	49
Fortune	Station	NE. of Rosetown	C3	30–14–W3	51	33	107	54
Fort Walsh	Locality	SW. of Maple Creek	A1	7–29–W3	49	54	109	53
Forward	Station	W. of Weyburn	A5	12–8–19–W2	49	38	104	27
Fosston	Village	NW. of Kelvington	D5	21–37–13–W2	52	12	103	48
Fosterton	Post Office	NW. of Swift Current	B2	34–17–18–W3	50	30	108	22
Four Corners	Post Office	NW. of Meadow Lake	F2		54	11	108	38
Fox Hills	Post Office	NE. of Regina	C5	14–24–16–W2	51	03	104	08
Fox Point	Locality	E. side of Last Mountain L.	C4	9-23-23-W2	50	57	105	09
Fox Valley	Village	SE. of Leader	B1	26–17–26–W3	50	29	109	28
Foxdale	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	51–2–W3	53	25	106	18
Foxford	Hamlet	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	1–52–26–W2	53	27	105	07
Francis	Town	N. of Weyburn	B5	21–13–14–W2	50	05	103	55
Frankslake	Post Office	NE. of Regina	B5	18–19–17–W2	50	36	104	22
Freemont	Post Office	NE. of Manito L.	E2	31–44–24–W3	52	50	109	30
Fremantle	Station	E. of Arcola	A6	17–8–3–W2	49	37	102	25
Frenchman Butte	Hamlet	W. of Turtle L.	F2	21–53–25–W3	53	35	109	38
Frenchville	Post Office	SW. of Swift Current	A2	12–7–15–W3	49	32	107	55
Frobisher	Village	NE. of Estevan	A6	13–3–4–W2	49	12	102	26
Frontier	Village	SW. of Shaunavon	A2	13–3–20–W3	49	12	108	34
Froude	Post Office	E. of Weyburn	A6	27–8–10–W2	49	41	103	17
Frys	Settlement	NE. of Carnduff	A7	14–7–31–W1	49	33	101	36
Fulda	Settlement	NW. of Humboldt	D4	14–39–23–W2	52	21	105	13
Furness	Settlement	W. of Lashburn	E1	1–48–28–W3	53	07	109	57
Fusilier	Settlement	NW. of Kindersley	D1	21–33–27–W3	51	51	109	46
Gaines	Station	SE. of Rosetown	C3	27–13–W3	51	26	107	40
Gainsborough	Village	E. of Carnduff	A7	33–2–30–W1	49	10	101	26
Galilee	Locality	NE. of Assiniboia	B4	30–11–26–W2	49	56	105	31
Gallivan	Settlement	W. of Battleford	E2	34–43–20–W3	52	45	108	51
Gapview	Settlement	NW. of Arcola	B6	1–10–7–W2	49	45	102	50
Garden Head	Post Office	SW. of Gull Lake	B2	23–10–20–W3	49	51	108	37
Garrick	Hamlet	NE. of Gronlid	E5	17–52–16–W2	53	29	104	29
Garthland	Locality	SW. of Prince Albert	E4	46–3–W3	53	04	106	22
Gascoigne	Station	SW. of Leader	C1	27–20–28–W3	50	43	109	47
Gerald	Village	NW. of Moosomin	B7	25–19–32–W1	50	40	101	48
Gibbs	Settlement	NW. of Regina	C5	28–22–21–W2	50	54	104	52
Gillespie	Settlement	NE. of Balcarres	C5	24–21–11–W2	50	49	103	24
Gilroy	Settlement	NE. of Morse	C3	26–22–6–W3	50	54	106	42
Girvin	Village	NW. of Craik	C4	25–25–29–W2	51	09	105	55
Gladmar	Village	SW. of Weyburn	A5	33–2–19–W2	49	05	104	28
Glamis	Settlement	SE. of Rosetown	C3	7–28–13–W3	51	23	107	50
Glaslyn	Village	SE. of Turtle L.	E2	36–50–17–W3	53	21	108	22
Glasnevin	Settlement	E. of Assiniboia	A4	10–7–23–W2	49	33	105	03
Gledhow	Post Office	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	32–6–W3	51	48	106	50
Glen Adelaide	Settlement	NE. of Arcola	B6	35–10–1–W2	49	47	102	02
Glenavon	Village	SW. of Yorkton	B6	26–14–9–W2	50	10	103	10
Glenbain	Hamlet	E. of Gravelbourg	B3	27–10–8–W3	49	51	107	00
Glenbogie	Locality	W. of Turtle L.	F2	21–54–23–W3	53	41	109	20
Glenbrea	Locality	NW. of Regina	C5	17–21–20–W2	50	42	104	45
Glenbush	Post Office	SE. of St. Walburg	E3	49–14–W3	53	15	108	00
Glendower	Locality	NE. of Gronlid	E5	18–51–15–W2	53	24	104	12

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION	INDEX MAP		POSITION			
Glen Elder	Settlement	S. of Hudson Bay	D6	16–36–2–W2	52	06	102	13
Glenellen	Post Office	S. of North Battleford	D2	12–33–17–W3	51	49	108	15
Glen Ewen	Village	S. of Oxbow	A7	13–3–1–W1	49	13	102	00
Glen Kerr	Settlement	N. of Morse	B3	11–19–8–W3	50	36	107	01
Glen Mary	Post Office	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	9–48–21–W2	53	07	105	02
Glen McPherson	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	A3	31–5–11–W3	49	26	107	29
Glen Payne	Station	NE. of Kindersley	C2	29–15–W3	51	31	108	01
Glenside	Village	SE. of Outlook	C3	5–29–6–W3	51	27	106	48
Glentworth	Village	SW. of Assiniboia	A3	36–5–6–W3	49	25	106	37
Glidden	Village	S. of Kindersley	C2	21–26–23–W3	51	19	109	09
Golburn	Post Office	SE. of Melfort	E5	6–44–14–W2	52	46	104	01
Golden Prairie	Village	NW. of Maple Creek	B1	33–14–27–W3	50	14	109	38
Goldenvale	Settlement	NW. of Yorkton	C6	10–30–7–W2	51	35	102	34
Goldfields	Locality	N. shore of Lake Athabasca	L2		59	28	108	29
Goodeve	Village	NW. of Melville	C6	10–24–9–W2	51	04	103	10
Goodsoil	Village	NW. of Meadow Lake	F2		54	24	109	13
Goodwater	Village	S. of Weyburn	A5	21–5–13–W2	49	24	103	42
Gorlitz	Hamlet	N. of Yorkton	C6	25–28–4–W2	51	28	102	26
Goudie	Station	W. of Canora	C6	35–30–10–W2	51	39	103	18
Gouldtown	Post Office	NW. of Morse	B3	5–19–9–W3	50	36	107	14
Gouverneur	Settlement	SE. of Swift Current	A3	30–9–12–W3	49	45	107	37
Govan	Town	SE. of Watrous	C4	14–27–22–W2	51	18	105	00
Govenlock	Settlement	SW. of Cypress L.	A1	23–3–29–W3	49	15	109	48
Grainland	Settlement	SW. of Craik	C3	5–23–4–W3	50	58	106	32
Grand Coulee	Hamlet	SW. of Regina	B5	16–17–21–W2	50	26	104	47
Grandora	Settlement	W. of Saskatoon	D3	36–7–W3	52	07	106	59
Grandview Beach	Village		C4	22–23–W2	50	52	105	04
Grassdale	Locality	SW. of Weyburn	A5	19–7–15–W2	49	35	104	00
Grasswood	Station	SE. of Saskatoon	D3	35–5–W3	52	02	106	37
Gravelbourg	Town	NW. of Assiniboia	B3	1–11–5–W3	49	53	106	34
Gravelbourg Junction	Junction	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4	27–12–23–W2	50	01	105	09
Gray	Hamlet	SE. of Regina	B5	16–14–18–W2	50	10	104	26
Grayburn	Post Office	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	19–18–28–W2	50	33	105	50
Grayson	Village	NW. of Dubuc	C6	16–20–5–W2	50	44	102	40
Great Deer	Post Office	NW. of Hepburn	D3	35–41–8–W3	52	34	107	02
Green Lake	Hamlet	N. shore of Green L.	F3		54	17	107	47
Greenan	Post Office	SE. of Kindersley	C2	9–26–17–W3	51	13	108	17
Greenbrier	Locality	NE. of Swift Current	C3	2–23–8–W3	50	56	107	00
Greenbush	Station	W. of Hudson Bay	E6	6–45–5–W2	52	50	102	45
Green Canyon	Station	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	46–12–W3	52	58	107	38
Greene	Station	NW. of Kindersley	C1	33–30–28–W3	51	37	109	52
Greenfeld	Hamlet	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	15–40–5–W3	52	29	106	22
Greenstreet	Post Office	NW. of Lashburn	E1	6–52–26–W3	53	28	109	49
Gregherd	Post Office	NE. of Regina	C5	28–24–17–W2	51	05	104	19
Greig Beach	Settlement	NW. of Meadow Lake	F2	63–18–W3	54	28	108	40
Grenfell	Town	SE. of Wolseley	B6	8–17–7–W2	50	25	102	56
Grenfell Beach	Settlement	S. of Melville	B6	3, 4–19–6–W2	50	35	102	46
Griffin	Hamlet	E. of Weyburn	A6	28–8–11–W2	49	40	103	26
Gronlid	Hamlet	NE. of Melfort	E5	32–47–17–W2	53	06	104	28
Grosswerder	Settlement	S. of Manito L.	D1	10–37–27–W3	52	10	109	46
Grove Park	Post Office	E. of Round L.	B6	22–18–1–W2	50	32	102	03
Gruenthal	Hamlet	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	28–40–4–W3	52	27	106	31
Guernsey	Village	NE, of Watrous	D4	34–33–23–W2	51	53	105	13
Guises Beach	Settlement	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	22–53–27–W2	53	35	105	54
Gull Lake	Post Office	SW. of Swift Current	B2	23–13–19–W3	50	08	108	27
Gunnar	Locality	SW. of Goldfields	L2		59	23	108	53
Gunnworth	Settlement	SE. of Kindersley	C2	26–27–16–W3	51	21	108	01
Gwendoline*	Locality	E. of Prince Albert	E4	4–48–24–W2	53	10	105	28
Gye	Station	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	35–4–27–W2	49	21	105	32
Hafford	Village	NW. of Saskatoon	E3	26–43–10–W3	52	48	107	20
Hagen	Post Office	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	46A–25–W2	52	56	105	34
Hague	Village	SW of Rosthern	D4	7–41–3–W3	52	30	106	25
Hailsham	Station	SW. of Big River	E3	52–9–W3	53	32	107	11
Hak	Station	S. of Wymark	B3	14–13–W3	50	06	107	43
Halbrite	Village	SE. of Weyburn	A5	21–6–12–W2	49	20	103	32
Halcro	Locality	S. of Prince Albert	E4	46–26–W2	53	02	105	42
Halkett	Station	NW. of Estevan	A6	5–3–8–W2	49	10	103	04
Hallam	Station	SW. of Manito L.	D1	26–38–28–W3	52	18	109	54
Hallgarth	Locality	W. of Turtle L.	F2	21–53–21–W3	53	36	109	02
Hallonquist	Settlement	SE. of Swift Current	B3	25–13–10–W3	50	08	107	15
Halvorgate	Post Office	NE. of Morse	B3	19–19–5–W3	50	38	106	40
Hamlin	Settlement	N. of Battleford	E2	18–45–16–W3	52	52	108	18
Hamton	Settlement	NE. of Yorkton	C6	23–28–3–W2	51	25	102	20
Handel	Village	SW. of Battleford	D2	6–36–19–W3	52	04	108	42
Handsworth	Settlement	NW. of Arcola	B6	25–10–8–W2	49	48	103	00
Hanley	Town	NE. of Outlook	C3	1–31–4–W3	51	37	106	27
Hardene	Station	SW. of Kindersley	C1	30–27–28–W3	51	20	109	56
Hardy	Village	W. of Weyburn	A5	23–6–21–W2	49	29	104	42
Harlan	Post Office	W. of Turtle L.	F1	21–53–27–W3	53	36	109	55
Harptree	Settlement	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	22–4–26–W2	49	17	105	24
Harris	Village	NE. of Rosetown	D3	12–32–12–W3	51	44	107	35
Hart	Post Office	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	5–3–27–W2	49	12	105	36
Hartwell	Station	SW. of Turtle L.	E2	33–51–20–W3	53	27	108	54
Hassan	Post Office	N. of Yorkton	D6	3–34–4–W2	51	54	102	29
Hatfield	Locality	SE. of Watrous	C4	27–28–22–W2	51	26	105	00
Hatherleigh	Settlement	SW. of Jackfish L.	E2	36–46–15–W3	53	01	108	02
Hatton	Settlement	NW. of Maple Creek	B1	36–12–29–W3	50	03	109	50
Haultain	Station	SE. of Saskatoon	D3	34–4–W3	57	58	106	34
Hawarden	Village	SE. of Outlook	C3	23–28–5–W3	51	23	106	36
Hawker	Station	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	36–6–W3	52	05	106	49
Hawkeye	Post Office	W. of Prince Albert	E3	50–7–W3	53	18	106	59
Hawoods	Station	W. of Saskatoon	D3	36–8–W3	52	07	107	05
Hazel Cliffe	Settlement	NW. of Moosomin	B6	27–18–33–W1	50	34	101	58
Hazel Dell	Hamlet	NW. of Yorkton	D6	32–35–7–W2	51	58	102	58
Hazelwood	Locality	NW. of Arcola	B6	24–11–5–W2	49	53	102	37
Hazenmore	Village	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	34–8–9–W3	49	43	107	08
Hazlet	Hamlet	W. of Swift Current	B2	6–17–19–W3	50	25	108	36
Hearne	Settlement	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4	19–13–23–W2	50	07	105	09
Hearts Hill	Post Office	S. of Manito L.	D1	33–36–26–W3	52	09	109	40
Helena Lake	Settlement	SE. of St. Walburg	E2	51–16–W3	53	30	108	15
Hendersons Beach	Locality	W. side of Last Mountain L.	C4	29–25–24–W2	51	10	105	19
Hendon	Hamlet	SW. of Kelvington	D5	17–36–13–W2	52	05	103	48
Henribourg	Hamlet	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	10–51–25–W2	53	24	105	37
Henrietta	Locality	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	10–39–9–W3	52	20	107	13
Henty	Station	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	30–39–8–W3	52	23	107	09
Hepburn	Village	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	13–41–6–W3	52	31	106	43
Herbert	Town	NE. of Swift Current	B3	18–17–9–W3	50	26	107	12
Herschel	Village	NE. of Kindersley	C2	9–31–17–W3	51	38	108	21
Herzel	Post Office	NE. of Fort Qu'Appelle	C5	30–23–12–W2	51	00	103	41
Heward	Village	NE. of Weyburn	A6	15–9–9–W2	49	43	103	05
Hewitt Landing	Post Office	NW. of Lashburn	E1	34–52–27–W3	53	33	109	53
High Hill	Settlement	NE. of Kelvington	D5	NE ¼–20–38–10–W2	52	17	103	23
High Point	Locality	N. of Swift Current	C3	21–23–14–W3	50	59	107	53
Highgate (Post Office name Highgate Siding)	Settlement	NW. of Battleford	E2	17–45–17–W3	52	52	108	25
Highgate Siding (Settlement name Highgate)	Post Office	NW. of Battleford	E2	17–45–17–W3	52	52	108	25
High Tor	Locality	NE. of Kelvington	D5	40–10–W2	52	28	103	16
Highview	Settlement	NE. of Arcola	B6	17–11–2–W2	49	55	102	17
Hillandale	Post Office	S. of Swift Current	A3	9–5–13–W3	49	22	107	42
Hillmond	Settlement	NW. of Lashburn	E1	25–51–26–W3	53	27	109	43
Hillside	Post Office	E. of Jackfish L.	E2	23–47–15–W3	53	04	108	04
Hinchley	Station	SW. of Kelvington	D5	17–35–13–W2	52	00	103	50
Hinchliffe	Settlement	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	4–36–5–W2	52	05	102	38
Hirsch	Post Office	NE. of Estevan	A6	3–3–5–W2	49	11	102	36
Hitchcock	Hamlet	NW. of Estevan	A6	23–3–9–W2	49	10	103	12
Hochstadt	Hamlet	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	26–40–4–W3	52	28	106	29
Hodgeville	Village	SE. of Morse	B3	25–13–7–W3	50	08	106	58
Hoey	Hamlet	S. of Prince Albert	E4	12–45–27–W2	52	52	105	48
Hoffer	Settlement	S. of Weyburn	A5	18–2–14–W2	49	07	103	53
Holbein	Hamlet	W. of Prince Albert	E4	49–2–W3	53	14	106	12
Holder	Locality	E. of Rosetown	C4	34–28–2–W3	51	27	106	13
Holdfast	Village	SE. of Craik	C4	18–23–25–W2	50	58	105	25
Holloway	Station	SE. of Weyburn	A5	1–6–12–W2	49	26	103	30
Holmes	Station	S. of Prince Albert	E4	20–47–26–W2	53	08	105	47
Homefield	Post Office	W. of Yorkton	C6	32–25–9–W2	51	12	103	13
Honeymoon	Post Office	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	24–50–25–W2	53	19	105	32
Hood	Station	SE. of Kerrobert	D2	2–33–20–W3	51	47	108	42
Hoosier	Post Office	NW. of Kindersley	C1	3–31–27–W3	51	37	109	44
Horizon	Village	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	30–6–24–W2	49	30	105	13
Horse Creek	Post Office	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	28–3–7–W3	49	15	106	55
Horse Head	Settlement	NW. of Turtle L.	F2	34–56–20–W3	53	54	108	52
Horsham	Settlement	NW. of Maple Creek	B1	11–17–29–W3	50	30	109	53
Hubbard	Village	NW. of Goodeve	C6	1–25–10–W2	51	08	103	23
Hudson Bay	Town	NE. of Kelvington	E6	8–45–3–W2	52	52	102	25
Hughton	Hamlet	SE. of Rosetown	C2	20–26–14–W3	51	14	107	56
Hugonard	Station	W. of Balcarres	C3	15–21–12–W2	50	48	103	35
Humboldt	Town	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	19–37–22–W2	52	12	105	07
Hume	Settlement	W. of Weyburn	A5	19–8–12–W2	49	40	103	39
Huntoon	Post Office	SW. of Arcola	A6	12–7–10–W2	49	33	103	14
Huronville	Post Office	NE. of Weyburn	A5	16–12–10–W2	50	00	103	18
Hyas	Village	NE. of Canora	D6	5–34–2–W2	51	55	102	15
Hyde	Locality	SE. of Lemberg	B6	21–19–7–W2	50	30	102	54
Ibsen	Station	NW. of Weyburn	B5	28–10–17–W2	49	52	104	12
Ibstone	Post Office	S. of Battleford	D2	35–41–17–W3	52	34	108	18
Iffley	Post Office	SE. of Jackfish L.	E2	19–46–15–W3	52	59	108	09
Ile-a-la-Crosse	Hamlet	W. shore of Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse	G3		55	27	107	53
Illerbrun	Post Office	NE. of Shaunavon	B2	26–11–18–W3	49	56	108	22
Imperial	Town	S. of Watrous	C4	34–27–25–W2	51	22	105	27
Inchkeith	Post Office	NW. of Weyburn	B6	15–13–4–W2	50	05	102	28
Indi	Station	NE. of Rosetown	D3	9–32–4–W3	51	44	106	31
Indian Head	Town	E. of Qu'Appelle	B5	24–18–13–W2	50	32	103	40
Inglenook	Station	S. of Kindersley	C2	33–27–23–W3	51	21	109	11
Innes	Post Office	E. of Weyburn	A6	31–7–10–W2	49	37	103	20
Insinger	Village	NW. of Yorkton	C6	21–29–8–W2	51	31	103	05
Instow	Post Office	NE. of Shaunavon	A2	15–9–17–W2	49	44	108	14
Invermay	Village	NW. of Canora	D6	1–33–9–W2	51	48	103	09
Irvington	Post Office	NE. of Melfort	E5	17–46–17–W2	52	58	104	24
Isham	Settlement	SE. of Kindersley	C2	26–24–19–W3	51	05	108	34
Island Falls	Locality	N. of Deschambault L.	H6		55	32	102	21
Ituna	Town	W. of Yorkton	C5	20–21, 25–11–W2	51	10	103	30
Jackfish Lake	Post Office	N. of Jackfish L.	E2	13–48–18–W3	53	09	108	29
Jameson	Post Office	SE. of Regina	B5	4–17–17–W2	50	25	104	17
Janow Corners	Post Office	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	7–51–23–W2	53	24	105	22
Jansen	Village	W. of Wynyard	D5	36–32–20–W2	51	47	104	43
Jasmin	Village	W. of Yorkton	C5	8–26–12–W2	51	14	103	39
Jasz	Station	W. of Swift Current	B2	15–15–W3	50	17	107	56
Jays	Station	SE. of Outlook	C3	32–28–5–W3	51	27	106	39
Jedburgh	Village	W. of Yorkton	C6	13–26–8–W2	51	15	103	00
Jordan River	Post Office	SE. of Carrot River	E5	18–48–10–W2	53	10	103	28
Juniata	Settlement	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	36–10–W3	52	05	107	20
Juniper	Station	S. of Outlook	C3	27–8–W3	51	19	107	08
Junor	Post Office	SW. of Leoville	E3	52–13–W3	53	33	107	52
Kalium	Siding	E. of Moose Jaw	B4	27–17–24–W2	50	27	105	13
Kalyna	Post Office	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	4–50–24–W2	53	18	105	28
Kamsack	Town	SW. of Madge L.	C6	34–29–32–W1	51	34	101	54
Kamsack Beach	Settlement	S. of Madge L.	D7	28–30–30–W1	51	38	101	39
Kandahar	Village	SW. of Wynyard	D5	21–32–17–W2	51	46	104	21
Kannata Valley	Village	E. side of Last Mountain L.	C5	18–21–21–W2	50	47	104	54
Katepwa Beach	Village	SE. of Fort Qu'Appelle	B5	9–20–12–W2	50	42	103	38
Katherine	Station	SE. of Cypress L.	A2	3–23–W3	49	10	109	01
Kathrintal Colony	Locality	SE. of Regina	B5	14–16–17–W2	50	21	104	14
Kayville	Hamlet	NE. of Assiniboia	A4	14–9–24–W2	49	44	105	10
Kealey Springs	Post Office	SE. of Maple Creek	A2	9–23–W3	49	40	109	04
Kearney	Locality	W. of Regina	B5	26–17–19–W2	50	28	104	32
Keatley	Post Office	NW. of Saskatoon	E3	24–44–11–W3	52	48	107	26
Kedleston	Settlement	NW. of Regina	C4	34–21–23–W2	50	50	105	06
Keeler	Village	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	7–20–28–W2	50	42	105	51
Kegworth	Post Office	NE. of Weyburn	B6	15–14–8–W2	50	10	103	00
Kelfield	Village	NE. of Kindersley	D2	27–34–19–W3	51	57	108	36
Kelliher	Village	NW. of Yorkton	C5	34–26–13–W2	51	15	103	44
Kelso	Settlement	SW. of Moosomin	B7	32–11–33–W1	49	48	101	57
Kelstern	Hamlet	SE. of Morse	B3	6–14–6–W3	50	08	106	48
Kelvington	Town	NW. of Yorkton	D5	9–37–11–W2	52	10	103	30
Kenaston	Village	SW. of Watrous	C4	19–29–2–W3	51	30	106	18
Kendal	Village	N. of Weyburn	B5	17–15–12–W2	50	15	103	40
Kenlis	Locality	NE. of Indian Head	B5	27–19–11–W2	50	41	103	27
Kennedy	Village	NE. of Weyburn	B6	20–12–3–W2	50	00	102	20
Kennell	Settlement	N. of Regina	B5	30–20–19–W2	50	44	104	39
Kenosee Park	Settlement	N. of Carlyle	B6	24–10–3–W2	49	50	102	17
Keppel	Hamlet	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	35–12–W3	52	02	107	44
Kerrobert	Town	N. of Kindersley	D2	13–34–23–W3	51	55	109	08
Kessock	Station	E. of Yorkton	C6	2–26–32–W1	51	13	102	00
Ketchen	Hamlet	NW. of Yorkton	D6	8–35–6–W2	52	00	102	45
Kettlehut	Station	NE. of Morse	B3	16–20–4–W3	50	41	106	29
Keystown	Settlement	W. of Regina	B4	36–17–23–W2	50	29	105	04
Key West	Locality	E. of Assiniboia	A4	27–8–23–W2	49	41	105	03
Khedive	Village	W. of Weyburn	A5	4–8–19–W2	49	37	104	30
Killaly	Village	S. of Melville	C6	31–20–6–W2	50	53	102	51
Killdeer	Hamlet	SW. of Assiniboia	A4	8–2–3–W3	49	08	106	22
Kilronan	Post Office	W. of Turtle L.	F2	12–54–24–W3	53	39	109	26
Kilwinning Siding	Post Office	SW. of Shellbrook	E3	47–5–W3	53	05	106	40
Kincaid	Village	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	23–8–8–W3	49	39	107	00
Kincorth	Locality	NW. of Maple Creek	B1	14–12–28–W3	50	00	109	42
Kindersley	Town	SW. of Rosetown	C2	10–29–23–W3	51	27	109	10
Kingsford	Station	NE. of Estevan	A6	5–4–6–W2	49	16	102	47
Kingsland	Post Office	NE. of Kindersley	D2	2–33–16–W3	51	48	108	11
Kinhop	Station	NE. of Rosetown	D3	33–32–11–W3	51	47	107	29
Kinistino	Town	NW. of Melfort	E4	17–45–21–W2	52	57	105	00
Kinley	Village	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	6–36–10–W3	52	05	107	26
Kinloch	Post Office	NE. of Kelvington	D5	SW ¼ 6–40–10–W2	52	24	103	26
Kinoosao	Hamlet	E. shore of Reindeer Lake	I6		57	05	102	01
Kipabiskau	Village (Inc.)	SE. of Melfort	D5	41–16–W2	52	34	104	11
Kipling	Town	SW. of Moosomin	B6	21–13–5–W2	49	57	102	38
Kisbey	Village	W. of Arcola	A6	18–8–5–W2	49	38	102	41
Klintonel	Post Office	SE. of Maple Creek	A2	33–8–22–W3	49	41	108	55
Knollys	Station	SW. of Eastend	A2	6–22–W3	49	29	108	56
Krasne	Locality	NE. of Nokomis	C5	36–29–16–W2	51	34	104	09
Kristnes	Locality	NW. of Yorkton	D5	21–32–12–W2	51	46	103	40
Kronau	Hamlet	SE. of Regina	B5	33–15–17–W2	50	19	104	17
Krydor	Village	NW. of Rosthern	E3	15–44–8–W3	52	47	107	03
Kuroki	Hamlet	NW. of Yorkton	D5	35–33–11–W2	51	52	103	29
Kyle	Town	NW. of Swift Current	C2	32–21–15–W3	50	50	108	02
Kyle	Post Office	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	6–47–22–W2	53	04	105	12
Kylemore	Hamlet	NW. of Yorkton	D5	9–34–12–W2	51	55	103	39
Lacadena	Hamlet	NW. of Swift Current	C2	17–23–17–W3	50	58	108	21
Lac Pelletier	Settlement	SW. of Swift Current	B3	9–11–14–W3	49	56	107	51

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION	INDEX MAP		POSITION			
Lac Vert	Hamlet	SE. of Prince Albert	D5	2-41-18-W2	52	30	104	29
Ladder Valley	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	F3	55-6-W3	53	45	106	53
Lady Lake	Settlement	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	23-35-5-W2	52	00	102	38
Lafleche	Town	S. of Gravelbourg	A3	2-9-5-W3	49	43	106	35
Laird	Village	NW. of Rosthern	E3	24-43-5-W3	52	43	106	34
Lajord	Hamlet	SE. of Regina	B5	9-15-16-W2	50	14	104	09
Lake Alma	Village	SW. of Weyburn	A5	22-2-17-W2	49	09	104	11
Lake Four	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	F3	54-5-W3	53	41	106	47
Lake Lenore	Village	NE. of Humboldt	D4	32-39-21-W2	52	24	105	00
Lakenheath	Post Office	SW. of Assiniboia	A4	7-3-W3	49	43	106	17
Lakeside	Locality	NE. of Indian Head	B5	32-19-12-W2	50	42	103	39
Lake Valley	Settlement	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	26-19-1-W3	50	38	106	01
Lake View Beach	Locality	N. of Indian Head	B5	8-20-12-W2	50	42	103	39
La Loche	Hamlet	E. shore of Lac La Loche	I2		56	29	109	27
La Loche West	Settlement	W. shore of Lac La Loche	I2		56	30	109	38
Lampman	Town	SW. of Arcola	A6	16-5-6-W2	49	23	102	45
Lancer	Village	SE. of Prelate	C5	20-21-21-W3	50	48	108	47
Landis	Village	SW. of Battleford	D2	24-37-18-W3	52	12	108	28
Landrose	Settlement	E. of Lloydminster	E1	49-26-W3	53	17	109	39
Landscape	Station	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	13-6-27-W2	49	28	105	30
Lang	Village	SE. of Regina	B5	22-11-18-W2	49	56	104	23
Langbank	Hamlet	E. of Weyburn	B6	1-13-3-W2	50	05	102	20
Langenburg	Village	SE. of Melville	C7	27-21-31-W1	50	50	101	43
Langham	Town	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	16-39-7-W3	52	22	106	57
Lanigan	Town	NE. of Watrous	D4	22-33-22-W2	51	52	105	02
Laniwci	Post Office	SE. of Redberry L.	D4	35-40-1-W3	52	29	106	11
La Plaine	Station	NE. of Saskatoon	E4	7-43-2-W3	52	44	106	16
Laporte	Hamlet	SW. of Kindersley	C1	13-26-26-W3	51	13	109	30
La Ronge	Village	NE. of Prince Albert	G4		55	06	105	17
Lashburn	Village	W. of Jackfish L.	E1	8-48-25-W3	53	08	109	36
Last Mountain	Post Office	SE. of Nokomis	C4	10-26-20-W2	51	12	104	44
Laura	Hamlet	NE. of Rosetown	D3	19-33-9-W3	51	51	107	16
Laventure	Post Office	S. of Leoville	E3	52-11-W3	53	28	107	31
Lawson	Village	NE. of Morse	C3	6-22-5-W3	50	51	106	38
Layco	Settlement	NW. of Yorkton	D5	19-31-10-W2	51	42	103	26
Leacross	Settlement	SE. of Gronlid	E5	13-47-14-W2	53	03	104	03
Leader	Town	NW. of Maple Creek	C1	21-22-26-W3	50	53	109	31
Leakville*	Locality	S. of Moose Jaw	B1	27-13-26-W2	50	07	105	29
Leask	Village	NW. of Rosthern	E3	1-47-5-W3	53	00	106	45
Lebret	Village	NE. of Regina	C5	2-21-13-W2	50	45	103	45
Leinan	Post Office	NE. of Swift Current	B3	18-13-W3	50	29	107	46
Leipzig	Village	SW. of Battleford	D2	17-37-19-W3	52	12	108	42
Lemberg	Town	SW. of Melville	B6	21-20-9-W2	50	44	103	13
Lemsford	Post Office	SE. of Leader	C2	9-22-23-W3	50	51	109	07
Leney	Village	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	30-35-11-W3	52	03	107	34
Lens	Locality	NE. of Kelvington	D6	42-9-W2	52	37	103	03
Lenvale	Post Office	SW. of Gronlid	E5	32-46-18-W2	53	01	104	34
Leofnard	Post Office	S. of Prince Albert	D4	41-25-W2	52	33	105	43
Leoville	Village	SW. of Delaronde L.	F3	27-53-11-W3	53	37	107	35
Lepine	Post Office	S. of Prince Albert	D4	42-25-W2	52	38	105	35
Leross	Village	W. of Yorkton	C5	11-26-14-W2	51	17	103	52
Leroy	Town	SE. of Humboldt	D5	13-35-20-W2	51	00	104	44
Leslie	Village	NW. of Yorkton	D5	36-31-13-W2	51	42	103	44
Lestock	Village	NW. of Melville	C5	12-27-14-W2	51	18	104	00
Lett	Station	SE. of Battleford	D2	27-37-16-W3	52	12	108	13
Levuka	Locality	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4	23-14-25-W2	50	11	105	24
Lewvan	Hamlet	SE. of Regina	B5	15-12-16-W2	50	00	104	06
Liberty	Village	NE. of Craik	C4	21-25-25-W2	51	08	105	27
Liebenthal	Settlement	SE. of Leader	B4	3-20-25-W3	50	41	109	23
Lightwoods	Post Office	SE. of Prince Albert	D5	6-42-15-W2	52	35	104	09
Lilac	Post Office	W. of Redberry L.	E3	32-42-13-W3	52	40	107	50
Lille	Station	SE. of Kindersley	C2	25-16-W3	51	09	108	08
Lillestrom	Post Office	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	13-15-29-W2	50	15	105	53
Lilydale	Settlement	SE. of Lloydminster	E2	1-46-24-W3	52	56	109	22
Lily Plain	Locality	SW. of Prince Albert	E4	47-27-W2	53	09	105	59
Limerick	Village	W. of Assiniboia	A4	18-8-2-W3	49	40	106	15
Linacre	Post Office	SW. of Leader	B1	34-17-27-W3	50	29	109	38
Lindequist	Station	NW. of Battleford	E2	33-43-17-W3	52	45	108	25
Lintlaw	Village	SE. of Kelvington	D6	5-36-9-W2	52	05	103	15
Lipsett	Station	SW. of Melfort	E5	44-19-W2	52	46	104	41
(P.O. Name Pleasant Valley)								
Lipton	Village	NW. of Balcarres	C5	26-22-13-W2	50	54	103	50
Lisieux	Hamlet	S. of Assiniboia	A4	9-4-30-W2	49	17	105	59
Little Buffalo	Locality	W. of Prince Albert	E3	50-13-W3	53	18	107	53
Little Woody	Post Office	S. of Assiniboia	A4	24-4-29-W2	49	18	105	47
Livelong	Hamlet	S. of Turtle L.	E2	35-51-19-W3	53	27	108	43
Lizard Lake	Post Office	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	39-14-W3	52	19	107	55
Lloydminster	Town	On Saskatchewan-Alberta Boundary	E1	2-50-28-W3	53	17	110	00
Lockwood	Village	SE. of Watrous	C4	11-31-22-W2	51	39	105	00
Log Valley	Locality	NE. of Swift Current	C3	23-26-8-W3	50	43	107	00
Lone Rock	Hamlet	SW. of Lashburn	E1	15-47-27-W3	53	03	109	53
Lonesome Butte	Post Office	S. of Gravelbourg	A3	35-1-4-W3	49	05	106	25
Lone Spruce	Locality	E. of Little Quill L.	D6	12-34-8-W2	51	55	103	00
Lone Spruce	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	51-2-W3	53	26	106	11
Longhope	Locality	S. of Turtle L.	E2	27-50-18-W3	53	20	108	34
Loomis	Settlement	SW. of Shaunavon	A2	14-3-21-W3	49	13	108	44
Loon Lake	Village	SW. of Meadow Lake	F2		54	02	109	10
Loon River	Post Office	W. of Meadow Lake	F2		54	07	109	02
Loreburn	Village	SE. of Outlook	C3	23-26-5-W3	51	13	106	36
Lorenzo	Post Office	E. of Mayfair	E3	24-46-10-W3	52	59	107	20
Lorlie	Hamlet	NW. of Lemberg	C6	26-21-10-W2	50	51	103	18
Lost River	Post Office	NE. of Gronlid	E5	31-49-16-W2	53	17	104	18
Lothian	Locality	SW. of Watrous	C4	29-28-W2	51	27	105	50
Love	Village	NE. of Gronlid	E5	16-52-15-W2	53	29	104	09
Loverna	Village	NW. of Kindersley	D1	15-31-29-W3	51	40	110	00
Loverna Junction	Junction	W. of Biggar	D2	1-36-15-W3	52	03	108	01
Lucky Lake	Village	S. of Outlook	C3	30-23-9-W3	51	00	107	10
Lumsden	Town	NW. of Regina	B5	33-19-21-W2	50	34	104	53
Lumsden Beach	Village	NW. of Regina	B4	7-21-21-W2	50	45	104	54
Lurgan	Station	E. of Melfort	E5	26-45-15-W2	52	54	104	04
Luseland	Town	SE. of Manito L.	D2	8-36-24-W3	52	05	109	30
Luxton	Station	NE. of Estevan	A6	8-5-6-W2	49	22	102	46
Lydden	Settlement	NE. of Kindersley	D2	9-35-16-W3	52	00	108	14
(Station name Duperow)								
Lynthorpe*	Locality	S. of Gravelbourg	A4	31-6-3-W3	49	30	106	23
Macdowall	Hamlet	SW. of Prince Albert	E4	13-46-1-W3	53	01	106	01
Mackid	Station	NW. of Maple Creek	B1	27-11-27-W3	49	55	109	22
Macklin	Town	SW. of Manito L.	D1	3-39-28-W3	52	20	109	56
Macworth	Post Office	S. of Gravelbourg	A3	33-2-4-W3	49	10	106	29
Mackmat	Station	SE. of Kindersley	C2	27-27-16-W3	51	20	108	10
MacNab Park	Post Office	N. of Saskatoon	D3	8-37-5-W3	52	10	106	41
MacNutt	Village	NE. of Cutarm	C7	22-24-30-W1	51	05	101	36
Macoun	Village	NW. of Estevan	A6	22-4-10-W2	49	15	103	15
Macrorie	Village	S. of Outlook	C3	20-27-8-W3	51	20	107	04
Macworth	Post Office	S. of Gravelbourg	A3	33-2-4-W3	49	10	106	28
Madison	Village	SE. of Kindersley	C2	16-26-22-W3	51	13	109	01
Madrid	Station	E. of Moose Jaw	B4	32-16-24-W2	50	23	105	15
Maidstone	Town	SE. of Lashburn	E2	27-47-23-W3	53	06	109	18
Main Centre	Hamlet	NW. of Morse	B3	4-19-10-W3	50	35	107	22
Mair	Settlement	SW. of Moosomin	B1	17-9-32-W1	49	45	101	48
Major	Village	NW. of Kindersley	D1	34-33-26-W3	51	52	109	38
Malmgren	Station	NE. of Rosetown	C3	31-14-W3	51	40	107	55
Maloneck	Locality	SE. of Hudson Bay	D6	24-35-32-W1	52	01	101	55
Manitou Beach	Village	N. of Watrous	D4	2-32-25-W2	51	43	105	26
Mankota	Village	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	25-5-8-W3	49	25	107	04
Manor	Village	E. of Arcola	A6	33-7-1-W2	49	36	102	05
Mansur	Station	NE. of Weyburn	A5	12-9-14-W2	49	42	103	47
Mantario	Village	SW. of Kindersley	C1	34-26-27-W3	51	16	109	41
Maple Bush	Locality	SW. of Craik	C3	23-4-W3	51	00	105	30
Maple Creek	Town	SW. of Crane L.	B1	15-11-26-W3	49	55	109	27
Marcelin	Village	NW. of Rosthern	E3	34-45-6-W3	52	55	106	47
Marchantgrove	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	50-3-W3	53	21	106	19
Marchwell	Hamlet	SE. of Saltcoats	C7	10-21-30-W1	50	48	101	35
Marean Lake	Locality	NW. of Kelvington	D5	1, 12-41-12-W2	52	31	103	36
Marengo	Village	W. of Kindersley	C1	18-29-27-W3	51	29	109	48
Margo	Village	NW. of Yorkton	D6	15-33-10-W2	51	49	103	19
Marienthal	Settlement	SW. of Estevan	A6	1-1-12-W2	49	00	103	30
Marieton	Locality	NW. of Regina	C4	23-22-23-W2	50	49	105	05
Marieval	Post Office	SE. of Melville	C6	19A-5-W2	50	35	102	41
Markinch	Village	NE. of Regina	C5	7-23-17-W2	50	56	104	20
Marlin	Post Office	N. of Jackfish L.	E2	24-49-17-W3	53	15	108	22
Marquis	Village	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	20-19-27-W2	50	38	105	43
Marriott	Post Office	NE. of Kindersley	D3	1, 2-32-14-W3	51	48	108	01
Marsden	Village	NW. of Manito L.	E1	35-44-27-W3	52	51	109	48
Marshall	Village	NW. of Lashburn	E1	48, 49-26-W3	53	11	109	47
Martensville	Village	N. of Saskatoon	D3	21, 28-38-5-W3	52	17	106	40
Maryfield	Village	SE. of Moosomin	B7	17-10-30-W1	49	48	101	32
Marysburg	Settlement	NE. of Humboldt	D4	38-22-W2	52	18	105	02
(Station name Moseley)								
Masefield	Settlement	S. of Swift Current	A3	27-2-14-W3	49	09	107	48
Matador	Station	NW. of Swift Current	C2	21-15-W3	50	48	107	57
Matchee	Locality	E. of Meadow Lake	F2	59-15-W3	54	07	108	11
Mattes	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	52-6-W3	53	28	106	49
Mawer	Hamlet	SW. of Craik	B4	5-21-3-W3	50	45	106	24
Maxim	Post Office	NW. of Estevan	A5	19-4-15-W2	49	19	103	58
Maxstone	Settlement	S. of Assiniboia	A4	23-6-1-W3	49	30	106	02
Mayberry	Locality	S. of Moose Jaw	B4	25-12-27-W2	50	02	105	33
Mayfair	Hamlet	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	14-46-12-W3	52	58	107	36
Maymont	Village	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	30-41-12-W3	52	33	107	40
Mazenod	Village	E. of Gravelbourg	B4	28-10-2-W3	49	53	106	14
McCord	Hamlet	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	36-5-7-W3	49	26	106	50
McDonald Hills	Hamlet	NE. of Regina	C5	35-24-16-W2	51	06	104	06
McEachern	Post Office	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	34-1-8-W3	49	05	107	00
McElhanney	Post Office	SW. of Hudson Bay	E6	3-43-7-W2	52	40	103	00
McGee	Hamlet	NE. of Kindersley	C2	16-29-16-W3	51	30	108	15
McKague	Hamlet	NW. of Kelvington	D5	15-42-14-W2	52	37	103	56
McKim	Post Office	NE. of Melville	C6	9-24-5-W2	51	03	102	40
McLaren	Post Office	NE. of Lashburn	E2	4-50-23-W3	53	17	109	19
McLean	Village	E. of Regina	B5	13-18-15, 16-W2	50	30	104	04
McMahon	Hamlet	SE. of Swift Current	B3	10-13-12-W3	50	05	107	32
McMorran	Settlement	SE. of Kindersley	C2	27-20-W3	51	18	108	45
McPhail Cove	Settlement	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	27-53-27-W2	53	36	105	54
McTaggart	Village	NW. of Weyburn	A5	17-9-15-W2	49	44	104	01
Meacham	Village	E. of Saskatoon	D4	23-36-27-W2	52	08	105	45
Meadow Lake	Town	SE. of Primrose L.	F2	59-17-W2	54	08	108	26
Meath Park	Village	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	31-51-23-W2	53	26	105	22
Medstead	Village	NE. of North Battleford	E2	18-50-14-W3	53	19	108	02
Meeting Lake	Post Office	SE. of Meeting L.	E3	30-48-11-W3	53	10	107	35
Meetoos	Station	NW. of Chitek	F3	57-13-W3	53	56	107	56
Mehan	Station	N. of Yorkton	C6	30-26-4-W2	51	18	102	25
Melaval	Hamlet	NW. of Assiniboia	A3	35-8-4-W3	49	41	106	27
Melba	Station	NE. of Swift Current	B3	13-17-4-W3	50	26	106	25
Melba	Locality	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	15-52-23-W2	53	29	105	29
Melfort	Town	SE. of Prince Albert	E5	7-45-18-W2	52	52	104	36
Melville	City	SW. of Yorkton	C6	29-22-6-W2	50	55	102	48
Melville Beach	Settlement	S. of Melville	B6	11, 12-19-6-W2	50	37	102	43
Mendham	Village	SW. of Leader	C1	10-21-27-W3	50	46	109	39
Mennon	Settlement	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	10-40-6-W3	52	26	106	46
Meota	Village	E. of Jackfish L.	E2	8-47-17-W3	53	02	108	27
Merid	Settlement	SW. of Kindersley	C1	33-28-28-W3	51	26	109	54
Merle	Post Office	NW. of Kelvington	D5	16-41-12-W2	52	32	103	41
Merryflat	Post Office	W. of Cypress L.	A1	14-6-29-W3	49	28	109	48
Mervin	Village	SW. of Turtle L.	E2	21-50-20-W3	53	20	108	53
Meskanaw	Hamlet	SW. of Melfort	E4	11-44-22-W2	52	47	105	05
Metinota	Village	S. of Jackfish L.	E2	10-47-17-W3	53	03	108	25
Meyronne	Village	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	25-8-7-W3	49	39	106	50
Michel	Locality	W. shore of Peter Pond L.	H2		55	59	109	05
Midale	Town	NW. of Estevan	A6	22-5-11-W2	49	22	103	27
Middle Lake	Hamlet	SE. of Prince Albert	D4	31-40-23-W2	52	28	105	18
Midnight Lake	Settlement	SE. of Turtle L.	E2	1-52-17-W3	53	28	108	23
Mikado	Hamlet	E. of Canora	C6	19-30-2-W2	51	36	102	15
Milaty	Station	NE. of Regina	B5	5-18-17-W2	50	29	104	20
Milden	Village	SE. of Rosetown	C3	17-29-11-W3	51	30	107	31
Mildred	Hamlet	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	25-50-10-W3	53	21	107	20
Milestone	Town	S. of Regina	B5	16-12-19-W2	50	00	104	30
Milleton	Post Office	NE. of Lashburn	E2	4-51-23-W3	53	22	109	21
Milly	Locality	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	12-5-7-W3	49	22	106	50
Minard	Station	NE. of Estevan	A6	17-5-6-W2	49	23	102	46
Ministik Beach	Settlement	S. of Madge L.	D7	24-30-30-W1	51	38	101	38
Minnehaha	Locality	NW. of Jackfish L.	E2	34-49-18-W3	53	17	108	33
Minton	Village	SE. of Bengough	A5	34-2-20-W2	49	05	105	35
Missinipe	Hamlet	W. shore of Otter L.	G5		55	36	104	46
Mistatim	Village	NE. of Kelvington	E5	15-45-10-W2	52	52	103	22
Mitchellton	Settlement	NE. of Assiniboia	B4	25-11-28-W2	49	55	105	41
Mitchellview	Post Office	E. of Little Quill L.	D6	16-33-6-W2	51	51	102	48
Moffat	Settlement	SE. of Indian Head	B6	26-15-10-W2	50	17	103	15
Molanosa	Post Office	N. of Prince Albert	F4		54	30	105	33
Molewood	Locality	NE. of Jackfish L.	E2	16-48-15-W3	53	09	108	08
Mollison	Station	NW. of Chitek	F3	56-13-W3	53	50	107	50
Monarchvale	Post Office	N. of Biggar	D3	19-37-14-W3	52	12	108	00
Monchy	Locality	S. of Swift Current	A3	8-1-14-W3	49	00	107	50
Mondou	Post Office	SE. of Kindersley	C2	25-24-16-W3	51	05	108	07
Montmartre	Village	SE. of Indian Head	B6	33-15-11-W2	50	15	103	25
Mont Nebo	Hamlet	W. of Prince Albert	E3	5-50-6-W3	53	16	106	51
Montreal Lake	Settlement	S. shore of Montreal Lake	F4		54	03	105	46
Moose Bay	Settlement	S. of Melville		7-19-5-W2	50	37	102	41
Moose Range	Settlement	SW. of Witchekan L.	E3	5-49-12-W3	53	12	107	43
Moose Range	Post Office	SW. of Carrot River	E5	16-49-12-W2	53	14	103	42
Moose Valley	Settlement	NW. of Arcola	B6	31-11-5-W2	49	57	102	40
Moose Jaw	City	*See* Key Map	B4	32-16-26-W2	50	23	105	32
Moosomin	Town	SE. of Broadview	B7	32-13-32-W1	50	07	101	40
Moreland	Post Office	NW. of Weyburn	A5	12-9-20-W2	49	43	104	36
Morin Creek	Locality	SW. of Meadow L.	F2		54	02	108	44
Morneau	Station	SW. of Big River	E3	53-9-W3	53	35	107	13
Morse	Town	NE. of Swift Current	B3	9-17-8-W3	50	25	107	03
Mortlach	Village	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	22-17-1-W3	50	28	106	03
Moseley	Station	NE. of Humboldt	D4	38-22-W2	52	18	105	02
Mossbank	Town	N. of Assiniboia	B4	11-30-W2	49	55	105	59
Mossyvale	Post Office	SW. of Cumberland L.	E5	21-53-11-W2	53	35	103	35
Mount Pleasant	Locality	NE. of Moose Jaw	B1	17-25-W2	50	28	105	24
Mozart	Hamlet	NW. of Yorkton	D5	25-32-15-W2	51	46	104	00
Mudie Lake	Locality	S. of Primrose L.	F2		54	12	109	47
Muenster	Village	SE. of Humboldt	D4	10-37-21-W2	52	12	105	00
Mullingar	Post Office	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	27-47-12-W3	53	05	107	39
Murphys	Locality	NW. of Kelvington	E5	11-45-13-W2	52	51	103	46
Murray Point	Settlement	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	28, 29, 32, 33-53-27-W2	53	37	105	56
Murraydale	Post Office	SE. of Maple Creek	A1	25-8-25-W3	49	39	109	12
Muscow	Post Office	SW. of Fort Qu'Appelle	C5	32-20-14-W2	50	45	103	57
Muskeegan	Post Office	SW. of Hudson Bay	E6	32-43-7-W2	52	45	102	59
Muskiki Springs	Locality	NW. of Humboldt	D4	4-39-26-W2	52	19	104	42
Mutchler	Settlement	W. of Hudson Bay	E6	7-45-3-W2	52	52	102	26
Nadeauville	Post Office	NW. of Swift Current	B2	5-16-21-W3	50	20	108	49
Naicam	Town	NE. of Humboldt	D5	31-40-18-W2	52	25	104	30
Naisberry	Post Office	E. of Melfort	E5	12-45-18-W3	52	52	104	30
Naseby	Post Office	E. of Tramping L.	D2	10-37-16-W3	52	10	108	13
Nashlyn	Station	S. of Cypress L.	A1	13-3-27-W3	49	12	109	30
Neeb	Post Office	SW. of Green L.	F3	58-14-W3	54	00	107	59
Neelby	Settlement	NE. of Weyburn	B6	19-13-5-W2	50	05	102	40
Neely	Settlement	NW. of Watrous	D4	34-27-W2	51	56	105	47
Neidpath	Hamlet	SW. of Morse	B3	1-15-10-W3	50	08	107	15
Neighbour	Locality	W. of Eastend	A2		49	29	109	00
Neilburg	Village	N. of Manito L.	E1	31-44-25-W3	52	50	109	38
Neola	Station	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	32-35-13-W3	52	02	107	51

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION	INDEX MAP		POSITION			
Neptune	Settlement	SW. of Weyburn	A5	5-16-W2	49	22	104	04
Nestledown	Post Office	NW.ofPrinceAlbert	E3	52-5-W3	53	29	106	35
Netherhill	Village	E. of Kindersley	C2	11-29-21-W3	51	28	108	51
Neuanlage	Hamlet	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	23-40-4-W3	52	27	106	27
Neudorf	Village	SW. of Melville	B6	14-20-8-W2	50	44	102	59
Neuhoffnung	Locality	S. of Swift Current	B3	35-12-14-W3	50	03	107	49
Neuhorst	Hamlet	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	31-39-4-W3	52	24	106	35
Neville	Village	SE. of Swift Current	B3	6-12-12-W3	49	53	107	39
Newby	Locality	W. of N. Battleford	E2	14-44-22-W3	52	47	109	06
Newcross	Locality	SE. of Saskatoon	D3	10-36-5-W3	52	04	106	37
Newnes	Station	NW. of Weyburn	A5	35-8-15-W2	49	42	103	57
New Osgoode	Hamlet	NW. of Kelvington	E5	27-46-13-W2	52	59	103	48
Nicklen	Station	E. of Gronlid	E5	31-47-14-W2	53	06	104	02
Nies Beach	Settlement	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	13, 14-53-27-W2	53	34	105	51
Nipawin	Town	SE. of Candle L.	E5	32-50-14-W2	53	22	104	00
Nokomis	Town	SE. of Watrous	C4	27-29-22-W2	51	30	105	00
Nora	Hamlet	NW. of Kelvington	D5	20-39-13-W2	52	23	103	50
Norbury	Locality	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	49-10-W3	53	16	107	24
Norge	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	A3	32-6-10-W3	49	30	107	18
Norquay	Town	NE. of Yorkton	D6	4-34-1-W2	51	53	102	05
North Battleford	City	NW. of Saskatoon	E2	8-44-16-W3	52	47	108	17
Northern Light	Settlement	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	44-25-W2	52	48	105	32
Northern Pine	Locality	S. of Primrose L.	F2		54	27	109	42
Northgate	Settlement	SE. of Estevan	A6	6-1-2-W3	49	00	102	16
North Makwa	Locality	SW. of Meadow Lake	F2	58-20-W3	54	09	108	53
Northminster	Station	NW. of Lashburn	E1	4-51-27-W3	53	22	109	55
North Portal	Village	E. of Estevan	A6	1-1-5-W2	49	00	102	33
North Saskatoon	Station	N. of Saskatoon	D3	37-5-W3	52	11	106	38
Northside	Post Office	NE.ofPrinceAlbert	E4	23-52-26-W2	53	25	105	45
Northway	Locality	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	21-46A-26-W2	52	59	105	35
Nottingham	Post Office	N. of Carnduff	A7	15-5-32-W1	49	24	101	44
Notukeu	Station	SW. of Cypress L.	A1	9-4-27-W3	49	16	109	33
Nut Mountain	Hamlet	SE. of Kelvington	D5	28-36-10-W2	52	08	103	24
Oakshela	Settlement	SE. of Grenfell	B6	33-16-6-W2	50	24	102	45
Oban	Settlement	E. of Tramping L.	D2	31-36-15-W3	52	08	108	08
Odessa	Village	S. of Indian Head	B5	30-15-13-W2	50	17	103	45
Ogema	Town	W. of Weyburn	A5	22-7-22-W2	49	35	104	55
Ogle	Locality	S. of Assiniboia	A4	23-6-1-W3	49	29	106	02
Okema Beach	Settlement	NW.ofPrinceAlbert	E4	29-53-27-W2	53	34	105	57
Okla	Settlement	SE. of Kelvington	D6	35-8-W2	52	01	103	06
Old Goodsoil	Locality	SE. of Lac des Iles	F2		54	21	109	14
Old Main Centre	Locality	NW. of Morse	B3	4-19-10-W3	50	34	107	21
Old Wives	Post Office	SW. of Moose Jaw	B4	25-14-30-W2	50	12	106	00
Olga	Post Office	SE. of Cypress L.	A2	17-5-23-W3	49	21	109	01
O'Malley	Locality	NE. of Rosetown	D3	12-32-7-W3	51	44	106	53
Onion Lake	Settlement	W. of Turtle L.	F1	6-55-27-W3	53	44	110	00
Onward	Station	NW. of Kindersley	D2	15-34-24-W3	51	54	109	19
Openshaw	Station	E. of Estevan	A6	26-2-3-W2	49	09	102	18
Orcadia	Settlement	NW. of Yorkton	C6	26-26-5-W2	51	17	102	37
Ordale	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	30-49-5-W3	53	15	106	41
Orkney	Village	S. of Swift Current	A2	23-2-15-W3	49	08	107	55
Orley	Settlement	N. of Kelvington	E5	13-45-11-W2	52	53	103	28
Ormeaux	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	28-52-7-W3	53	32	106	59
Ormiston	Hamlet	NE. of Assiniboia	A4	18-9-25-W2	49	45	105	22
Ormside	Post Office	S. of Hudson Bay	D6	3-36-3-W2	52	03	102	20
Ormside	Settlement	SE. of Hudson Bay	D6	20, 21-36-3-W2	52	06	103	23
Orolow	Post Office	SE. of Redberry L.	D3	23-42-8-W3	52	38	107	04
Osage	Village	NE. of Weyburn	B5	33-11-12-W2	49	55	103	35
Oscar Lake	Post Office	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	5-45-9-W3	52	55	107	17
Osler	Village	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	20-39-4-W3	52	22	106	33
Otosquen	Settlement	SE. of Cumberland L.	E6	1-50-31-W1	53	17	102	00
Otthon	Settlement	NE. of Melville	C6	26-24-5-W2	51	06	102	37
Oungre	Hamlet	W. of Estevan	A5	22-2-14-W2	49	08	103	48
Outlook	Town	SE. of Rosetown	C3	15-29-8-W3	51	30	107	03
Outram	Post Office	W. of Estevan	A6	19-2-10-W2	49	08	103	18
Oxarat	Post Office	SW. of Cypress L.	A1	33-5-27-W3	49	24	109	38
Oxbow	Town	E. of Estevan	A6	23-3-2-W2	49	14	102	11
Paddockwood	Village	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	25-52-25-W2	53	31	105	36
Paisley Brook	Locality	SW. of Big Muddy L.	A4	21-1-23-W2	49	04	105	01
Pakwaw Lake	Post Office	S. of Cumberland L.	E6	52-5-W2	53	29	102	38
Palisade	Station	SE. of Cypress L.	A2	28-5-24-W3	49	23	109	08
Palmer	Village	NW. of Assiniboia	B4	28-10-3-W3	49	52	106	20
Palo	Hamlet	E. of Tramping L.	D2	12-37-17-W3	52	10	108	18
Pambrun	Hamlet	SE. of Swift Current	B4	28-11-11-W3	49	57	107	26
Pangman	Village	W. of Weyburn	A5	16-8-20-W2	49	39	104	38
Panton	Station	NW. of Leoville	F3	54-12-W3	53	39	107	38
Paradise Hill	Village	W. of Turtle L.	E2	34-52-24-W3	53	32	109	28
Park Bluff	Settlement	SE. of St. Walburg	E2	49-15-W3	53	13	108	13
Parkbeg	Hamlet	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	19-17-2-W3	50	28	106	16
Parkview	Post Office	NW. of Yorkton	C6	21-27-9-W2	51	22	103	15
Parkman	Settlement	SW. of Moosomin	A7	32-8-33-W1	49	43	101	54
Parkside	Village	W. of Prince Albert	E3	28-48-4-W3	53	10	106	33
Park Valley	Post Office	NW.ofPrinceAlbert	F3	54-6-W3	53	37	106	46
Parr View	Post Office	SE. of Hudson Bay	D6	37-1-W2	52	14	102	02
Parry	Settlement	S. of Regina	B5	6-10-21-W2	49	47	104	45
Pascal	Settlement	S. of Delaronde L.	E3	29-52-8-W3	53	30	107	08
Pasqua	Hamlet	E. of Moose Jaw	B4	28-16-25-W2	50	23	105	22
Pas Trail	Post Office	NE. of Codette	E5	27-52-12-W2	53	31	103	41
Paswegin	Settlement	NW. of Yorkton	D5	8-35-14-W2	52	00	103	57
Pathlow	Hamlet	SW. of Melfort	E5	29-43-20-W2	52	42	104	47
Patrick	Post Office	NE. of Fort Qu'Appelle	C5	12-22-13-W2	50	52	103	43
Pattee	Station	W. of Regina	B4	34-17-22-W3	50	28	104	57
Patuanak	Hamlet	W. shore of Shagwenaw L.	H3		55	54	107	42
Paynton	Village	W. of Jackfish L.	E2	35-46-21-W3	53	01	108	56
Peebles	Hamlet	S. of Grenfell	B6	21-14-7-W2	50	09	102	54
Peerless	Hamlet	SE. of Primrose L.	F2	62-22-W3	54	21	109	15
Peesane	Settlement	N. of Kelvington	E5	12-45-12-W2	52	52	103	36
Pelican Narrows	Hamlet	N. of Deschambault L.	G6		55	10	102	56
Pelly	Village	N. of Lac la Course	D6	27-33-32-W1	51	52	101	55
Pemmican Portage	Hamlet	S. shore of Cumberland L.	F3	57-2-W2	53	56	102	17
Penkill	Station	SE. of Kindersley	C2	27-19-W3	51	19	108	37
Penn	Post Office	NW. of Leoville	F3	22-54-12-W3	53	40	107	40
Pennant	Village	SE. of Cabri	B2	23-18-17-W3	50	33	108	12
Pense	Village	SW. of Regina	B4	9-17-22-W2	50	25	105	00
Penzance	Village	NE. of Craik	C4	21-24-25-W2	51	04	105	26
Percival	Hamlet	E. of Broadview	B6	19-16-3-W2	50	22	102	25
Perdue	Village	E. of Biggar	D3	32-35, 36-11-W3	52	04	107	32
Perigord	Hamlet	NE. of Little Quill L.	D5	19-39-11-W2	52	22	103	44
Petaigan	Post Office	N. of Carrot River	E5	33-51-11-W2	53	25	103	34
Peterson	Hamlet	W. of Humboldt	D4	26-37-26-W2	52	11	105	41
Phantom Beach	Locality	NE. of Amisk L.	G6		54	44	101	52
Pheasant Forks	Locality	NW. of Broadview	C6	22-21-9-W2	50	49	103	10
Phippen	Settlement	SW. of Battleford	D2	13-40-21-W3	52	27	108	53
Piapot	Village	NE. of Maple Creek	B2	7-12-23-W3	50	00	109	11
Pierard	Station	NE. of Battleford	E2	26-46-15-W3	52	59	108	04
Pierceland	Hamlet	S. of Primrose L.	F1	62-26-W3	54	21	109	47
Pike Lake	Post Office	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	8-34-6-W3	51	54	106	49
Pikes Peak	Post Office	NE. of Lashburn	E2	30-50-23-W3	53	19	109	21
Pilger	Hamlet	NW. of Humboldt	D4	9-40-23-W2	52	26	105	15
Pilot Butte	Village	E. of Regina	B5	33-17-18-W2	50	28	104	25
Pilot Butte	Hill	E. of Regina	B5	26, 35-17-18-W2	50	28	104	23
Pine River	Settlement	W. of Dipper L.	H3		55	57	107	26
Pinehouse Lake	Hamlet	W. shore of Pinehouse L.	G3		55	31	106	36
Pinkham	Settlement	SW. of Kindersley	C1	28-28-25-W3	51	26	109	28
Pinkie	Station	W. of Regina	B5	21-17-20-W2	50	27	104	42
Pinto	Locality	SE. of Estevan	A6	25-1-6-W2	49	05	102	42
Pitman	Post Office	SW. of Regina	B4	12-15-22-W2	50	15	105	02
Plain View	Post Office	NW. of Melville	C6	28-24-7-W2	51	06	102	56
Plassey	Station	NW. of Watrous	C4	32-26-W2	51	43	105	42
Plato	Village	SE. of Kindersley	C2	27-25-18-W3	51	10	108	28
Player	Junction	S. of Swift Current	B3	26-14-14-W3	50	12	107	49
Pleasantdale	Hamlet	SE. of Melfort	D5	34-41-18-W2	52	35	104	30
Pleasant Valley (Station Name Lipsett)	Settlement	SW. of Melfort	E5	15-44-19-W2	52	47	104	42
Plenty	Village	NE. of Kindersley	D2	33-32-19-W3	51	47	108	36
Plunkett	Village	N. of Watrous	D4	12-34-25-W2	51	55	105	28
Polwarth	Post Office	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	40-51-5-W3	53	26	106	44
Ponteix	Town	SE. of Swift Current	A3	19-9-11-W3	49	49	107	30
Pontrilas	Hamlet	NE. of Gronlid	E5	7-49-14-W2	53	13	104	01
Poplar Grove	Locality	SE. of Broadview	B6	4-14-2-W2	50	08	102	13
Porcupine Plain	Village	NE. of Kelvington	D6	8-42-9-W2	52	36	103	15
Porter	Station	S. of Battleford	D2	13-42-17-W3	52	37	108	19
Portreeve	Village	SE. of Prelate	C2	32-21-22-W3	50	50	108	59
Poyser	Station	SE. of Manito L.	D2	27-40-23-W3	52	28	109	15
Prairie River	Hamlet	W. of Hudson Bay	E6	8-45-7-W2	52	52	103	00
Prairie View	Post Office	NW. of Morse	B3	15-18-11-W3	50	31	107	27
Preeceville	Town	NW. of Yorkton	D6	32-34-5-W2	51	58	102	40
Prelate	Village	SE. of Leader	C1	9-22-25-W3	50	51	109	23
Prendergast	Station	SE. of Meadow Lake	F2		54	06	108	04
Pre Ste. Marie	Post Office	NW. of Kelvington	D5	22-42-12-W2	52	37	103	40
Preston	Locality	SE. of Gronlid	E5	11-47-15-W2	53	03	104	06
Primate	Village	S. of Manito L.	D1	17-38-27-W3	52	16	109	49
Prince	Settlement	S. of Jackfish L.	E2	14-46-17-W3	52	58	108	22
Prince Albert	City	NE. of Saskatoon	E4	10-49-26-W2	53	12	104	46
Prince Albert Sanatorium	Post Office	N. of Prince Albert	E4	9-49-26-W2	53	13	104	43
Prinham	Station	N. of Battleford	E2	31-45-16-W3	52	56	108	22
Prongua	Settlement	W. of Battleford	E2	33-43-18-W3	52	44	108	33
Prud'homme	Village	S. of Prince Albert	D4	12-39-28-W2	52	21	105	54
Pryors Beach	Locality	W. side of Last Mountain L.	C4	28, 33-25-24-W2	51	10	105	18
Puckahn	Locality	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	46-25-W2	53	02	105	32
Punnichy	Village	SW. of Wynyard	C5	2-28-17-W2	51	23	104	18
Pym	Station	NE. of Rosetown	C3	23-30-14-W3	51	35	107	52
Quantock	Locality	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	4-3-1-W3	49	10	106	05
Qu'Appelle	Town	NE. of Regina	B5	21-18-14-W2	50	33	103	52
Querrin	Locality	W. of Weyburn	A5	1-9-22-W2	49	42	104	52
Quill Lake	Village	SE. of Humboldt	D5	4-36-16-W2	52	05	104	15
Quimper	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	A3	27-7-11-W3	49	35	107	25
Quinton	Village	SW. of Wynyard	C5	12-28-18-W2	51	23	104	24
Rabbit Lake	Village	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	13-48-13-W3	53	08	107	45
Radisson	Town	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	20-40-10-W3	52	27	107	23
Radville	Town	SW. of Weyburn	A5	12-6-18-W2	49	27	104	17
Rafferty	Station	W. of Estevan	A6	23-2-10-W2	49	10	103	15
Rak	Locality	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	39-2-W3	52	23	106	11
Ralph	Station	SE. of Weyburn	A5	21-7-13-W2	49	34	103	42
Rama	Village	NW. of Canora	D6	19-32-7-W2	51	45	103	00
Ranger	Post Office	SE. of Delaronde L.	E3	28-53-12-W3	52	35	107	42
Rangeview	Locality	SE. of Cypress L.	A1	21-3-25-W3	49	12	109	16
Rapid View	Post Office	W. of Meadow Lake	F2		54	09	108	49
Rassdon*	Locality	SW. of Carrot River	E5	22-48-12-W2	53	09	103	39
Ratcliffe	Post Office	SE. of Radville	A5	6-2-15-W3	49	05	104	00
Ratner	Settlement	NE. of Gronlid	E5	24-48-17-W2	53	10	104	20
Ravendale	Post Office	SW. of Cumberland L	E5	3-53-10-W2	53	33	103	24
Ravenhead	Locality	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	46-11-W3	52	59	107	31
Ravenscrag	Hamlet	E. of Cypress L.	A2	19-6-23-W3	49	30	109	05
Raymore	Town	SW. of Wynyard	C5	19-28-18-W2	50	25	104	31
Readlyn	Hamlet	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	30-7-27-W2	49	37	105	39
Redberry	Post Office	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	24-43-9-W3	52	45	107	13
Redberry Park	Locality	S. of Redberry L.	D3	36-41-9-W3	52	35	107	15
Red Cross	Post Office	NW. of Turtle L.	F2	34-54-24-W3	53	43	109	28
Red Deer Hill	Sottlement	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	18-46-26-W2	53	02	105	46
Red Earth	Settlement	SW. of Cumberland L	E6		53	29	102	52
Redfield	Settlement	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	18-46-12-W3	52	57	107	43
Red Jacket	Settlement	NW. of Moosomin	B7	21-14-33-W1	50	12	101	48
Red Pheasant	Post Office	S. of Battleford	D2	20-40-16-W3	52	27	108	16
Redvers	Town	N. of Carduff	A7	13-7-32-W1	49	33	101	39
Reford	Station	NE. of Kerrobert	D2	5-39-19-W3	52	19	108	43
Regina	City	*See* Key Map	B5	19-17-19-W2	50	25	104	39
Regina Beach	Village	NW. of Regina	C4	20-21-22-W2	50	47	105	00
Reigate	Settlement	NW. of Kelvington	D5	10-42-13-W2	52	36	103	47
Reliance	Post Office	SE. of Swift Current	A3	32-4-10-W3	49	21	107	19
Renown	Hamlet	SW. of Watrous	C4	1-31-26-W2	51	38	105	33
Reserve	Hamlet	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	27-40-5-W2	52	27	102	40
Resource	Settlement	SE. of Melfort	E5	27-43-18-W2	52	45	104	31
Revenue	Hamlet	W. of Tramping L.	D2	35-37-21-W3	52	14	108	53
Reward	Post Office	SE. of Manito L.	D2	28-38-24-W3	52	18	109	22
Rex	Station	NW. of Lashburn	E1	33-51-27-W3	53	27	109	56
Reynaud	Settlement	SW. of Melfort	D4	19-42-24-W2,	52	38	105	26
Rhein	Village	NE. of Yorkton	C6	23-27-2-W2	51	22	102	10
Rheinfeld	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	B3	27-13-12-W3	50	07	107	32
Rheinland	Hamlet	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	31-39-4-W3	52	25	106	30
Rhineland	Post Office	SE. of Swift Current	B3	13-14-13-W3	50	10	107	39
Rhyl	Station	W. of Saskatoon	D3	21-36-10-W3	52	06	107	22
Riceton	Hamlet	SE. of Regina	B5	30-13-17-W2	50	07	104	19
Richard	Village	W. of Redberry L.	E3	8-43-12-W3	52	42	107	40
Richardson	Post Office	SE. of Regina	B5	32-16-18-W2	50	23	104	27
Richlea	Hamlet	SE. of Kindersley	C2	4-26-19-W3	51	12	108	35
Richmond	Station	N. of Saskatoon	D3	15-37-5-W3	52	11	106	38
Richmound	Village	NW. of Maple Creek	B1	26-17-28-W3	50	27	109	45
Ridgedale	Village	SE. of Gronlid	E5	17-47-15-W2	53	04	104	09
Ridpath	Station	NE. of Kindersley	C2	29-16-W3	51	31	108	06
Ritchie	Settlement	SW. of Assiniboia	A4	36-5-23-W2	49	26	104	58
Riverhurst	Village	NE. of Morse	C3	26-22-7-W3	50	53	106	52
Roadene	Locality	W. of Swift Current	B2	7-18-21-W3	50	19	108	52
Robinhood	Settlement	NE. of Jackfish L.	E2	1-50-16-W3	53	17	108	12
Robsart	Village	SE. of Cypress L.	A1	10-5-25-W3	49	23	109	15
Rocanville	Town	N. of Moosomin	B7	21-16-31-W1	50	24	101	43
Roche Percee	Village	SE. of Estevan	A6	30-1-6-W2	49	03	102	45
Rock Dell	Post Office	SW. of Yorkton	C6	22-25-7-W2	51	11	102	53
Rockford	Post Office	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	NW ¼ 10-37-7-W2	52	10	102	56
Rockglen	Town	S. of Assiniboia	A4	2-3-30-W2	49	10	105	57
Rockhaven	Village	SW. of Battleford	E2	5-43-20-W3	52	40	108	52
Roddick	Station	SW. of Prince Albert	E4	45-1-W3	52	55	106	09
Rodgers	Locality	NE. of Gravelbourg	B4	28-13-2-W3	50	06	106	13
Rokeby	Settlement	S. of Yorkton	C6	2-25-3-W2	51	09	102	19
Romance	Settlement	SE. of Humboldt	D5	2-36-19-W2	52	05	104	37
Roncott	Station	E. of Willowbunch L.	A4	12-5-25-W2	49	22	105	14
Roscoe	Station	E. of Hudson Bay	E6	33-44-31-W1	52	50	101	55
Rosefield	Post Office	S. of Swift Current	A3	27-1-12-W3	49	05	107	32
Rosemound	Station	NW. of Battleford	E2	43-21-W3	52	45	108	55
Rosengart	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	B3	15-14-13-W3	50	11	107	42
Rosenhof	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	B3	34-14-12-W3	50	13	107	33
Rosenort	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	B3	3-14-12-W3	50	08	107	34

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION	INDEX MAP		POSITION			
Roseray	Settlement	NW. of Swift Current	B2	25–17–19–W3	50	28	108	29
Rosetown	Town	SW. of Saskatoon	C2	12–30–15–W3	51	33	108	00
Rose Valley	Town	NW. of Kelvington	D5	28–38–13–W2	52	18	103	50
Rosthern	Town	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	35–42–3–W3	52	40	106	17
Rotave	Settlement	SE. of Moosomin	B7	24–13–31–W1	50	05	101	45
Rothermere	Settlement	SW. of Prince Albert	E3	49–11–W3	53	13	107	33
Rouleau	Town	SW. of Regina	B5	23–14–22–W2	50	11	104	55
Rowatt	Settlement	S. of Regina	B5	18–16–19–W2	50	20	104	37
Rowletta	Post Office	NW. of Moose Jaw	B4	10–19–29–W2	50	36	105	55
Royal Lake	Post Office	NE. of Redberry L.	E3	36–47–7–W3	53	06	106	53
Royer	Station	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	14–9–7–W3	49	44	106	52
Ruby Beach	Locality	NE. of Hudson Bay	E6	46–3–W2	52	58	102	22
Ruddell	Village	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	7–42–13–W3	52	37	107	50
Rufus	Station	W. of Regina	B5	17–21–W2	50	26	104	52
Runciman	Settlement	NE. of Melfort	E5	28–46–14–W2	52	59	104	01
Runnymede	Hamlet	S. of Madge L.	C7	6–29–30–W1	51	29	101	42
Rural	Station	N. of Kindersley	D2	23–34–23–W3	51	58	109	11
Rush Lake	Village	NE. of Swift Current	B3	1–17–11–W3	50	24	107	24
Rushville	Locality	NE. of Nokomis	C5	31–30–15–W2	51	39	104	07
Rutan	Station	SW. of Humboldt	D4	35–27–W2	52	01	105	46
Ruthilda	Village	NE. of Kindersley	D2	3–34–18–W3	51	54	108	28
Rutland Station	Settlement	SE. of Manito L.	D1	9–41–25–W3	52	31	109	32
Ryerson	Post Office	S. of Moosomin	B7	31–9–31–W1	49	47	101	42
Sagathun	Post Office	NE. of Maple Creek	B1	2–14–26–W3	50	09	109	28
St. Aldwyn	Station	NE. of Swift Current	B3	17–13–W3	50	26	107	42
St. Alphege	Station	SW. of Battleford	D2	26–39–19–W3	52	23	108	37
St. Antoine	Settlement	NE. of Carduff	A7	32–5–31–W1	49	26	101	38
St. Benedict	Hamlet	SE. of Prince Albert	D4	18–41–24–W2	52	31	105	27
St. Boswells	Hamlet	SE. of Morse	B3	36–12–7–W3	50	03	106	51
St. Brieux	Village	SW. of Melfort	D4	24–42–21–W2	52	38	104	52
St. Cyr Lake	Locality	NE. of Meadow Lake	F3	60–14–W3	54	14	108	03
St-Denis	Post Office	E. of Saskatoon	D4	4–37–1–W3	52	09	106	07
Saint Front	Post Office	NE. of Big Quill L.	D5	24–39–16–W2	52	22	104	10
St. Gregor	Village	SE. of Humboldt	D5	17–37–20–W2	52	10	104	50
Sainte Hippolyte	Locality	W. of Jackfish L.	E2	5–48–19–W3	53	08	108	44
St. Hubert Mission	Hamlet	SE. of Broadview	B6	34–14–3–W2	50	13	102	18
St-Isidore-de-Bellevue	Post Office	S. of Prince Albert	E4	44–28–W2	52	47	105	55
St. Josephs Colony	Settlement	SW. of Qu'Appelle	B5	5–18–16–W2	50	30	104	11
St-Julien	Post Office	SW. of Prince Albert	E4	21–43–27–W2	52	43	105	52
St-Laurent-Grandin	Post Office	NE. of Saskatoon	E4	4–44–1–W3	52	48	106	05
St. Louis	Village	S. of Prince Albert	E4	34–45–27–W2	52	56	105	49
St. Luke	Settlement	NE. of Broadview	B6	16–17–2–W2	50	26	102	13
St. Peters Colony	Locality	SE. of Moose Jaw	B5	7–16–16–W2	50	20	104	11
St. Philips	Post Office	NW. of Madge L.	D6	2–32–32–W1	51	43	101	54
St. Victor	Post Office	S. of Assiniboia	A4	5–6–29–W2	49	26	105	52
St. Walburg	Town	W. of Turtle L.	F2	5–54–22–W3	53	39	109	12
Ste-Marthe-Rocanville	Post Office	N. of Moosomin	B7	10–17–30–W1	50	26	101	32
Sakamayack	Settlement	W. of Lac la Plonge	G3		55	07	107	39
Salt Lake	Post Office	SE. of Manito L.	D2	9–39–25–W3	52	21	109	32
Saltcoats	Town	SE. of Yorkton	C6	1–24–2–W2	51	03	102	12
Salter	Locality	E. of Tramping L.	D2	21–38–16–W3	52	17	108	13
Salvador	Village	SE. of Manito L.	D1	9–37–25–W3	52	10	109	30
Samburg	Post Office	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	7–50–23–W2	53	17	105	18
Sanctuary	Hamlet	NW. of Swift Current	C2	30–23–15–W3	51	00	108	05
Sand Beach	Locality	W. of Shellbrook	E3	23–47–9–W3	53	04	107	13
Sandgren	Station	S. of Kindersley	C2	16–27–23–W3	51	18	109	10
Sandy Bay	Hamlet	NW. of Kipahigan L.	H6		55	33	102	18
Sandy Beach	Village	SE. of Fort Qu'Appelle	B5	21–20–12–W2	50	44	103	34
Sandy Lake	Settlement	SW. of Cree L.	I3		56	59	107	17
Sandy Narrows	Settlement	N. of Deschambault Lake	G6		55	05	103	04
Saskatchewan Beach	Village	NW. of Regina	C5	19–21–21–W2	50	48	104	55
Saskatchewan Landing	Locality	N. of Swift Current	B2	35–19–15–W3	50	39	107	59
Saskatoon	City	*See* Key Map	D3		52	07	106	38
Scentgrass	Station	SE. of Jackfish L.	E2	10–46–16–W3	52	57	108	15
Sceptre	Village	SE. of Leader	C2	9–22–24–W3	50	51	109	15
Schantzenfeld	Locality	S. of Swift Current	B3	19–13–13–W3	50	06	107	46
Schoenfeld	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	B3	15–13–13–W3	50	06	107	41
Schoenweise	Hamlet	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	19–40–4–W3	52	27	106	34
Schoenwiese	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	B3	35–13–13–W3	50	08	107	39
Sclanders	Station	NW. of Watrous	D4	34–26–W2	51	57	105	34
Scotsguard	Post Office	NE. of Shaunavon	A2	8–9–16–W3	49	43	108	07
Scott	Town	SW. of Battleford	D2	21–39–20–W3	52	23	108	50
Scottsburgh	Post Office	SW. of Morse	B3	14–14–9–W3	50	10	107	08
Scout Lake	Hamlet	S. of Assiniboia	A4	8–5–30–W2	49	22	106	00
Scrip	Post Office	N. of Little Quill L.	D5	32–37–15–W2	52	14	104	06
Secretan	Settlement	NE. of Morse	B3	26–17–4–W3	50	30	106	29
Sedley	Village	SE. of Regina	B5	17–14–15–W2	50	10	104	00
Semans	Village	SE. of Watrous	C5	32–28–20–W2	51	25	104	44
Senate	Settlement	SW. of Cypress L.	A1	3–4–28–W3	49	18	109	41
Senator	Station	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	16–46–25–W2	53	03	105	36
Senlac	Village	S. of Manito L.	D1	32–40–26–W3	52	29	109	41
Serath	Post Office	SE. of Nokomis	C5	24–26–19–W2	51	14	104	31
Sergent	Station	SE. of Meadow Lake	F3	59–14–W3	54	05	108	00
Service	Station	E. of Arcola	A7	26–8–1–W2	49	41	102	02
Sevenmile	Station	W. of Moose Jaw	B4	32–16–27–W2	50	23	105	42
Seward	Station	SW. of Swift Current	B2	36–14–16–W3	50	13	108	04
Shackleton	Village	NW. of Swift Current	B2	8–20–19–W3	50	41	108	35
Shamrock	Village	SE. of Morse	B3	9–14–5–W3	50	09	106	37
Shand	Station	SE. of Estevan	A6	3–2–7–W2	49	08	102	50
Sharpe	Station	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	27–51–25–W2	53	25	105	36
Shaunavon	Town	SW. of Swift Current	A2	17–8–18–W3	49	40	108	25
Sheho	Village	NW. of Yorkton	C6	22–30–9–W2	51	38	103	12
Shellbrook	Town	W. of Prince Albert	E4	16–49–3–W3	53	13	106	24
Shell Lake	Village	SE. of Witchekan L.	E3	10–50–8–W3	53	18	107	07
Shipman	Hamlet	SE. of Candle L.	E4	11–52–21–W2	53	29	104	59
Shooter Hill	Locality	NE. of Swift Current	C3	24–20–7–W3	50	43	106	51
Sidewood	Settlement	NE. of Maple Creek	B2	12–22–W3	50	03	108	54
Sidmar	Station	W. of Regina	B5	36–17–21–W2	50	28	104	46
Silton	Village	NW. of Regina	C4	30–21–21–W2	50	48	104	55
Silver Grove	Settlement	SW. of Prince Albert	E3	25–46–4–W3	52	59	106	28
Silver Park	Hamlet	SE. of Melfort	E5	34–42–18–W2	52	40	104	30
Simmie	Hamlet	NE. of Shaunavon	B2	27–11–16–W3	49	57	108	06
Simpson	Village	S. of Watrous	C4	3–29–25–W2	50	27	105	27
Sinnett	Settlement	NE. of Watrous	D4	9–34–21–W2	50	55	104	55
Sintaluta	Town	SE. of Indian Head	B5	33–17–11–W2	50	30	103	25
Skull Creek	Post Office	SE. of Maple Creek	B2	4–11–22–W3	49	52	108	57
Smeaton	Village	SE. of Candle L.	E5	13–52–20–W2	53	30	105	49
Smiley	Village	NW. of Kindersley	C1	3–31–25–W3	51	37	109	29
Smoking Tent	Locality	E. of Hudson Bay	E6	2–45–1–W2	52	50	102	00
Smokey Burn	Post Office	NE. of Carrot River	E6	32–50–8–W2	53	22	103	08
Smokey Ridge	Post Office	NE. of Hudson Bay	E6	35–45–1–W2	52	56	102	02
Smuts	Hamlet	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	8–40–1–W3	52	28	106	07
Snipe Lake	Settlement	SE. of Kindersley	C2	29–25–21–W3	51	10	108	55
Snowden	Hamlet	SE. of Candle L.	E5	13–52–19–W2	53	30	104	41
Sokal	Post Office	S. of Prince Albert	E4	43–28–W2	52	42	105	54
Somme	Hamlet	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	1–41–7–W2	52	35	103	00
Sonningdale	Hamlet	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	28–39–12–W3	52	24	107	40
Souris River	Station	SE. of Estevan	A6	31–1–2–W2	49	05	102	16
Souris Valley	Locality	SW. of Weyburn	A5	36–5–17–W2	49	26	104	10
South Valley	Locality	E. of Prince Albert	E4	10–48–22–W2	53	08	105	08
Southall	Station	NW. of Estevan	A5	8–3–12–W2	49	12	103	43
South Allan	Post Office	NW. of Watrous	D4	28–32–1–W3	51	46	106	04
Southend	Hamlet	SE. shore of Reindeer Lake	H5		56	19	103	14
Southey	Village	NE. of Regina	C5	7–23–18–W2	50	56	104	30
South Fork	Settlement	SW. of Shaunavon	A2	26–7–21–W3	49	35	108	42
South Gnadenthal	Settlement	SE. of Swift Current	B3	12–13–12–W3	50	04	107	31
South Holliwood	Post Office	NW. of Carrot River	E5	2–52–12–W2	53	27	103	41
South Makwa	Hamlet	SW. of Meadow Lake	F2	58–20–W3	54	00	108	55
Southminster	Station	NW. of Lashburn	E1	12–49–28–W3	53	13	109	58
South Saskatoon	Station	S. of Saskatoon	D3	36–5–W3	52	05	106	39
South Touchwood	Locality	SE. of Nokomis	C5	14–25–16–W2	51	08	104	07
Sovereign	Village	SE. of Rosetown	C3	26–29–13–W3	51	30	107	42
Spalding	Village	NE. of Humboldt	D5	2–39–18–W2	52	20	104	30
Speddington	Station	NW. of Kelvington	E5	9–44–12–W2	52	47	103	42
Speedwell	Locality	E. of Turtle L.	E2	21–52–17–W3	53	30	108	27
Speers	Village	W. of Redberry L.	E3	17–43–11–W3	52	43	107	34
Spinney Hill	Post Office	NW. of Saskatoon	D3	28–40–13–W3	52	28	107	47
Spiritwood	Town	SW. of Delaronde L.	E3	34–50–11–W3	53	22	107	31
Spooner	Post Office	NE. of Gronlid	E5	1–49–16–W2	53	12	104	12
Springfield	Locality	SE. of Swift Current	B3	5–14–13–W3	50	09	107	44
Springside	Village	NW. of Yorkton	C6	23–27–6–W2	51	21	102	45
Spring Valley	Village	NE. of Assiniboia	B4	30–11–25–W2	49	57	105	26
Springwater	Village	NE. of Kindersley	D2	4–35–17–W3	51	58	108	22
Spruce Lake	Village	W. of Turtle L.	E2	32–52–22–W3	53	32	109	14
Spruce Home	Settlement	N. of Prince Albert	E4	16–51–26–W2	53	23	105	46
Spy Hill	Village	NE. of Broadview	B7	2–19–31–W1	50	36	101	41
Square Hill	Locality	SW. of Meeting L.	E3	6–47–13–W3	53	01	107	55
Stalwart	Hamlet	NE. of Craik	C4	21–26–25–W2	51	14	105	28
Stamp	Station	NW. of Chitek	F3	56–13–W3	53	52	107	54
Standard Hill	Locality	NE. of Lashburn	E2	34–49–22–W3	53	17	109	08
Stanley Mission	Settlement	E. shore of Mountain Lake	G5		55	25	104	33
Starblanket	Post Office	S. of Delaronde L.	E3	2–51–7–W3	52	23	106	53
Star City	Town	E. of Melfort	E5	12–45–17–W2	52	53	104	21
Staynor Hall	Locality	SW. of Eastend	A2	24–2–23–W3	49	04	108	59
Steelman	Post Office	S. of Arcola	A6	15–4–5–W2	49	17	102	35
Steen	Settlement	N. of Kelvington	E5	3–43–11–W2	52	41	103	31
Steep Creek	Post Office	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	24–49–23–W2	53	14	105	15
Stelcam	Locality	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4		50	17	105	16
Stenen	Village	N. of Yorkton	D6	9–34–3–W2	51	54	102	21
Stewart Valley	Village	N. of Swift Current	B3	12–19–14–W3	50	36	107	50
Stockholm	Village	NE. of Broadview	B6	25–19–3–W2	50	40	102	15
Stone	Post Office	NW. of Shaunavon	B2	16–21–W3	49	48	108	46
Stonehenge	Post Office	SW. of Assiniboia	A4	12–7–1–W3	49	33	106	09
Stony Beach	Post Office	W. of Regina	B4	30–17–23–W2	50	28	105	10
Stony Lake	Settlement	SE. of St. Walburg	E2	51–18–W3	53	29	108	32
Stony Rapids	Hamlet	W. of Black L.	K4		59	16	105	50
Stonyview	Settlement	NW. of Yorkton	C6	34–30–8–W2	51	38	103	03
Stornoway	Village	NE. of Yorkton	C6	35–26–1–W2	51	18	102	02
Storthoaks	Village	NE. of Carnduff	A7	16–5–31–W1	49	22	101	38
Stoughton	Town	W. of Arcola	A6	28–8–8–W2	49	41	103	03
Stove Creek	Post Office	E. of Kelvington	D6	37–8–W2	52	10	103	00
Stowlea	Station	W. of Turtle L.	F2	21–54–21–W3	53	41	109	03
Stranraer	Village	NE. of Kindersley	D2	4–32–18–W3	51	43	108	29
Strasbourg	Town	NW. of Regina	C4	25–24–22–W2	51	04	104	57
Strathallen	Post Office	SW. of Assiniboia	A4	25–2–3–W3	49	12	106	18
Strehlow	Station	SE. of Saskatoon	D3	34–4–W3	51	55	106	30
Strong	Station	SW. of Watrous	C4	30–3–W3	51	34	106	22
Strongfield	Village	SE. of Outlook	C3	26–27–5–W3	51	18	106	35
Strong Pine	Post Office	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	50–23–W2	53	19	105	15
Struan	Post Office	NE. of Biggar	D3	1–39–12–W3	52	20	107	35
Sturdee	Station	S. of Yorkton	C6	34–25–3–W2	51	13	102	19
Sturgeon Valley	Post Office	E. of Witchekan L.	E4	10–51–2–W3	53	23	106	12
Sturgeon Landing	Hamlet	N. shore of Namew L.	F6		54	16	101	49
Sturgis	Town	N. of Yorkton	D6	20–34–4–W2	51	58	102	32
Success	Village	NW. of Swift Current	B2	25–17–16–W3	50	27	108	04
Summerberry	Village	NW. of Grenfell	B6	7–17–8–W2	50	26	103	06
Summercove	Post Office	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	24–4–8–W3	49	19	106	56
Sunnybank Resort	Locality	NE. of Arcola	B6	10–3–W2	49	50	102	15
Sunnyglen	Station	SE. of Manito L.	D2	6–39–23–W3	52	20	109	18
Sunnyside Beach	Settlement	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	11–53–27–W2	53	34	105	53
Sunset Bay	Locality	E. side of Last Mountain L.	C4	28–21–22–W2	50	49	105	00
Sun Valley	Locality	N. of Moose Jaw	B4	34–19–26–W2	50	39	105	32
Superb	Settlement	NW. of Kindersley	D2	35–33–25–W3	51	53	109	27
Supreme	Station	S. of Cypress L.	A1	28–2–26–W3	49	08	109	23
Surbiton	Post Office	SW. of Outlook	C3	9–28–9–W3	51	23	107	14
Surprise	Post Office	NW. of Maple Creek	B1	20–15–29–W3	50	17	109	58
Swan Plain	Hamlet	SE. of Hudson Bay	D6	27–36–1–W2	52	05	102	05
Swanson	Post Office	NW. of Outlook	C3	36–31–9–W3	51	42	107	09
Sweetgrass	Station	W. of Battleford	E2	44–19–W3	52	45	108	38
Swift Current	City	*See* Key Map	B3	25–15–14–W3	50	17	107	50
Swinburne	Station	SE. of Manito L.	D2	32–40–23–W3	52	29	109	17
Sybouts	Locality	SE. of Big Muddy L.	A5	27–1–19–W2	49	04	104	28
Sylvania	Hamlet	SE. of Melfort	E5	43–14–W2	52	42	104	00
Tableland	Station	W. of Estevan	A6	20–2–9–W2	49	08	103	10
Tadmore	Post Office	N. of Yorkton	D6	15–33–4–W2	51	50	102	30
Tako	Post Office	SE. of Manito L.	D2	31–39–22–W3	52	24	109	01
Tallman	Post Office	NW. of Rosthern	E3	44–7–W3	52	48	106	56
Tall Pines	Station	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	15–39–5–W2	52	20	102	37
Talmage	Settlement	NE. of Weyburn	A5	35–9–13–W2	49	46	103	40
Tangleflags	Post Office	N. of Lashburn	E2	16–52–25–W3	53	29	109	29
Tannahill	Locality	NE. of Maple Creek	B1	19–11–25–W3	49	55	109	25
Tantallon	Village	NE. of Broadview	B7	16–18–32–W1	50	32	101	50
Tarnopol	Settlement	NW. of Humboldt	E4	11–43–24–W2	52	42	105	23
Tatagwa	Station	W. of Weyburn	A5	18–8–15–W2	49	37	104	00
Tate	Hamlet	SE. of Watrous	C5	36–28–21–W2	51	27	104	50
Tatsfield	Station	E. of Manito L.	E2	29–44–22–W3	52	49	109	09
Taylorside	Locality	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	6–45–20–W2	52	51	104	53
Taylorton	Hamlet	SE. of Estevan	A6	5–2–6–W2	49	07	102	45
Teakle	Station	N. of Morse	B3	7–19–8–W2	50	36	107	07
Teddington	Post Office	NE. of Gronlid	E5	15–49–17–W2	53	13	104	25
Tessier	Village	NE. of Rosetown	D3	1–33–11–W3	51	48	107	21
Thackeray	Settlement	SW. of Battleford	D2	14–41–20–W3	52	31	108	45
Thaxted	Locality	N. of Melfort	E5	46–18–W2	52	58	104	37
Theodore	Village	NW. of Yorkton	C6	15–28–7–W2	51	25	102	54
The Two Rivers	Settlement	N. of Deschambault Lake	H5		55	45	103	09
Thunder Creek	Locality	NE. of Morse	B3	19–5–W3	50	39	106	35
Tichfield	Settlement	SE. of Outlook	C3	35–26–8–W3	51	15	107	00
Tichfield Junction	Station	S. of Outlook	C3	26–8–W3	51	15	107	01
Tiger Hills	Post Office	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	36–45–24–W2	52	55	105	29
Tilney	Post Office	SE. of Moose Jaw	B4	2–15–25–W2	50	14	105	24
Timber Bay	Post Office	E. side of Montreal L.	F4	29–59–25–W2	54	07	105	42
Timberlost	Settlement	NW. of Prince Albert	F3	55–10–W3	53	46	107	21
Tiny	Settlement	W. of Canora	D6	24–31–5–W2	51	40	102	35
Tisdale	Town	E. of Melfort	E5	1–45–15–W2	52	51	104	04
Titanic	Post Office	SW. of Prince Albert	E3	20–44–W3	52	51	106	24
Tobey	Station	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	52–7–W3	53	32	106	53
Tobys	Locality	SE. of Old Wives L.	B4	21–12–28–W2	50	00	105	47
Togo	Village	S. of Madge L.	C7	1–28–30–W1	51	24	101	35
Tompkins	Village	NE. of Maple Creek	B2	8–13–21–W3	50	04	108	47
Tonkin	Settlement	E. of Yorkton	C6	32–25–2–W2	51	13	102	15
Torch River	Post Office	NW. of Nipawin	F5	23–53–15–W2	53	36	104	08
Torquay	Village	W. of Estevan	A6	24–2–12–W2	49	08	103	31
Totnes	Settlement	SE. of Kindersley	C2	19–27–18–W3	51	19	108	38
Totzke	Settlement	NW. of Humboldt	D4	38–26–W2	52	17	105	40
Touchwood	Post Office	SE. of Nokomis	C5	27–16–W2	51	21	104	09
Tramping Lake	Village	W. of Tramping L.	D2	33–36–21–W3	52	08	108	58
Traynor	Settlement	E. of Tramping L.	D2	5–38–17–W3	52	14	108	23
Treelon	Locality	SE. of Eastend	A2	24–1–18–W3	49	02	108	20
Tregarva	Post Office	NW. of Regina	B5	16–19–20–W2	50	37	104	43
Trewdale	Post Office	W. of Old Wives L.	B3	9–14–4–W3	50	09	106	30
Tribune	Village	NW. of Estevan	A5	27–3–14–W2	49	15	103	50

NAME	FEATURE	LOCATION	INDEX MAP		POSITION			
Trossachs	Hamlet	SW. of Weyburn	A5	9–8–17–W2	49	38	104	10
Truax	Village	SW. of Regina	B4	17–11–22–W2	49	55	104	58
Tuberose	Settlement.	NW. of Swift Current.	C2	36–22–16–W3	50	55	108	05
Tuffnell	Hamlet	NW. of Yorkton	C5	33–30–10–W2	51	39	103	21
Tugaske	Village	SW. of Craik	C4	13–22–3–W3	50	53	106	16
Tullis	Post Office.	SE. of Outlook	C3	15–24–8–W3	51	03	107	02
Tunstall	Station	NW. of Maple Creek	B1	9–14–28–W3	50	09	109	47
Turtle Beach	Post Office.	E. of Turtle L.	F2	4–53–18–W3	53	33	108	37
Turtleford	Village	SW. of Turtle L.	E2	12–51–21–W3	53	23	108	56
Turtleford Junction	Ry. Jct.	NW. of Turtleford		13–51–21–W3	53	24	103	58
Tuxford	Village	N. of Moose Jaw	B4	5–19–26–W2	50	35	105	35
Tway	Hamlet	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	29–43–24–W2	52	44	105	26
Tweedsmuir	Post Office.	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	8–53–27–W2	53	34	105	57
Twin Valley	Post Office.	S. of Assiniboia	A4	31–4–29–W2	49	20	105	54
Tyner	Hamlet	SE. of Kindersley	C2	34–23–18–W3	51	00	108	24
Tyson	Station	SE. of Swift Current	B3	4–14–8–W3	50	08	107	03
Tyvan	Hamlet	N. of Weyburn	B5	28–12–13–W2	50	02	103	45
Undora	Station	SE. of Watrous	C4	30–23–W2	51	34	105	12
Union Jack	Station	SW. of Weyburn	A5	35–7–15–W2	49	33	103	55
Unity	Town	SE. of Manito L.	D2	18–40–22–W3	52	27	109	10
Unwin	Post Office.	NW. of Manito L.	E1	4–46–27–W3	52	56	109	52
Uranium City	Town	NW. of Beaverlodge Lake	L2		59	34	108	36
Uren	Settlement.	NE. of Morse	B3	33–17–6–W3	50	29	106	45
Usherville	Hamlet	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	4–38–5–W2	52	15	102	40
Vade	Locality	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	NW¼ 16–35–8–W3	52	01	107	06
Valbrand	Post Office.	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	23–51–4–W3	53	25	106	27
Valeport	Post Office.	N. of Lumsden	B5	4–21–21–W2	50	45	104	52
Valjean	Post Office.	NE. of Swift Current	B3	25–17–5–W3	50	28	106	34
Valley Centre	Hamlet	NE. of Rosetown	D3	6–33–13–W3	51	47	107	50
Val Marie	Village	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	29–3–13–W3	49	14	107	44
Valor	Settlement.	W. of Assiniboia	A4	7–8–1–W3	49	38	106	08
Valparaiso	Village	E. of Melfort	E5	1–45–16–W2	52	51	104	11
Vance	Post Office.	E. of Biggar	D3	36–35–14–W3	52	03	107	53
Vandura	Settlement.	N. of Oxbow	B6	20–12–1–W2	50	00	102	05
Vanguard	Village	SE. of Swift Current.	B3	15–11–10–W3	49	55	107	20
Vanscoy	Village	SW. of Saskatoon	D3	17–35–7–W3	52	00	106	58
Vanstone	Locality	W. of Yorkton	C6	2–26–5–W2	51	13	102	36
Vantage	Hamlet	N. of Assiniboia	B4	23–10–1–W3	49	50	106	00
Vawn	Village	W. of Jackfish L.	E9	2–48–19–W3	53	37	108	41
Veillardville	Hamlet	W. of Hudson Bay	E6	9–45–4–W2	52	52	102	35
Venn	Settlement.	SE. of Watrous	C4	34–30–24–W2	51	37	105	18
Vera	Post Office.	SE. of Manito L.	D2	24–41–24–W3	52	33	109	20
Veregin	Village	SE. of Canora	C6	9–30–1–W2	51	35	102	08
Verendrye	Station	SW. of Kindersley	C2	17–28–23–W3	51	24	109	13
Verlo	Settlement.	W. of Swift Current	B2	6–16–19–W3	50	19	108	36
Verulam	Station	NE. of Kindersley	D2	3–35–22–W3	51	50	109	04
Verwood	Hamlet	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	31–6–27–W2	49	30	105	37
Vesper	Post Office.	NE. of Shaunavon	B2	22–12–15–W3	50	01	108	02
Vibank	Village	SW. of Indian Head	B5	12–16–15–W2	50	20	103	55
Viceroy	Village	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	12–6–26–W2	49	27	105	22
Victoire	Post Office.	NW. of Prince Albert.	E3	52–8–W3	53	30	107	02
Victoria Plains	Station	NE. of Regina	B5	11–18–19–W2	50	35	104	32
Vidora	Hamlet	S. of Cypress L.	A1	26–4–26–W3	49	20	109	25
Viewfield	Post Office.	E. of Halbrite	A6	28–6–9–W2	49	31	103	08
Viscount	Village	NW. of Watrous	D4	34–26–W2	51	57	105	39
Vogel	Station	NW. of Gravelbourg	B3	6–14–7–W3	50	09	106	57
Vonda	Town	NE. of Saskatoon	D4	4–39–1–W3	52	19	106	06
Wachee	Station	N. of Hudson Bay	E6	23–46–3–W2	52	59	102	22
Wadena	Town	NW. of Yorkton	D5	28–34–13–W2	51	57	103	47
Waitville	Settlement.	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	15–45–24–W2	52	51	105	23
Wakaw	Town	E. of Rosthern	D4	30–42–26–W2	52	39	105	44
Wakaw Lake	Village	S. of Prince Albert	D4	26, 27–42–26–W2	52	38	105	39
Waldeck	Village	NE. of Swift Current	B3	16–12–W3	50	22	107	36
Waldheim	Town	SW. of Rosthern	D3	16–42–5–W3	52	37	106	38
Waldron	Village	SE. of Melville	C6	33–21–4–W2	50	51	102	30
Wallace	Station	W. of Weyburn	A5	33–7–21–W2	49	36	104	48
Wallard	Post Office.	SE. of Swift Current	A5	27–6–11–W3	49	30	107	26
Wallisville	Station	NE. of Kindersley	D2	33–20–W3	51	48	108	42
Walpole	Settlement.	SW. of Moosomin	B7	36–10–33–W1	49	50	101	52
Wandsworth	Post Office.	N. of Carlton	E3	28–45–4–W3	52	54	106	32
Wapella	Town	NW. of Moosomin	B7	9–15–33–W1	50	15	102	00
Warman	Town	NE. of Saskatoon	D3	31–38–4–W3	52	20	106	34
Warmley	Post Office.	NW. of Arcola	B6	17–10–5–W2	49	48	102	40
Warrell Junction	Junction	W. of Regina	B5	34–17–20–W2	50	28	104	40
Wartime	Hamlet	SE. of Kindersley	C2	17–26–16–W3	51	14	108	10
Wascana	Siding	W. of Regina	B5	29–17–20–W2	50	27	104	43
Waseca	Village	SE. of Lashburn	E2	32–47–24–W3	53	06	109	28
Waskesiu Lake	Hamlet	NW. of Prince Albert.	F4	57–1–W3	53	55	106	05
Waterhen Lake	Post Office.	N. of Meadow Lake	F2		53	31	108	25
Waterview	Locality	NW. of Nipawin	E5	5–52–15–W2	53	27	104	10
Watrous	Town	SW. of Big Quill L.	C4	28–31–25–W2	51	40	105	28
Watson	Town	SE. of Humboldt	D5	28–36–18–W2	52	07	104	31
Wauchope	Village	NW. of Carnduff	A7	28–7–33–W1	49	35	101	54
Wawota	Village	SW. of Moosomin	B7	13–11–1–W1	49	55	102	00
Webb	Village	SW. of Swift Current.	B2	24–14–17–W3	50	11	108	12
Weekes	Village	SW. of Hudson Bay	D6	36–41–6–W2	52	35	102	50
Wee-Too Beach	Locality	W. side of Last Mountain L.	C4	4, 9–23–23–W2	50	56	105	10
Weirdale	Village	NE. of Prince Albert	E4	31–51–22–W2	53	26	105	15
Welby	Hamlet	N. of Moosomin	B7	9–18–30–W1	50	32	101	34
Weldon	Village	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	32–46–22–W2	53	00	105	08
Welwyn	Village	NE. of Moosomin	B7	35–15–30–W1	50	20	101	32
West Bend	Village	NW. of Yorkton	C5	6–29–12–W2	51	30	103	40
West End	Settlement.	SE. of Dubuc	B6	30–18–3–W2	50	33	102	26
Westerham	Station	NW. of Leader	C1	34–22–27–W3	50	56	109	38
Westhazel	Post Office.	SW. of Turtle L.	E2	50–21–W3	53	20	109	05
West Plains	Locality	SW. of Cypress L.	A1	22–5–28–W3	49	23	109	39
West Poplar	Locality	S. of Lafleche	A4	4–1–3–W3	49	00	106	22
Weyburn	City	SE. of Moose Jaw	A5	8–14–W2	49	41	103	52
Wheatley	Locality	NW. of Prince Albert	E4	18–51–26–W2	53	24	105	50
Wheatstone	Post Office.	NE. of Assiniboia	A4	18–9–24–W2	49	43	105	08
Whelan	Post Office.	SW. of Meadow Lake	F2	58–23–W3	54	02	109	27
White Bear	Hamlet	NW. of Swift Current.	C2	22–16, 17–W3	50	52	108	11
Whitebeech	Post Office.	SE. of Hudson Bay	D1	4, 5–36–30–W1	52	03	101	42
White City								
White Fox	Village	NW. of Nipawin	E5	36–51–15–W2	53	27	104	05
Whitesand	Settlement.	NW. of Yorkton	C6	28–28–5–W2	51	27	102	40
White Star	Post Office.	N. of Prince Albert	E4	16–50–26–W2	53	18	105	44
Whitewood	Town	SE. of Broadview	B6	7–16–2–W2	50	20	102	15
Whitkow	Settlement.	NW. of Redberry L.	E3	6–46–13–W3	52	56	107	52
Whittome	Settlement.	NE. of Melfort	E5	35–45–18–W2	52	56	104	30
Wickett	Station	NW. of Swift Current	B2	22–18–17–W3	50	32	108	16
Wideview	Post Office.	SE. of Swift Current	A3	22–3–9–W3	49	14	107	07
Wilbert	Station	E. of Manito L.	E2	33–43–22–W3	52	45	109	09
Wilcox	Village	S. of Regina	B5	19–13–20–W2	50	07	104	44
Wild Rose	Post Office.	W. of Prince Albert	E4	50–10–2–W3	53	17	106	12
Wilkie	Town	SW. of Battleford	D2	5–40–19–W3	52	25	108	43
Willmar	Post Office.	S. of Arcola	A6	22–6–4–W2	49	28	102	28
Willowbrook	Village	W. of Yorkton	C6	33–25–6–W2	51	13	102	47
Willow Creek	Locality	SE. of Battle Creek.	A1	1–28–W3	49	00	109	44
Willow Ridge	Locality	W. of Turtle L.	F2	26–54–22–W3	53	42	109	08
Willow Bunch	Town	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	19–5–27–W2	49	24	105	37
Willows	Settlement.	SE. of Assiniboia	A4	35–7–29–W2	49	37	105	50
Willowvale	Locality	SW. of Assiniboia	A4	9–2–2–W3	49	06	106	13
Wimmer	Post Office.	N. of Big Quill L.	D5	17–36–17–W2	52	06	104	24
Windthorst	Village	NE. of Weyburn	B6	25–13–7–W2	50	07	102	50
Wingard	Post Office.	NE. of Carlton	E4	33–45–3–W3	52	55	106	24
Wingello	Locality	E. of Rosetown	C3	3–31–6–W3	51	38	106	48
Winro	Station	NW. of Indian Head.	B5	28–18–13–W2	50	33	103	45
Winter	Hamlet	SE. of Manito L.	E2	15–42–25–W3	52	37	109	30
Winthorpe	Hamlet	NW. of Yorkton	C5	24–28–11–W2	51	27	103	28
Winton	Settlement.	SE. of Prince Albert	E4	7–48–23–W2	53	08	105	22
Wiseton	Village	SE. of Rosetown	C3	17–27–12–W3	51	19	107	39
Wishart	Village	NW. of Yorkton	C5	30–29–14–W2	51	34	104	00
Witchekan	Settlement.	NW. of Prince Albert	E3	52–11–W3	53	30	107	34
Witley	Station	SE. of Kindersley	C2	25–20–W3	51	07	108	39
Wiwa Hill	Locality	NW. of Gravelbourg.	B3	18–13–5–W3	50	05	106	40
Wizewood Spur	Siding	W. of Hudson Bay	E6	45–3–W2	52	52	102	24
Wolfe	Post Office.	SW. of Battleford	D2	28–38–18–W3	52	18	108	30
Wollaston Lake	Settlement.	E. shore of Wollaston Lake	J5		58	03	103	33
Wolseley	Town	SE. of Indian Head	B6	11–17–10–W2	50	25	103	19
Wolverine	Station	NE. of Watrous	D4	34–24–W2	51	55	105	17
Wood Hill	Post Office.	W. of Shellbrook	E3	31–48–8–W3	53	12	107	09
Wood Mountain	Village	SW. of Assiniboia	A4	8–5–3–W3	49	23	106	23
Wood River	Locality	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	5–9–5–W3	49	43	106	40
Woodley	Post Office.	NE. of Estevan	A6	32–5–7–W2	49	25	102	54
Woodrow	Village	SW. of Gravelbourg	A3	35–8–6–W3	49	43	106	42
Worcester	Post Office.	NE. of Weyburn	B5	18–10–13–W2	49	49	103	45
Wordsworth	Settlement.	SE. of Arcola	A6	8–7–3–W2	49	33	102	21
Wrixon	Station	NW. of Prince Albert	F3	54–7–W3	53	38	107	01
(Post Office name Erinferry)								
Wroxton	Village	S. of Kamsack	C7	3–26–32–W1	51	14	101	53
Wyatt	Station	SW. of Swift Current.	B2	6–14–14–W3	50	09	107	53
Wymark	Hamlet	SE. of Swift Current	B3	28–13–13–W3	50	07	107	44
Wynyard	Town	S. of Big Quill L.	D5	27–32–16–W2	51	47	104	10
Wynot	Post Office.	NW. of Yorkton	C5	30–28–14–W2	51	27	104	00
Xena	Station	NW. of Watrous	C4	32–26–W2	51	43	105	36
Yarbo	Village	NE. of Broadview	C6	1–20–33–W1	50	42	101	56
Yellow Creek	Village	NW. of Lenore L.	E4	34–43–23–W2	52	45	105	15
Yellow Grass	Town	NW. of Weyburn.	A5	7–10–16–W2	49	49	104	08
Yeoman	Station	W. of Weyburn	A5	16–8–16–W2	49	39	104	14
Yonker	Locality	S. of Manito L.	E1	27–42–26–W3	52	39	109	38
Yorkton	City	*See* Key Map	C6	35–25–4–W2	51	13	102	28
Young	Village	NW. of Watrous	D4	27–32–27–W2	51	47	105	46
Zala	Post Office.	SE. of Nokomis	C5	34–25–16–W2	51	11	104	09
Zealandia	Town	NE. of Rosetown.	C3	30–13–W3	51	37	107	45
Zehner	Settlement.	NE. of Regina	B5	8–19–18–W2	50	35	104	28
Zelma	Village	NW. of Watrous	D4	21–33–28–W2	51	50	105	55
Zeneta	Settlement.	SE. of Melville	C6	22–20–1–W2	50	44	102	02
Zenon Park	Village	SW. of Carrot River	E5	19–47–12–W2	53	04	103	45

CORRECTIONS

Front End Paper—Read *Mozambique.*
Page 9—Read *Pas Mountain House 1870.*
" 10—Saskatoon (1875 map) is located in the District of Saskatchewan.
" 12—Read *Otter* not Middleton for Battleford — Cut Knife — Battleford march.
" 13—Reverse locations of Esterhazy and Stockholm.
" 14—Origin of population is by dominant group.
" 28—Note presence of R.C.A.F. base and personnel south of Moose Jaw.
" 45—Read *A. R. Byers.*
" 46—North of Fond du Lac, linear body (p€mv) shown in blue is miscoloured; see colour for p€mv in key.
" 56—*Precipitation and Sunshine*—Read hours of sunshine, May to September, inclusive.
" 84—In sub-title, read *ICHTHYOFAUNA.*
" 85—In note at bottom of page read *stipples.*
" 96—Read *Table 5* for Table 4 in penultimate paragraph; in same paragraph read *wood* not lumber.
" 104—Under Witches' Broom, read *dicotyledonous.*
" 114—Read *Mixed Grains.*
" 127—Read *Balers.*
" 141—Under references, read *Agarwal, A.G.*
" 175—Read *Scale is applicable to* .... *red* (not *blue*) *circles.*

DATE DUE SLIP

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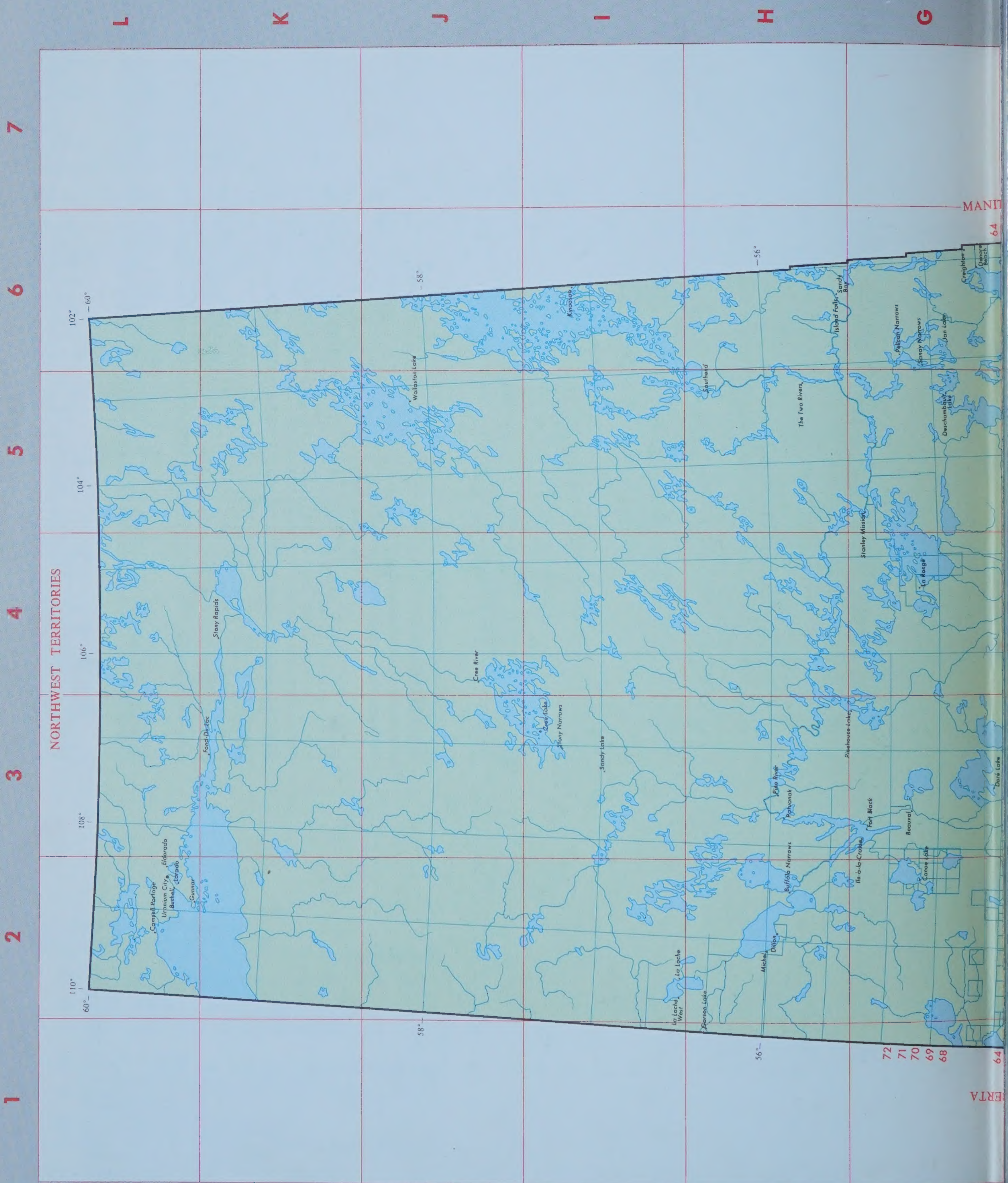
F255 o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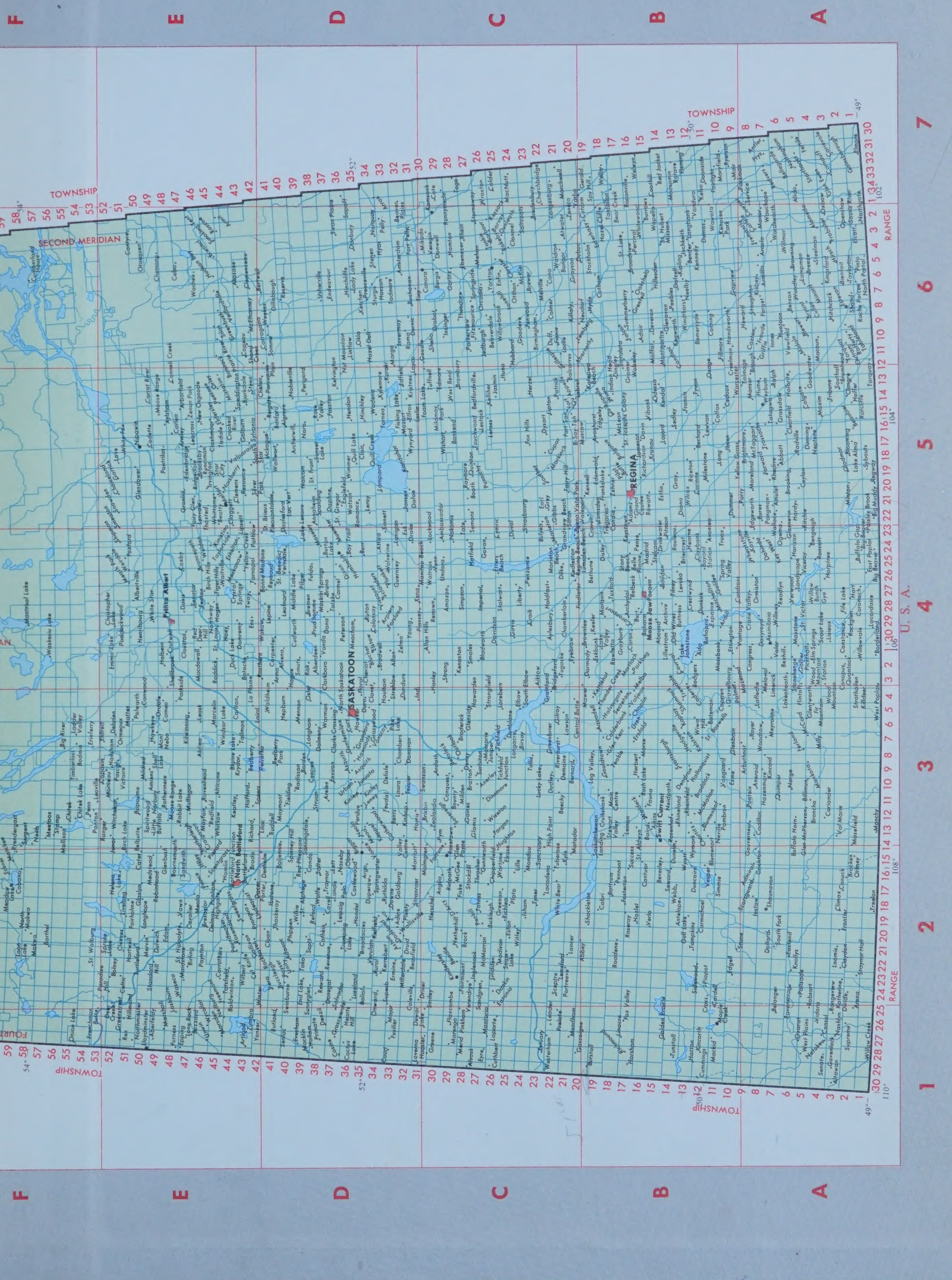
Uranium City
Eldorado
Bushell
Gunnar
Fond-du-Lac
Stony Rapids
Wollaston Lake
Kinoosao
Southend
The Two Rivers
Island Falls
Sandy Bay
Pelican Narrows
Sandy Narrows
Jan Lake
Deschambault Lake
Creighton
Denare Beach
Stanley Mission
La Ronge
Cree River
Cree Lake
Stony Narrows
Sandy Lake
Pinehouse Lake
Pine River
Patuanak
Fort Black
Beauval
Dore Lake
Canoe Lake
Ile-a-la-Crosse
Buffalo Narrows
Dillon
Michel
La Loche
La Loche West
Garson Lake

SASKATOON
REGINA
Prince Albert
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
North Battleford
Yorkton
U. S. A.
TOWNSHIP
RANGE
SECOND MERIDIAN
THIRD MERIDIAN
FOURTH MERIDIAN
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